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SKETCHES
OF
MEN OF MARK:

WRITTEN BY THE BEST TALENT OF THE EAST.

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED WITH STEEL PORTRAITS BY THE FINEST
ENGRAVERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

PUBLISHED BY SUBSCRIPTION.

(1000 BOOK AGENTS WANTED.)

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PREFACE.

THIS volume is now offered to the public, containing biographical sketches, and steel engravings, of many prominent Americans who are entitled to appreciative memoirs—statesmen, lawyers, financiers, manufacturers, merchants, and inventors, who by their own unaided talents and efforts have risen from comparatively humble circumstances to some of the highest and most responsible places in this republic—men who were not nursed in the “lap of luxury;” men who, in early life, had neither advantages in education nor pecuniary means; but who, nevertheless, have become eminently distinguished for ability, industry, perseverance, and great attainments. Such men are really the bone and sinew of this great republic.

In compiling this Biographical work, the editor and publishers claim no credit for performing their tasks, but have earnestly endeavored to do their best, and to make the work fully equal and even superior to what was promised. Some of the first talent in the country has been employed on the engravings. Much labor has been involved in bringing it to completion. Such persons have been selected as examples, who seemed to illustrate some particular genius, or special trait of character, worthy the imitation of our American youth. Hundreds of letters

have been written to the subjects of sketches, and all information that could be obtained, has been sought for from reliable data. The sketches are plain descriptions of worthy "Progressive Men." The aim of the editor has been to give authentic facts and dates, rather than elegant diction or flowery style. Some of the sketches have been prepared by some of our most popular writers. By the particular request of others, their names are not given. Possibly some subjects may not have been sufficiently estimated, and particular traits and virtues made prominent. None can regret more sincerely than the writers any failure on their part to appreciate true merit, or to have omitted any noble deeds worthy of recording.

Biographies of eminent self-made men are instructive moral lessons for the young. It may stimulate them to exertion; for all attainments that have been accomplished may be repeated. It kindles in the heart and mind laudable ambition, a desire to excel in the march for fame and distinction in the great and grand enterprises of the present day, which are so well illustrated by the peculiar freedom of our own American institutions.

Steel engravings are the most pleasant and attractive features of a book; and especially are they so when accompanied by the memoirs of our friends.

Renowned persons of the Roman Commonwealth used to say "that whenever they beheld the images of their ancestors, they felt their minds incited to virtue."

In the compilation of this work we have met with various delays and difficulties that could not be surmounted; but have spared no effort or pains to make the work creditable

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Sum. F. B. Morse.

SAMUEL F. B. MORSE.

BY THE HON. AMOS KENDALL.



SAMUEL FINLEY BREESE MORSE, is the oldest son of the Rev. Jedediah Morse, D. D., the author of *Morse's Geography*. He was born at Chaslestown, Massachusetts, on the 27th of April, 1791. His mother's name was Breese. She was a descendant of the Rev. Samuel Finley, D. D., a former President of Princeton College. From this ancestor, and his mother, Professor Morse derives his Christian name.

He graduated at Yale College in 1810.

Young Morse had a passion for painting, so strong, that in 1811, his father sent him to Europe under charge of Mr. Alston, that he might perfect himself in the art to which he desired to devote his life. He had letters to West and Copley, and soon had the satisfaction to excite the peculiar regard of the former, who was in the zenith of his fame. In May, 1813, his picture of the "Dying Hercules" was exhibited at the Royal Academy, Somerset House, eliciting much commendation. Auxiliary to the painting of this picture, he had moulded a figure of "Hercules" in plaster, which he sent to the Society of Arts to take its chance for a prize in sculpture. His adventure was successful, and, on the 13th of May, 1813, he publicly received a gold medal with high commendation from the Duke of Norfolk, then presiding.

Thus encouraged, the young artist prepared a picture representing the "Judgment of Jupiter in the case of Apollo, Marpessa and

Idas," to contest the prize of a gold medal and fifty guineas offered by the Royal Academy in 1814. Being called home before the exhibition, his picture was denied admittance, because he could not attend in person. President West, of the Royal Academy, to whom he had exhibited the picture after it was finished, advised him to remain, and after the public exhibition, wrote him that he had no doubt it would have taken the prize.

In August, 1815, Mr. Morse returned to his own country flushed with high hopes, based on his success abroad. He opened his rooms in Boston, where he exhibited his "Judgment of Jupiter;" but for a whole year he did not receive a single offer for that picture, or a single order for any other of an historical character. This was a cruel disappointment; for in that direction his ambition lay. Having thus far depended on means derived from his father, and seeing no prospect of independence in that line, he betook himself to portrait painting, and in that pursuit visited various towns in New Hampshire. In a few months he returned with considerable money acquired by painting small portraits at fifteen dollars each. On that trip he became acquainted with Miss Walker, of Concord, whom he afterwards married. He also met with a Southern gentleman, who assured him that he could get abundant employment in the South at quadruple prices.

On writing to his uncle, Dr. Finley, of Charleston, S. C., that gentleman sent him a cordial invitation to his house while he made the trial. He complied, and, for a time his prospects were gloomy, but a portrait of his uncle finally attracted so much attention that orders for portraits at sixty dollars each came in much faster than he could execute them. With three thousand dollars in hand, and engagements for a long time to come, he returned to New England and married Miss Walker. For four successive winters he returned to Charleston and engaged in the practice of his profession, where he was not only successful, but much respected and beloved.

In January, 1821, Mr. Morse, in conjunction with John S. Cogdell,

originated the "South Carolina Academy of Fine Arts," of which the late Joel R. Poinset was President. It was incorporated, and had several exhibitions, but has been broken up for lack of adequate support.

When American artists were to be employed to fill with a picture one of the vacant panels of the rotunda of the Capitol, they, without exception, considered Mr. Morse first entitled to the honor; and great was their disappointment when another was selected. They exhibited their sense of the wrong done him by voluntarily raising a subscription to pay him for a picture suited to such a national object. A considerable sum was collected and paid over to him, but not enough to enable him to complete the design in a manner satisfactory to himself. Determined that no man should have an opportunity to charge him with appropriating this money without an equivalent, he resolved to refund the amounts paid over to him; and, though sorely pressed, never ceased his efforts until he had paid back the last cent.

Professor Morse, under the most straitened circumstances, always had an insuperable repugnance to contracting debts, or living on the bounty of others. His dying mother, after encountering much suffering from the kindness of his father in lending his name to friends whom he trusted, exacted a promise from her son that he would never thus endanger his own peace of mind and the comfort of his household, and to that promise he has religiously adhered.

During his collegiate course, ending in 1810, Professor Morse had been instructed by Professor Silliman in all that was then known on the subject of electricity, and the formation of electric batteries. During the residence of his family at New Haven, about 1824, enjoying the friendship of Professor Silliman, and having free access to his laboratory, he obtained from those sources full information of the progress of electrical discovery and science from 1810 up to that time. In the winter of 1826-7, he attended a series of lectures on electricity, delivered by Professor Dana, of New York,

and there saw the first Electro-Magnet which ever was exhibited in America. Dana was an enthusiast on the subject of Electro-Magnetism, and being an intimate friend of Mr. Morse, made it a topic of constant conversation. Had not death struck him down in the spring of 1827, he would have probably become the leading electrician of America.

Circumstances awakened anew Morse's ambition for distinction as an historical painter. He conceived the idea of painting the interior of the Representatives' Chamber in the Capitol at Washington, and raising a revenue by its exhibition. He located his family in New Haven, and devoted eighteen months to the painting of this picture. It measured eight feet by nine, and contained a great variety of figures. Its exhibition however, instead of producing an income, resulted in a considerable loss, and this, with contributions in common with his brothers, to discharge their father's pecuniary liabilities, swept away all he had accumulated at Charleston.

Mr. Morse then sought employment in New York, and finally obtained from the corporation an order to paint a portrait of Gen. Lafayette, who was then in the United States. For that purpose he visited Washington; but, in February, 1825, he was called home by news of the death of his wife. His labors upon this picture were further interrupted by the sickness of his children, and the death of his excellent father and mother.

Morse now made New York his place of residence. In the Fall of 1825 he was active in organizing a drawing association, which constituted the germ of the "National Academy of Design," of which he was President for many years after its organization. Though gotten up under great difficulties and amidst much controversy, this institution has been eminently successful.

In 1827, he delivered, before the New York Athenæum, the first course of lectures on the fine arts ever delivered in America.

In 1829, he again visited Europe, spending three years among artists and collections of art in England, Italy and France. In

Paris, he painted the interior of the Louvre, copying in miniature the most remarkable paintings hanging on its wall. In the Fall of 1832, he returned to the United States, and resumed his position as President of the National Academy of Design, to which post he was elected every year during his absence.

Thus far Mr. Morse had felt no other interest in electrical science than that of a lively curiosity. During his voyage from Europe in 1832, circumstances occurred which awakened new thoughts, and opened a new path to distinction. On board the packet-ship *Sully*, in which he embarked, he met with Dr. C. T. Jackson, of Boston, Hon. Wm. Rives, of Virginia, J. Francis Fisher, of Philadelphia, and several other intelligent men. The conversation embraced a great variety of topics, of which recent experiments in galvanism and electro-magnetism were not the least interesting. Statements made by Dr. Jackson, in relation to certain results he had recently witnessed in France, suggested to Professor Morse the idea that either the electro-chemical or electro-magnetic effect of the current might be used to make permanent marks at great distances, so varied as to communicate ideas. The project took full possession of his mind, and was the subject of his daily conversation and nightly dreams. He found the shapes of the Roman letters and Arabic figures, being composed of straight lines and irregular angles and curves, ill suited to be made at a distance by any simple machinery. He therefore changed their forms, making them of a straight line cut up into dots and dashes, and his letters and figures were made up of various combinations and elements. This part of his invention was substantially matured on board the *Sully*, and drawn out in a sketch-book. He had also prepared and drawn out in the same book a form of apparatus to make the letters and figures by the electro-chemical process, upon prepared paper, passing under the end of a wire or stylus through which the electric current derived from the distant battery should be made to pass. He had also devised a species of types, to be used in breaking and

closing the circuit, and giving greater or less duration to the current, as might be required to make a dash or dot. It was agreed between him and Dr. Jackson, that the latter, who had a laboratory, should try a series of experiments, to determine what chemical was best adapted to the purpose.

So engrossed was the mind of Professor Morse with this new project, that immediately after passing salutations with his brothers on landing at New York, he mentioned it to them, and immediately set himself to work to cast the type intended for the breaking and closing the circuit, preparatory to the construction of the other machinery. But Dr. Jackson failed to make the promised experiments, and Professor Morse, suffering under the blight of poverty, had no funds to purchase the necessary material, and was obliged to resort to his pencil for the means of subsistence.

Far from relinquishing his great project, it was the subject of constant thought ; and, hearing nothing from Dr. Jackson, he devised a plan for making his letters and figures by electro-magnetism.

In 1855, Mr. Morse was appointed a professor in the University of New York. Having a room in the University, he constructed of rude materials, a miniature telegraph, embracing all the elements of an electro-magnetic telegraph, composed of a single circuit, which he afterwards patented. This was shown to a few friends before the close of 1835. In 1832, his friend, Dr. Gale, had been appointed a professor in the same university. To him Professor Morse showed his instrument, and disclosed all his plans. That an effective telegraph could be made on a very short circuit, there was no doubt ; but experiments indicated that the magnetic influence of the electric current rapidly diminished as the length of the circuit was extended, so as to make it uncertain at what distance sufficient power to make a mark, or even produce a motion, could be obtained. Prof. Morse conceived a plan by which he could mark at any distance where he could produce motion. This was by employing the motion obtained upon a first circuit to break and close a

second, which might be made as short as necessary to obtain marking power. But the idea did not stop there; it contemplated the use of the second circuit to close and break the third, and so on indefinitely. The only obvious inconveniences of this plan, so far as the recording is concerned, are obviated by the introduction of the local circuits. Instead of shortening the main circuits, so that the power of their batteries shall be sufficient to record on all parts of the circuits, they may be extended as far as motion can be obtained, and this motion is used to break and close a local circuit wherever a station may be wanted. At first, the recording apparatus was only a register worked by an electro-magnet in the main circuit. The recording apparatus consists of a local battery and circuit, a register magnet and register, called into action by an electro-magnet in the main circuit.

Professor Morse's merits as an inventor have been severely criticised, and attempts have been made to confine them to very narrow limits. What they really are, is now pretty well established.

A variety of batteries had been invented.

One thing was yet wanting; that was, some means of renewing the magnetic force of the electric current before it becomes entirely exhausted by reason of the length of the circuit. That desideratum Professor Morse supplied by his combined circuits. This, with his alphabet, and the new mechanism employed by him, constitutes Morse's invention; and these, in combination with the new result produced by him, are all he claims.

Other countries are doing honor to the American inventor. A telegraphic convention of the German States, of which Professor Steinheil was the leading spirit, recommending Morse's invention in preference to his own, has adopted it for general use throughout Germany. He has received honorary testimonials from the Sultan of Turkey, the Kings of Prussia, Wurtemberg, Italy, Portugal and Denmark, the Legion of Honor from the Emperor of France, Knight Commander of the order of Isabella from the Queen of

Spain, while the French Academy, and the most distinguished savans in France and England concede his merits.

Even the adversary counsel, in an argument before the Supreme Court of the United States, admitted that Professor Morse was the first to invent "*a practically useful electro-magnetic marking telegraph.*" The world will not hesitate to believe that which an interested counsel do not think it expedient to deny.

It may not be generally known that Prof. Morse and his brothers were the first who experimented successfully in the art of Photography in this country.

Sidney E. Morse, in a letter in response to an invitation to attend the semi-centennial celebration of the first Sabbath school society in Massachusetts, gives a good account of those experiments:—

"Prior to the relinquishment of his profession as a painter, Professor Moore, your first superintendent, was the instrument in the hand of Providence, of introducing into this country that great (I may say the greatest) wonder of our age, the new *Art of Photography*. Photography, then under the name of Daguerreotype, it is well known was invented by the celebrated Daguerre, a French artist, who exhibited his first collection of specimens to the members of the French Academy of Sciences in Paris, early in the year 1839. My brother was in Paris at the same time, exhibiting his telegraph to the same persons. Brother artists and brother inventors, thus brought together, each was invited to examine the other's invention; and my brother became earnest in his desire to introduce the Daguerreotype into America. On his return to New York, in April, 1839, he inspired my younger brother and myself with a portion of his own enthusiasm. He was then entirely destitute of pecuniary means; and after ascertaining what was wanted to enable him to gratify his and our wishes, we removed the central part of the roof of our six-story building, No. 140 Nassau Street, added a seventh story to this part of the building, covered it with a skylight, furnished the new chamber with cameras and the other apparatus of photography, and, having thus completed the first "*tabernacle for the sun,*" erected on the Western hemisphere, placed your first superintendent there to fix for inspection through all time, the perfect images of men and things, as the great Painter, from his tabernacle in the heavens, dashed them upon the silver plates. It was in that chamber that he, who first practised the art of training in your Sabbath school in 1816, trained the young men who went forth rejoicing from New York into every part of our land, to work the wonders and display the beauties of the new art, eliciting admiration from all beholders, and from the devout the exclamation which four years afterwards passed in an instant through the wire from Washington to Baltimore, to be recorded there, while it was echoed everywhere, "*What hath God wrought!*"^o the two swift messengers of heaven, the Light and the Lightning, having then both been trained to stop and stamp in durable characters, their declaration of the glory of God.

^a It may not be known to all readers that the first message sent by the inventor of the Recording Telegraph, through his first telegraph line, on its completion from Washington to Baltimore in 1844, was, "What hath God wrought!"

Mr. Morse's summer residence stands about two miles south of the City of Poughkeepsie, in the State of New York, about a mile and a half from the banks of the Hudson, which it overlooks, upon a plain elevated about two hundred feet above the level of its waters. The deep cut of the Hudson River Railroad, two miles south of Poughkeepsie, is a part of Mr. Morse's estate, which extends from his residence to the river. The scenery around is of the most beautiful and picturesque character. The waters of the Hudson, dotted with the canvas of innumerable boats swimming over its calm surface, convey to the eye the image of mingled peace and activity. The highlands adjacent rise up before the mind in their shaggy outlines with the thoughts of the majesty of the Creator, rising as they do towards the blue heavens above them, their tops glistening in the sheen of the setting sun. From the upper windows of the tower, the scenery on every side is magnificent and subduing. On the stillness of a summer's eve, with its soft winds passing over and around us, the odor of a thousand different flowers returning the care of the Professor's hand by their sweet incense thrown up from their saucy, smiling lips, and the song of birds whistling in the consciousness of security from snare or murdering gun, who will blame us for feeling the words of the poet springing up within us?

"My only wish is this, that I might forever dwell
Among such scenes as these, without the fear of death,
Or touch of mortal decay."

Long may the Professor enjoy his home, spending his declining years in the serenity of a conscience unrepenting, of a charity unfailing, of a simplicity of character unsullied by the memory of injury to any, and in the purity of a faith which sees beyond these scenes, these passing clouds, these flowers so soon to fade, a habitation in another and more beautiful world than even this!



Ch. L. Laroche

C. K. GARRISON.



THE subject of this biographical notice, Cornelius K. Garrison, was born in the neighborhood of West Point on the Hudson, on March 1st, 1809. His forefathers were among the earliest settlers of New Amsterdam, and were of that colony of worthy Hollanders, whose brain and muscle inaugurated the pioneer efforts which have resulted in the unequaled development of this country. His ancestors—the Garrisons and Coverts on his father's side, and the Kingslands and Schuylers on his mother's—were old Knickerbocker families of whose blood any descendant might be proud.

During the childhood of Cornelius, his father, Oliver Garrison, by some misadventure, lost all his fortune, he having been previously a large capitalist, consequently the son was thrown on his own resources at an early age. Undaunted by the misfortune of his father, he speedily resolved to take care of himself; and it is here in this readiness to appreciate a necessity, and determination to surmount difficulty, that we discover in the youth the germs of a will and an energy that have served the man so well in after life.

During the business season, he was employed in the carrying trade on the river, and thus passed three years of his life from his thirteenth to his sixteenth year. In the meantime, fully aware of the great value of education, he diligently applied himself to study whenever occasion presented, and particularly during the winter months when the navigation of the river was closed.

At the age of sixteen, in compliance with his mother's earnest wish, he went to New York for the purpose of studying architecture, and here during three years' of application to that particular

branch, he acquired valuable information, which served him well in the time immediately following.

At the expiration of the three years in New York, he removed to Canada, where he remained five years or more, actively engaged in planning and erecting buildings, constructing steamboats on the Lakes, and otherwise turning his architectural knowledge to good account. While in Canada, he made the acquaintance of, and subsequently married, a lady from Buffalo, New York. While there, also, he acquired an enviable reputation for reliable, clear-headed business sagacity, evidenced by the Upper Canada Company giving to him the general supervision of its affairs in Canada. This position, valuable as it was, considering the vast wealth and power of the company, was soon renounced by Mr. Garrison, on account of the then threatening aspect of affairs between England and the United States, arising from border difficulties.

On leaving Canada, Mr. Garrison returned to the States, and located in the Southwest, where he entered largely in his business, and was also interested in other enterprises connected with the navigation of the Mississippi. On the discovery of gold in California, he went to Panama and established a banking house, which proved his most successful undertaking thus far. In 1852, he visited New York, with the view of establishing a branch bank, but receiving at this time a favorable offer from the Nicaragua Steamship Line, to take the San Francisco agency of their business, he accepted the position and set out immediately for California.

The great work which he accomplished during a seven years' stay in California, is one which to relate would necessitate a history almost in detail of the city of San Francisco itself during that period. He reached the city on the steamer *Sierra Nevada*, in the latter part of March, 1853. As agent of this steamship line, he received a salary at the rate of \$60,000 per annum, and had about \$25,000 additional as representative of sundry Insurance companies. His first efforts were directed to the reformation of the Nicaragua Steamship Line, whose business was rapidly declining under in-

competent management and the odium attending the terrible disasters of the *Independence* and *S. S. Lewis*. With characteristic energy, and admirable comprehension, difficulties that threatened to engulf his company in financial ruin, were speedily mastered, and his wonderful administrative ability, inspiring life and efficiency in every department of the service, restored almost magical prosperity to the enterprise, and placed it in powerful competition with the strongest lines on the Pacific coast.

Fame of course attended this work. Its master spirit found himself suddenly a public favorite, and this appreciation found expression in his being elected Mayor of San Francisco in six months after his arrival. This honor came wholly unsolicited by Mr. Garrison, who rather preferred the pursuit of his great business enterprises, to any political preferment. Such a graceful compliment, however, by the citizens of San Francisco to one almost a stranger among them could not be declined, although Mr. Garrison entered upon his new duties with many misgivings respecting his capability, heightened no doubt by the knowledge of the ability and success of his immediate predecessors in office. A work styled "Representative Men of the Pacific," from which we have gathered the foregoing data, thus speaks of Mr. Garrison's advent and efficiency in the mayoralty: "It was soon evident that the same sound judgment and executive talent that could grasp and prosperously control steamship lines and banking institutions, could with equal facility administer the affairs of a community. His inaugural address, delivered in October, 1853, to the two branches of the Common Council, was a model of plain, unpretending, common sense, abounding in practical suggestions, going straight to the point, and quite devoid of flourish or attempt at oratorical display. He acknowledged the weight of the responsibility, and pledged himself to devote his best energies to the interests of the city. A month later he submitted a message, which may challenge any paper of the kind, in sound business ideas and financial propositions. It contained the germs of what became, years afterwards, the rally-

ing cries of reform in the administration of the city government. The first outspoken denunciation in any official document, of the disgraceful public gambling then prevalent in the many saloons of San Francisco, and the first rebuke of Sunday theatricals, with a recommendation for ordinances for their suppression, are found in this message. And it was not merely a verbal protest against the evils described. Mr. Garrison never ceased to wage war against them until the desired reforms were completely effected. The crime of a public gaming hell has never blackened the fame of San Francisco since Mayor Garrison's term. For this act alone he is entitled to the gratitude of all who respect morality, decency, and good order. The first proposal of an Industrial School for juvenile delinquents, who should thus be separated from contact with the hardened criminals in the cells of the city prison; the earliest suggestions of a tariff of hack fares for the protection of strangers from extortion; the taxation of non-resident capital; the building of substantial, well-ventilated school houses in place of the shanties then used in various districts—these, among other proposals equally sensible and at that time novel, were embodied in the message."

That Mr. Garrison's efforts were potent in enhancing the prosperity and good government of San Francisco no one can gainsay. In the way of education he accomplished much. When the money required for the construction of school houses was called for, and could not be obtained at proper quarters, he advanced it from his private means. He organized the first African school in San Francisco, believing that as the negroes were destined, at some future day, to enjoy the rights of citizenship, it was proper to prepare them therefor by education.

At this time, apart from his other and engrossing duties, he never lost sight of two favorite schemes in his mind. The one a steamship line to China and Australia, and the other the exploration of a route for the Pacific Railroad. He urged immediate action on these subjects whenever occasion offered. He was the first subscriber to a Telegraph line across the *Sierras* to demonstrate the practicability

of overland telegraphic communication between San Francisco and New York.

During his stay in California there were few charitable enterprises to which he was not a ready and liberal contributor. One notable instance of this characteristic generosity is recorded in his serving the public gratuitously during his whole term as Mayor; a check drawn for the entire amount of his salary having been donated and divided equally by him among the Roman Catholic and Protestant Orphan Asylums. Nor were these benevolent dispensations confined to San Francisco or California. Hundreds of destitute people at Panama were relieved at his personal expense, and it was he who, in September, 1853, was foremost in a movement for aiding the sufferers from yellow fever in New Orleans, and contributed of his private means unsparingly to that end. His services in this matter were warmly appreciated by the public, and the Germans of San Francisco, in a special meeting, passed him a vote of thanks for his effective aid in the transmission of funds and otherwise.

After an eventful career in California, during which the City of San Francisco experienced, under his able administration and by his enlightened coöperation in great works of public improvement, of moral, social, and educational advancement, a stimulus and impulsion in the way of prosperity never before realized. Mr. Garrison returned to New York City in the year 1859. Here he became at once a bold and successful financier, interested in great commercial enterprises, and taking a principal part in some of the heaviest transactions of the times. He is now one of the leading Steamship proprietors in the United States. He assisted the Government in multitudes of ways, during the late war, rendering incalculable service by the aid of his steamship service. When the Union cause was in sorest need, and capital was hesitating, Mr. Garrison fitted out, principally by his own exertions and responsibility, what was known as *Butler's Ship-Island Expedition*. This patriotic endeavor was formally acknowledged by President Lincoln, Secretary Seward, Mr. Sumner and other leading members of Congress.

His visit to the metropolis of the Pacific, one of the earliest over the railroad across the continent, after an absence of ten years, was the occasion of an enthusiastic ovation, tendered in the way of heartfelt congratulations and kind wishes by his many friends who welcomed his return. A short time prior to his departure from San Francisco, he received the following communication, signed by the most prominent professional and business men of the city :

SAN FRANCISCO, *August 10th*, 1869.

HON. C. K. GARRISON :

DEAR SIR.—In token of the very great regard we entertain for you, both on account of your public services and private benefices to the citizens of San Francisco, we, your old friends and associates, beg to ask your acceptance of a farewell dinner, to be given at the *Maison Dorée*, on Monday evening, August 16th, at seven o'clock. (Here follow some thirty or more signatures.)

At the elegant and sumptuous banquet which followed the acceptance of this invitation, Hon. Ogden Hoffman, United States District Judge, Governor Haight, and Hon. Frank McCoppin, Mayor of the city, were present as invited guests. Dr. A. J. Bowie presided, and made the following address :

GENTLEMEN : This banquet to-night, to the Hon. C. K. Garrison, was prompted by a desire on the part of Mr. Garrison's friends to convey to him first, their full recognition of the great services he had rendered to this community, in behalf of immigration to our city and State, but more especially because of his personal endearment to the early surviving settlers and residents of the City of San Francisco. We can scarcely hope, however much we may desire it, that Mr. Garrison will again venture to encounter the toil of another visit to our city, which we know he loves so well, and to whose development and growth he has contributed so largely ; and therefore, at one and the same moment, we proclaim our pleasure at securing him, and our regret at parting, by bidding him farewell.

To which Mr. Garrison replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I am filled with the greatest emotion at this most unexpected and flattering entertainment on the part of my old friends. If I had required any incentive beyond what had been supplied by my past relations with California, this spectacle of so much worth and intelligence would urge me still further in hope and effort to develop the interests of this mighty country. Gentlemen, my heart is too full of gratitude for this splendid ovation to permit me to do aught else but beg you will accept the poverty of my language to express my full feelings of gratitude.

Messrs. Judge Delos Lake, Judge Lyons, General E. D. Keyes, W. C. Ralston, Charles E. McLane, Hall McAllister, Joseph P. Hoge, J. G. Eastland and others followed in addresses equally appropriate for the occasion.

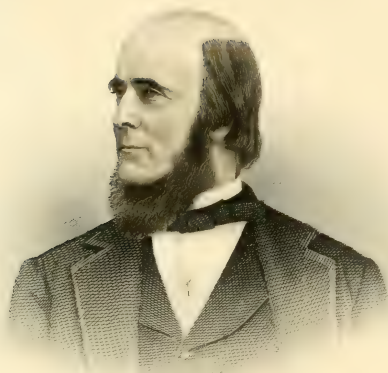
Mr. Garrison, as before remarked, is now a resident of New York city, and largely identified with its commercial prosperity.

For a number of years past, during which time our national commerce has been languishing under discouragements which few capitalists have been willing to encounter, Mr. Garrison has maintained the only United States Mail Steamship line with which our Government has a contract, carrying the American flag on the Atlantic ocean, the important service between New York and Brazil, of which line he is the founder and largest owner. His son, Mr. William R. Garrison, a gentleman of the most unblemished character, keenest sense of honor, and eminent business abilities, is president of this company, and has recently enlarged his own interests in the South American trade by the establishment of a line of ships which have just been completed on the Clyde, intended for the mail, passenger and carrying trade on the Brazilian coast under contract with that government.

There are but few men in this community who can, after such a short residence here, show such a large connection in great business enterprises as C. K. Garrison can; and not only in this city has his influence been felt, but elsewhere. He is one of the largest owners

of the People's Gas Light Company, of Chicago, having taken up the business in its infancy in the early days of the war, discovering with his usual sagacity the important future of the enterprise, and carrying it on steadily under discouragements which would have lisheartened an ordinary man, until it has become a very important company, lighting the entire west side of the city, and destined under the unexampled growth of Chicago to become the most valuable business investment of the kind in this country outside of the city of New York.

Mr. Garrison is an extensive owner of real estate in San Francisco, St. Louis and other cities, and is a man of very large fortune. He is recognized by his co-workers in great business enterprises as well as by all who know him, as a man of extraordinary energy, keenest foresight, and a perseverance which appreciates the word difficulty as a mere incentive to greater exertion. He abhors debt, and a diligent search in times of greatest financial disturbance would fail to find his name upon the street. He is seldom, if ever, known to become discouraged in any business matter which he once undertakes. Of very tenacious memory, warm in his friendships, charitable and magnanimous in his disposition, very abstemious in his habits, tolerant and conservative in his opinions, of fine social qualities and excellent conversational powers, his record in the past is one of which any man might well be proud, and his influence in the future cannot be other than that of continued benefit to any community in which he may reside.



Marshall O. Roberts

MARSHALL O. ROBERTS.



HE subject of this sketch is one of the great capitalists of New York. His name and fame have become national. Like most of the leading men of this country, Mr. Roberts owes his success not to the accidents of fortune so much as to his own untiring industry, native shrewdness, great foresight, and unflinching courage. He was not born in the purple, but achieved it. His father, Owen Roberts, was a Welsh physician, who came to New York in the year 1798; his mother, a Miss Marshall, of Birmingham, England, where her husband met and married her. Dr. Roberts settled down to practice in New York, and assiduously followed his arduous profession till his death, which occurred in 1817, from disease contracted while attending the sick poor. Marshall Owen Roberts was the fourth and youngest son of this worthy couple. He was born in Oliver Street, March 22, 1814, and was thus fatherless before his fourth year, and at eight years of age lost his mother. His eldest brother, who was assistant surgeon of the Franklin 74, under Commander Stewart, died at an early age in the service of his country.

Though thus early thrown upon the world, young Roberts manifested that pluck and determination to make his way which have since carried him successfully through life. His first employment, at eight years of age, was as office-boy in the grocery and ship store of John R. Soper, in Coenties' Slip, where he remained five years. Then he apprenticed himself to Alderman Jamieson to learn the saddlery business, working nights to earn the \$50 required by his master as the customary apprentice fee. In this employment he continued for a year, till his health failed, and he was obliged to seek other occupation. An advertisement in the *Courier and Enquirer* for a clerk in a ship chandlery attracted him. New York was not so populous then as now, but there were even then more applicants for work than places to be filled, and the boy found thirty persons ahead of him. Mr. William Spies, the advertiser, liked young Marshall's appearance, and gave him the situation. A brief trial showed the merchant that the lad deserved his confidence. His assiduity and business tact so impressed Mr. Spies that he gave his new clerk \$300 a year.

At this employment the boy continued till Mr. Spies died, and, after his death, was retained by his successor, Mr. Burdett, till his salary rose to \$600 a year. This was the highest wages young Roberts ever received; but his frugality enabled him to save enough out of it, so that when a favorable opportunity arose, during his twentieth year, he was able to go into business on his own account in Coenties' Slip.

Here, in his little store, he was on hand early and late. When the fishermen came in before daylight with their takes, the young man was at his counter, store lighted up, and ready for business. The fishermen bought twines to repair their nets at his place, and such supplies as were needful for their trade. His store became known as "The Lighthouse." In those old-fashioned times, the Whitneys, the Lennoxes, the Nostrands, and others of the leading merchants of New York who then lived around the fashionable Battery, used to go in person, basket on arm, to Fulton Market for their family supplies before breakfast and business. The store of young Roberts served as a sort of half-way house to these early birds, and the substantial old gentlemen used to drop in and exchange a kindly word with the young merchant while they warmed their toes and conned over the morning papers. In due course of time, these representative men of the commerce and finance of New York became the friends of Mr. Roberts, and learned to respect and confide in the qualities which he thus early manifested. As they stood high in the financial world of that day, controlling the banking interests of the city, it is not strange that, when the rising merchant saw opportunities for profitable investment, they were willing to aid him in procuring discount. He thus in time became able to control the Russian hemp market in this country, to make large operations in tallow and naval stores, and to take the front rank as a ship-chandler. By these means, he was naturally brought into contact with maritime people, and it was not long before his influence was felt on the rivers and lakes and upon the sea. He projected and built the steamer *Hendrick*, and took stock in the steamboat lines in which Isaac Newton, George Law, Daniel Drew, and Cornelius Vanderbilt laid the foundation of their fortunes. From steamboating he turned to railroads.

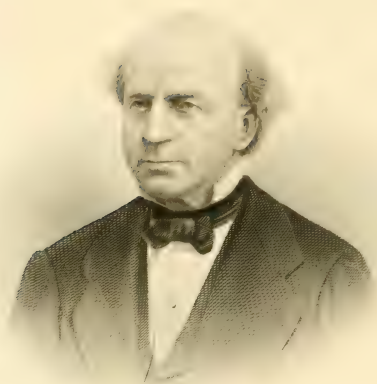
The Erie, the New York Central, and the Florida he was largely instrumental in originating and building. He is now Presi-

dent of the Southern Pacific Railway, which is already well under way. He was a large promoter of the Croton Water-Works, the Erie Tunnel and Long Dock enterprises, and his influence has been felt in the furtherance of most of our great public improvements on the land and the water all over the continent.

The Californian gold fever of 1849 found him a rising merchant and a considerable owner of steamboat and steamship stock. Foreseeing the immense emigration which must set in Pacificward, he shaped his course to control it, and soon, in conjunction with George Law, obtained the contract to carry the mails for the United States Mail Steamship Co., of which Mr. Law was president and Mr. Roberts agent. A vigorous opposition sprang up, and the rival Pacific Mail Steamship Co. was established. In 1852-3, he procured the consolidation of the Pacific Mail interests with those of his own company, one corporation performing the Pacific, the other the Atlantic, service. Mr. Law becoming restive under the arrangement, Mr. Roberts, in conjunction with others, bought out Mr.; but at the critical moment his associates retired, leaving Mr. Roberts liable for a million, without apparently adequate resources. Ruin stared him in the face, but Marshall knew no such word as fail. He immediately resolved to consummate the bargain without them, and by the time stipulated, so solid was his credit, he had the means in hand, an immense undertaking for those days, and fulfilled all his obligations. This was undoubtedly the foundation of his great fortune. From 1851 to 1857, Mr. Roberts was President of the North River Bank. In 1854, he was approached by Mr. Cyrus W. Field to aid in building the Atlantic Telegraph. To his quick and far-seeing judgment the immense possibilities of the enterprise were apparent, and he became one of the earliest and most liberal contributors to this stupendous undertaking. And so it has been throughout. From the first he had been foremost in works designed for the development of the country and the good of the people.

While pursuing the practical, and contributing of his ample means towards great public enterprises, he has been no less liberal in works of benevolence and charity. As a patron of the fine arts, he has been equally distinguished. His American Art Gallery is famous, not only here, but abroad, as one of the most princely of private collections.

Unlike most successful merchants, Mr. Roberts is also a zealous politician. From his earliest career he was an active fireman and a staunch Whig. In 1851, his party nominated him for Congress, but he was defeated by the late Francis B. Cutting, Democrat. In 1865, he was the Republican candidate for Mayor of New York, and but for the folly of putting up a third candidate, would have been chosen. As it was, John T. Hoffman was counted in, though the plurality of votes has been very generally claimed by the friends of Mr. Roberts. He headed the Republican electoral ticket in 1868. In 1870, he was urged to accept the Republican nomination for Governor, but he declined in favor of his friend Horace Greeley. The latter however failed, through chicanery, to secure a nomination, and the State went Democratic. There is no doubt, with Mr. Roberts as the candidate, the result would have been otherwise. Mr. Roberts is fifty-seven years of age, and is still a hale, vigorous man, in the full plenitude of his physical and intellectual powers. Mr. Roberts is about five feet eight inches in height, with square shoulders, and a form designed for activity and strength. His eye is bright with equal intelligence and goodness of heart. Probably there is no other prominent citizen of New York who has helped so many young men to start in life as Mr. Roberts. He has been twice married, and has two daughters and one son living. With his immense experience, his splendid business ability, his ample means, undoubted integrity, and great popularity, there is unquestionably a still more brilliant prospect before him in the future, if he can be induced to accept public service.



Wm. L. G. -
H. M. G. -

HORACE B. CLAFLIN.



OF this gentleman, and his great dry-goods house, extending from Church Street to West Broadway, the editor of *The New York Mercantile Journal* discourses as follows, adding that the sales of the firm are annually much larger than those of any other on the continent :

“ The visitor to our metropolis, who comes hither either on business or for pleasure, and who, having formerly been familiar with the city, has not taken a good look at it for some years, will be astonished at the changes and improvements which he will see at every step. Whole blocks of decayed and rickety tenements have disappeared, and vast structures, dedicated to trade, have been erected.

“ By these admirable transformations, the district bounded by Broadway, Canal, West Broadway, and Chambers Streets, has been, within the last twelve years, altogether changed. Miserable hovels and dens of vice (with which Church Street especially abounded) have disappeared, and some of the most extensive and magnificent warehouses in the world now stand on their site.

“ This gratifying result is, in large measure, due to the foresight and enterprise of Mr. Horace B. Claflin, the senior member of the celebrated dry goods firm of H. B. Claflin & Co.

“ The dry goods palace of this great house, with its frontage of eighty feet on Church Street, eighty feet on West Broadway, and three hundred and seventy-five feet on Worth Street, was the pioneer building, of grand dimensions, intended for business purposes,

erected in the district whose appearance and reputation had formerly disgraced the city.

"Owing to the immense traffic which the firm carried in that direction, the adjacent streets have also become lined with imposing structures.

"The subsequent addition made by the Claflin firm to their already spacious edifice, measures fifty by one hundred and twenty feet, and, taken together with their former building, gives them a total floor area of about six acres.

"Who can question the magnitude of business, requiring the aid of such lordly space, in the control of a private firm; and who can doubt the energy and ability of the man from whose originating mind and high ambition, as a merchant, such ample success has sprung?

"H. B. Claflin, the head of the distinguished house that has thus become the nucleus of the trade and a benefactor of the city, is of New England origin. In his earlier years he was the proprietor and manager of a dry-goods establishment in the ancient and beautiful town of Worcester, Mass.

"Inheriting the enterprise of a New Englander, he sighed for wider fields of activity. Some twenty-eight years ago he came to New York, and located in Cedar Street as a member of the firm of Buckley & Claflin. Subsequently he appeared on Broadway as the leading partner in the highly successful house of Claflin, Mellen & Co.

"The energy, intelligence, and integrity of this respected firm laid broader and deeper foundations for the still more important establishment that was to succeed it.

"Mr. Claflin's remarkable strength of resolution, and sagacity in business calculations, shone out conspicuously in the trying days of 1861, when, owing to the war troubles, and the disorganization of correspondence with the trade of the South, his house was forced temporarily to suspend. At that important juncture, his high personal

standing was the sheet-anchor of the firm. Heavy creditors and light, in New York and New England, manifested unbated confidence, and came forward with one accord to express it. The gratifying consequence was, that the firm safely rode out the storm in which so many other concerns of high repute went down, and, in a short time, had discharged all their liabilities, paying one hundred cents on the dollar, with interest, and were careering on the bright sea of public favor, with a fairer breeze and better headway even than before.

"The final retirement, on the 31st of December, 1863, of Mr. Mellen, whose experience and peculiar talents had aided the progress of the concern in its earlier years, spurred the remaining partners on to still greater exertions, in order to retain the hold their house had acquired, and to push it into new fields of conquest.

"Since then the firm has become still more widely known, and more influential, not only in America, but abroad. Mr. Clafin has associated with him as partners, at the present time, Mr. Edward E. Eames and Mr. Edward W. Bancroft, both of whom are active men of sterling integrity.

"With seven hundred clerks and employes, all selected for special talent and expertness, constantly employed in its immense establishment in this city, and a score of purchasing agents scouring the great markets of Europe and America for the choicest articles in every department embraced by their business, this firm is constantly and vigorously affecting the trade at large. Their sales have reached the enormous sum of *seventy million dollars* in a single year.


"Presiding over all—directing, illuminating, and vivifying the work by his superior capacity—is Mr. Horace B. Clafin. Still comparatively in the prime of life, he brings to all the multiple transactions of his house, which involve the value of hundreds of thousands per diem, a keen sagacity and decisive grasp of thought equalled by few, if any, of our business men. The vigor of his unimpaired intellect is sustained by the resources of an excellent constitution,

which a prudent course of life has strengthened; and, as the years increase, he beholds the paths of usefulness and the rewards of industry broadening before him.

"In conclusion, it is indeed pleasant to us that we are enabled to bear testimony that the lips of personal acquaintances, business associates and employes, have but the one unanimous tribute to render to the domestic virtues, and the gentlemanly qualities and accomplishments of this estimable merchant. New York already points with pride to what he has done to beautify and enrich our Empire City, and, in after years, there will be found enrolled upon the record of her true and gifted men few names as bright as that of Horace B. Claffin."

GENERAL ALFRED PLEASANTON.

BY COLONEL CLIFFORD THOMSON.

HE subject of this sketch was born in the District of Columbia. His father was for many years First Auditor of the Treasury, holding that responsible position under several successive administrations. He was a great admirer of our free institutions, a natural Republican, and a true and earnest patriot. His children were reared in Washington City, where they not only received a liberal education, but imbibed from their parents those grand principles of patriotism and self-sacrificing devotion to country which have been so nobly exemplified in the career of the General of whom we write. An incident which occurred during the war of 1822, and of which Mr. Pleasanton then auditor of the Treasury, was the hero, is deserving of a more permanent record than the fleeting memory of man. It has often been told in print, we believe, but with the omission of the name of the actual hero of the incident. When the British, during that war, were approaching Washington City, great consternation seized upon almost every one within the city limits. The old maxim that "self-preservation is the first law of nature," seems to be universally accepted as true, and to be generally acted upon. Amid the confusion incident to the knocking of an enemy at the gates of the city, thought was scarce given to the valuable records—the history of this great Republic—stored in the archives of the several departments. The British were advancing, and how to save life and personal property was the thought which possessed

the mind of nearly every person within the city. Mr. Pleasonton, the auditor, however, seeing the general consternation, resolved to do what lay in his power toward saving the records of the State Department. He secured about a dozen wagons, and with the assistance of the teamsters, soon loaded them with valuable records of State, which he forthwith dispatched under whip and spur to Hagerstown, Maryland. As the last load was being sent off, Mr. Pleasonton observed hanging upon the walls of the Department, in its solid frame of oak, the original Declaration of Independence. There was neither time nor opportunity to remove the massive frame from the wall, and no way to carry it, if it were removed. So, to save the document so dear to the heart of every American, Mr. Pleasonton cut it from its frame, hastily rolled it up, and sent it with the other records of the Department, leaving the naked frame hanging upon the wall, a puzzle to our British foes when they subsequently marched in. The records thus saved by Mr. Pleasonton were, after the evacuation of the city by the British, returned to the Department. This original Declaration of Independence may now be seen in the Patent Office, bearing still the traces of having been cut from its original frame. Had it not been for this prompt action on the part of Mr. Pleasonton, this precious document, bearing the well-known autographs of those bold, brave men who first declared our national freedom, would to-day be gracing the walls of the British Museum instead of the Patent Office at Washington.

General Pleasonton, after having received an excellent preliminary education, was in September, 1840, admitted as a cadet in the Military Academy at West Point. During the four years which he spent at the Academy, he was brought into daily contact with men who have since made imperishable marks upon the pages of our history, among them President Grant. General Pleasonton was a vivacious and frolicsome cadet, but was at the same time a careful student. This is evident from the fact that in a graduating

class of twenty-five he received the seventh honor. General Winfield S. Hancock was in the same class.

General Pleasanton, having graduated in 1844, was immediately appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant of the First Dragoons, and ordered to duty with his Regiment on the frontier. After one year's service in the Indian country under Captain (General) Sumner, he was promoted to be Second Lieutenant of the Second Dragoons, and, in 1846, participated with his regiment in the military occupation of Texas. The varying fortunes of a soldier found him in 1847-8 in Mexico, where he took an active part in nearly all of the engagements of that war. At the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, his bravery and military capacity were conspicuous, and won for him his brevet as First Lieutenant "for gallant and meritorious conduct." At the close of the Mexican War he found himself a First Lieutenant of his regiment, Second Dragoons, and once more campaigning against the Indians, this time in New Mexico. His name appears prominently in the official reports of several severe skirmishes with Indians, and his executive abilities as well as his fighting qualities having been discovered, he was appointed adjutant of his regiment. From 1852 to 1856 he was employed in the frontier service, his field of duty varying from the plains of New Mexico to the swamps of Texas and Florida. In 1855, while serving in Florida as Assistant Adjutant-General under General Harney, the famous Indian fighter, he received his commission as Captain of the Second Dragoons. He was desirous of at once returning to his regiment and taking command of his company, but General Harney would not consent. Captain Pleasanton accordingly followed the fortunes of General Harney, participating in the celebrated Sioux expedition of 1855-6 and in the Florida hostilities of 1856-7. Following this, he took an active part in the Kansas-Nebraska troubles, and, on their termination, he was ordered to the Pacific coast, where he served as Assistant Adjutant-General of the department of Oregon to July

5th, 1860, which brings him down to the period when the great storm of rebellion was nearly ready to burst upon the land.

From the above events date—let that the limits of this article will permit—it will be seen that from the day of his leaving West Point, in July, 1844, to July, 1860, General Pleasanton had been on active duty all the time, and had gained, during the Mexican War and his numerous Indian Campaigns, a military knowledge calculated to be, as it was, of inestimable value to his country.

Returning from Oregon in the Spring of 1861, when the cloud of rebellion had assumed gigantic proportions, he was immediately assigned to the delicate duty of organizing volunteers at Wilmington, Delaware. His regiment, meantime, was on duty in Utah, and conflict having been actually commenced in South Carolina, it became necessary for the regiment to be brought East. General Pleasanton was accordingly dispatched to Utah, took command of the regiment, and at its head made that long, tedious march from Utah to Washington City. But a few days were allowed for rest and recuperation; for soldiers were needed at the front. General Pleasanton, commanding his regiment, was accordingly ordered to join General McClellan's army. He did so, and was attached immediately to army headquarters during the memorable Peninsula campaign. He participated in all of the great battles of those terrible "Seven Days," and was besides detailed with his troops for scouting service, which was particularly dangerous in that country. It was he who, when the "change of base" was decided upon, with a small squad of his troops, conveyed the intelligence of General McClellan's plans to the commander of the gunboats on the James River. A more hazardous enterprise than this was scarcely undertaken during the war.

In February, 1862, General Pleasanton became Major of his regiment, but his services during the Seven Days' Fighting had been so conspicuous, and he had shown such exceeding good judgment, as a reward for his fidelity he was made a Brigadier-General of Volun-

teers. He was immediately assigned to the command of a brigade of cavalry. His first fighting with his brigade occurred at the second battle of Malvern Hill, where, although the cavalry engagement was not a heavy one, General Pleasanton convinced his subordinate as well as his superior officers that he knew how to handle cavalry and make it effective.

Up to this time the cavalry of our army, owing to its mismanagement, had been the laughing-stock of ourselves and our enemies. There had been no attempt at organization, but the troopers had been scattered by regiments, battalions, and companies throughout the army, and was used principally for orderly and guard duty. There had been no attempt to mass this arm of the service—to make regiments work harmoniously together—and the consequence was, that the cavalry had as little confidence in itself as did its revilers. But a new order of things was to dawn upon this brave corps, and to the executive ability of General Pleasanton is due the fact that eventually we had the best fighting cavalry in the world. They were never fancy-parade soldiers—they commenced at the wrong end of the book to learn fancy duty—but for sterling, honest, square fighting our volunteer cavalry never was excelled.

When General Pleasanton took command of this brigade, the Army of the Potomac, having completed its mistaken and disastrous retreat across the Peninsula, was lying upon the banks of the James River, unable to advance upon Richmond, and afraid to retire upon Washington. The retreat, however, was finally decided upon, and to General Pleasanton was assigned the hazardous duty of covering its rear, and preventing the enemy from capturing its trains and munitions. That this was done successfully is a matter of history, but the judgment, the care, the anxiety, the danger of this service, can never be appreciated except by those who participated in it. Suffice to say, that the Army of the Potomac was eventually brought safely back to Washington, and for his part in the movement, General Pleasanton received the commendation of his

superior officers, and had earned the entire confidence of his subordinates.

Meanwhile, while these movements were taking place, the enemy had fallen on General Pope's small army in front of Washington, and after several days of stubborn and gallant fighting on the part of Pope, his army was forced back, beaten and disorganized, to the defences of Washington, while Lee, with his rebel hordes, swarmed across the Potomac, invaded Maryland, and threatened Pennsylvania. The authorities at Washington were thrown into confusion; hesitancy, fear, and indecision prevailed in their councils, and the first great crisis of the war was upon us.

The first thing done was to dispatch General Pleasanton with his handful of cavalry, up into Maryland to watch the enemy and to protect the country. Rebel cavalry, well mounted and organized, with the famous J. E. B. Stewart as their leader, were pillaging the farmers right and left. General Pleasanton soon came upon them, fought them day by day, three and four times a day, drove them from every position, and whipped them in every encounter. He ascertained, and kept his superior officers advised of, the movements of the main body of the enemy, and the result of his campaign and his observations was the great battle of Antietam, wherein a victory for our arms was gained which sent a thrill of joy to the heart of every patriot throughout the world, removed the clouds of despondency which had gathered at the North, and restored confidence in the ultimate success of our arms.

The cavalry engagements, not counting the running fights and skirmishes of General Pleasanton's command during this campaign, may be enumerated as follows: Poolsville, Burnsville, Sugar Loaf Mountain, Frederick City, South Mountain, Catoctin Pass, Boonsboro, Keadysville, Antietam.

In the great battle of Antietam, General Pleasanton's cavalry (increased now to eighteen regiments), together with his batteries of horse artillery, occupied the centre of the line, which was the

heights each side of the Sharpsburg road. On his left was Burnside, and on his right Hooker, Sumner, and Franklin. At one time, when the battle raged fiercest, and both wings of our army were engaged, the enemy had withdrawn all his troops from Sharpsburg and sent them into the fight on either wing. Pleasanton saw here his opportunity to pierce the rebel center with his cavalry, and by attacking each flank of the enemy in succession, scatter and demoralize his entire force. He hastily wrote to General McClellan asking permission to do this, but was denied on the ground that there was no infantry in the centre to support him, and thus one of the grandest opportunities of the war was lost.

After the battle of Antietam, the cavalry had a sharp little fight at Shepardsstown, wherein a large number of prisoners were captured. Shortly afterwards, General Pleasanton made a raid to Martinsburg, where he succeeded in releasing a large number of Union prisoners, who had been captured in Pennsylvania by the rebels. In September, 1862, General Pleasanton was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel in the regular army "for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Antietam."

In October, 1862, while the Army of the Potomac was encamped about the battle-field of Antietam, the rebel cavalry made a raid around the entire army. After they had got well into our lines, General Pleasanton was sent in pursuit, and made, on this occasion, the greatest march ever made by cavalry. He followed the rebels as closely as he could, they having the start by a number of hours, and, finally, after crossing the mountains and marching one hundred miles inside of twenty-four hours, he came up with the enemy just as he was crossing Monocacy Ford, and getting away. General Pleasanton attacked him at once, and, although his command was exhausted, succeeded in driving him back three miles, where he accomplished his crossing at another ford, evading, in so doing, a division of infantry which had been sent to guard the river at that point.

The Army of the Potomac, having allowed the rebel army to escape after Antietam, and having taken a long rest, at last, in 1862, started in pursuit. General Pleasanton, with his cavalry, took the advance of the army, and during its movement from Antietam, Maryland, to Fredericksburg, Virginia, was constantly in pursuit of, and harassing the enemy, at the same time covering the flanks and rear of our army. Skirmishes were every-day occurrences, sometimes two, three, or four of these happening within twenty-four hours. Frequently these skirmishes amounted to serious engagements, wherein the cavalry and horse artillery of both armies were engaged for hours at a time. Such were the fights at Aldie, Middleburg, Unionville, Upperville, Barber's Cross Roads, Corbin's Cross Roads, etc. In all these our cavalry was successful, gaining such decisive victories as to win the applause of the entire army.

At the battle of Fredericksburg, General Burnside commanding the army, the cavalry took little part, being simply held in readiness to pursue the enemy when he should retreat from Fredericksburg. Unfortunately, he did not retreat, and the army went into winter quarters.

The battle of Chancellorsville followed in May, 1863. It was here that Stonewall Jackson made his famous flank movement, attacked the 11th corps, and scattered it like chaff before the wind. Jackson was in full pursuit of the flying 11th when he was opened on by General Pleasanton, who had hastily collected twenty-two guns, and placed them in a commanding position. Three times the rebel masses charged these guns, and three times were they repulsed by the terrible discharges of double-shotted cannister which Pleasanton poured into them. When finally the enemy retired, it was found that the slaughter in their ranks had been fearful. It was at about this time that Stonewall Jackson was killed, and it is claimed by officers of General Pleasanton's command, that it was his cannonading which killed him. Had the rebels that evening gained the position held by Pleasanton, the Army of the Potomac would

have been at their mercy, and could have been destroyed in detail. It was admitted at the time that it was saved through the judgment and energy of General Pleasanton, and the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War, after having taken testimony relative to this campaign, report as follows regarding General Pleasanton :—

"The giving way of the right, left General Sickles in a very exposed and critical condition. The enemy, under Jackson, continued to advance after the panic-stricken troops until checked by General Pleasanton, who had collected and brought into position some artillery for that purpose. Although a cavalry officer, he handled the artillery with exceeding great judgment and effectiveness. His skill, energy, daring, and promptness, upon this occasion, contributed greatly to arrest the disaster which for a time threatened the whole army. His conduct upon this and many other occasions marks him as one of the ablest generals in our service, and as deserving of far higher consideration than, for some cause, he appears to have received."—*Report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War*, 1865, Vol. i. p. xlv.

As a reward for his brilliant services at Chancellorsville, General Pleasanton was immediately afterwards assigned to the command of the cavalry corps. He worked day and night to place it in the highest state of excellence, and was rewarded for his efforts by finding himself in command of the best cavalry organization ever known in this country.

In June, 1863, it became evident to General Hooker commanding the Army of the Potomac, that the enemy contemplated another raid into Pennsylvania. General Pleasanton was directed to ascertain the facts. He learned that Lee was massing his troops near Culpepper, and he determined to make a reconnoissance in force. Accordingly, on the 9th of June, he crossed the Rappahannock with his entire cavalry corps, at three different fords, the upper one being known as Beverly Ford. His arrangements were so quietly made that his whole command were across the river by daylight, and in the camps of the rebel cavalry before they were awake. He captured at the very outset a large number of prisoners, and many documents belonging to the rebel General Stewart. These papers, which revealed the whole purpose of the rebel army, were immediately sent to General Hooker. The rebels, after being so unceremoniously aroused from their slumbers, fell back about three miles on their infantry

supports. Pleasanton followed, and the fiercest cavalry encounter of the war occupied almost the entire day. There were probably 15,000 mounted men on each side, supported by their artillery, engaged throughout the day, and the engagement was one brilliant series of bold and dashing charges, by first one side and then the other. Many a brave man went down that day in hand to hand contests, and victory seemed ever changing from one side to the other. Finally, Pleasanton penetrated their lines sufficiently to discover the whole army massed near Culpepper, and to learn that this horde was to start on the following day for a raid into Pennsylvania. As the day drew to a close, Pleasanton withdrew his troops across the river. The next day the Army of the Potomac took up the line of march toward Washington, but the rebel army was too seriously injured by the fight of the day before to break camp. General Hooker was thus given a start of two days, which resulted in giving us that glorious victory at Gettysburg.

Following the Beverly Ford fight came immediately the Gettysburg campaign, and for six weeks the cavalry were engaged day and night in covering the advance and protecting the flanks of our army. Aldie, Upperville, Unionville, Middleburg, etc., again witnessed sharp encounters between the cavalry forces of the two armies. Our cavalry was essentially what military writers say it should be, viz., "the eyes and ears of the army." Every movement of the enemy was communicated by Pleasanton to Hooker, who was thus enabled to *out-general* General Lee, as he did, most effectually.

After Beverly Ford (June 22, 1863), General Pleasanton was commissioned a Major-General of Volunteers.

The battle of Gettysburg followed, the cavalry holding positions on the flanks of the army and being constantly engaged. After the battle, the cavalry was (very tardily) sent in pursuit of the demoralized enemy, and rendered its account of operations by turning in prisoners by the thousands, and guns and munitions of war of

immense value. Once more the enemy retired to Virginia, followed by the Army of the Potomac, now commanded by General Meade. Again, our cavalry paid its respects to the towns of Aldie, Middleburg, Unionville, Upperville, etc., having severe engagements in the same old series of gaps in the mountains. Arriving back near Culpepper, the army rested for several weeks, after which the cavalry won new laurels by its brilliant succession of engagements in the advance to a line beyond Culpepper. General Pleasanton here received his brevet as Colonel in the regular army "for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg." A retreat of our army from Culpepper to Centerville gave General Pleasanton an opportunity, while covering the rear of the army, to show still further the fighting capacity of his cavalry, a sequence of engagements occurring, commencing at Brandy Station and continuing in the shape of a running fight till Centerville was reached.

General Pleasanton's services with the Army of the Potomac were now brought to a close, for reasons to be mentioned hereafter, and he was ordered to the Department of the Missouri, where, it was supposed, the war was ended. Several months of idleness followed, when suddenly the rebel General Price invaded the State for the second and last time. General Pleasanton was placed in command of three brigades of cavalry with which to drive Price from the State. He very soon brought on an engagement with the rebel force, and soon had Price retreating. A brilliant series of engagements followed, the enemy trying to get away and Pleasanton striving to bring on a general engagement. Finally, at the crossing of the Marais des Cygnes river, the enemy was brought to a stand on the open prairies. Pleasanton no sooner discovered that they wanted fight than he prepared to give it to them. His command was speedily formed, and charging down at the gallop upon the rebels. It took but a few moments to decide the matter, for Pleasanton's troopers, West as at the East, were victorious. The results of that one charge were eleven hundred prisoners, including

Generals Marmaduke and Cabell, seven pieces of artillery, and horses and baggage-wagons in unlimited numbers. This ended the campaign, the rebels being utterly routed, and getting out of the State by detachments and small squads. For this campaign General Pleasanton was brevetted "Brigadier-General United States Army, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign against the insurgent forces under the rebel General Price, in Missouri."

Subsequently, General Pleasanton was placed in command of the Department of Wisconsin and Minnesota, which position he held until his resignation was accepted, January 15, 1866. At the close of the war he was brevetted Major-General United States Army, "for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the rebellion."

General Pleasanton, during the rebellion, was, at all times and under all circumstances, essentially a "fighting general." His voice, both in the councils of war to which he was called and in private consultation, was always for the adoption of the most vigorous measures to crush out rebellion. He believed that as the rebels had appealed to the arbitrament of the sword, they should be subdued by the sword. Although a graduate of West Point, he never entertained those prejudices against volunteers so common among regular officers. On the contrary, he always had the utmost confidence in the ability of his troops to whip "those bucks" (his term for rebels in his front. This expressed confidence in his troops gave them confidence in him, and they were always ready and willing to go where he told them to go. It was this desire to push matters at all times that caused his removal from the Army of the Potomac. He was too old and too good a soldier to criticise the action of his superiors unless compelled to do so. But after General Meade's lamentable failure at Mine Run, and his subsequent shameful retreat from Culpepper to Centerville, the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War saw fit to institute an investigation into the

manner in which General Meade's campaign had been conducted. Among the witnesses called to testify regarding the matter were Generals Pleasanton, Sykes, French, Newton and others. General Pleasanton's testimony was to the effect that General Meade had shown great incompetency in not pursuing Lee after Gettysburg ; in not attacking him at Falling Waters, but allowing him to escape without even a skirmish ; in the lamentable failure at Mine Run ; and in the shameful retreat from Culpepper to Centerville. This testimony was corroborated by Sykes, Newton, and several others. The Committee on the Conduct of the War immediately recommended the removal of Meade and the appointment of another officer. The military and political influence of General Meade, however, was sufficient to retain him in command of the army, and he forthwith had all the officers who had testified against him assigned to other fields of duty. It was thought that he had succeeded in burying them effectually, but the campaign in Missouri gave Pleasanton new laurels, and Newton won others in Sherman's army.

A strong characteristic of General Pleasanton is his executive ability. Whatever he takes hold of he endeavors to improve. This is what gave him the best cavalry organization in the country. He did not believe that a General's duty consisted simply in fighting his troops successfully. On the contrary, the details of provisioning, mounting, clothing, and making his men comfortable in camp, occupied his entire time. He was careful to surround himself with competent staff officers, and hold them to the strictest accountability. He could be severe and inflexible when necessary, and officers who neglected their men or animals were pretty sure to hear from him. The troops felt that while he was in command, their rights and their comfort would be looked after, and hence they soon learned to love him. He was the Seydlitz of the American army.

The qualities which made him successful as a soldier, rendered him equally so in the civil service of the government. He was ap-

pointed, by President Grant, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of New York, and so discharged the duties of that office as to make his transfer a matter of regret to the taxpayers. He was assigned to the Thirty-second District of New York, the largest in the country, where he became equally popular. His collection of taxes was made with promptness, and his returns to the Department were always made before the expiration of the time allowed. This made him a favorite with the Department, and was placed to his credit, when his name was mentioned for Commissioner of Internal Revenue. His appointment to the latter position, recently made, appears to give universal satisfaction.

General Pleasanton is about forty-seven years of age, unmarried, of slight figure, light complexion, and light hair. His large dark eyes are his most striking feature ; ordinarily these have a mild and pleasant look, but under excitement become piercingly brilliant. His bearing is at all times dignified, while he is pleasant and affable to all. He makes warm friends wherever he goes. His appearance does not indicate a *remarkable* man by any means, but military critics who have studied his career, and are familiar with his ideas on military subjects, have pronounced him "a decided military genius." If success can be taken as an indication of genius, the hundred and more successful engagements which General Pleasanton has directed should certainly stamp him as such.



John Cookman

JOHN COCHRANE.



THE gentleman, some of the more important passages of whose life are the subject of this sketch, is a native of the State of New York. The country residence of his father, Walter L. Cochran, at Palatine, in Montgomery County, is the place of his nativity. The family removed while he was yet a child to Utica, in Oneida County, where much of his youth was spent. From his father's side General Cochrane derives a portion of the energy and action which characterize the Scoto-Irish race of the North of Ireland, whence his great-grandfather, in the early part of the eighteenth century, came to that part of Pennsylvania, in the county of Chester, called after him, Cochranville. His grandfather, Doctor John Cochran, left the paternal mansion in the troubled state of public affairs, and subsequently was a surgeon in the Army of Independence.

His marriage with Gertrude, the sister of General Philip Schuyler, of Revolutionary fame, connects General Cochrane, in kin, with that family; with the Hamiltons, the Van Rensselaers, and with some of the principal families in the State of New York. His grandfather subsequently, became Surgeon and the Director-General of the Hospitals of the Northern Department of the United States. His father having married Cornelia, the sister of Gerrit Smith, unites him, on the mother's side, in consanguinity with another distinguished lineage, including the Livingstons, the Cadies, the Lents, and with some of the oldest and best blood in that part of Putnam County about Tappan Sea. His earlier years were occupied with the cares of an education, furnished from his father's frugal means, and limited to the studies which the ordinary English schools of

the country then afforded. It was amid the scenes which nature with lavish hand displays in Western New York, that the youth of General Cochrane was spent. Unquestionably, the expanse of hill and valley which lies in the various beauty of American scenery, on both sides of the Mohawk River, where it bounds Montgomery and divides Oneida County, generously influenced the formation of his early character. Its submission to the influence of more rugged scenes, was postponed to a somewhat later date, when, in the household and tuition of his uncle, Gerrit Smith, at Peterboro, he traversed the abrupt hills and picturesque vales of Madison County. During this while were growing in the boy the qualities which were to distinguish the man. His naturally studious habits increased his information with store of Greek and Latin, and imbued his forming mind with both refinement and taste. At the age of eighteen, he graduated from Hamilton College. Having acquired, by a course of three years' diligent preparation, the profession of the law, he underwent the vicissitudes of its practice for a livelihood, successively at Oswego, Schenectady, and in New York City. It was in this last city that, in the year 1845, he more systematically entered on the career which, thus far through life, he has pursued. The courts opened to his successful efforts. With unflagging application and laudable zeal, he devoted laborious vigils to the cultivation of his profession. His naturally fine oratorical powers contributed to his success, and, at the end of his first year, his business was established upon a basis broad, lucrative, and secure. But the disposition to speculate upon general subjects, and to harangue audiences, which had been perceptible in the boy, found irresistible attractions in New York. Accordingly, his legal routine soon began to be varied with concurrent political occupations, and his voice impressed with superior power large Democratic meetings. Chance having, at length, cast upon him the office of Surveyor of the Port, he was injuriously withdrawn thenceforth, comparatively from the active duties of his profession, and devoted to the more exciting, though less profitable pursuit of politics. At the Bar of New

York, the forensic eloquence of General Cochrane is not yet forgotten; and still, when lawyers, who frequented the courts with him, indulge in professional reminiscences, they speak of the vigorous logic and the skilful elocution, which swayed judges and carried juries; of the sharp jest and the mirth that played and gleamed, when Jim Brady and Nat Blunt and John Cochrane, divided the terms between them. John Cochrane was not the inferior of the triumvirs, and, perhaps, for a sonorous, rapid, and sustained appeal to the passions, he was the superior of them.

Nor were more lofty efforts wanting. When a force of oratory that recalled the ancient forum, swelled into eloquence, he bowed in equal homage audiences both of the gentle and the rude. Before a popular audience he had no superior. His sweep of voice would arrest, at its wildest, the variable mob, and, impulsively careering to its very skirts, storm it into passion or calm it into more peaceful moods.

It has been said that he is a born orator. If constitutional temperament, impressionable, nervous, and vigorous; a various, fertile, and rapid intellectual movement; a graceful and imposing presence; a copious diction, armed with forcible gesticulation; and an inclination, absolute and irrepresible, to the mighty truths which underlie human rights, constitute the panoply of a born orator, then General Cochrane is one. We introduce, in evidence that this is not simply panegyric, one from many similar contributions to contemporary magazines:

"Mr. Cochrane is effective with a jury, as he makes an excellent speech. It is done with a great deal of ease, grace, and eloquence. He is well skilled in the use of his certainly very fine oratorical accomplishments, and he always turns them to the best purpose. In the statement of facts he is clear and accurate, and is excelled by few in fierceness of invective or tenderness of pathos. He becomes much absorbed, walks about, gesticulating freely, and speaking with exceeding volubility in language of the most choice, forcible, and appropriate description. At times there are outbursts of the highest

order of eloquence, accompanied by most effective gestures and attitudes, at which times he holds the feelings of his hearers in complete control. Always stimulated by this condition of matters, he rises to grander flights of fancy, and must be regarded as an orator of the most finished school. As a political speaker, he is equally powerful. Fearless in his declarations, calm amidst all opposition, scathing in his review of opposite party policy, and thrillingly eloquent, he is a dangerous opponent. Tried in many conflicts, made wily in a long political career, he is well fitted for a successful leader."

When the Convention at Herkimer, in the month of October, 1847, signalled the Barnburner and Hunker schism in the Democratic party, the subject of our sketch appeared simultaneously in the Barnburners' ranks, an advocate, and ultimately a leader.

As his speech before the Convention demonstrates some of his mental characteristics, and exemplifies, in the light of subsequent events, not a little prescience in public affairs, we produce an extract:

"Has it never occurred to you, sir, how remarkable is the unity of that idea which promotes and controls all our political efforts? Freedom in all its phases pervades each distinctive article of our political creed. Whether a removal of imposts exacts of the ruler freedom for the operations of commerce, or opposition to the exclusive privileges of chartered banks commands an unrestricted currency; whether the tenure of land or the fruition of wealth be the object of the law, its structure and its spirit invite to the accomplishment of the largest liberty compatible with the social interest, and to the indulgence of the most untrammelled action consistent with the public weal.

"But more distinctly perceptible is this truth in the adoption, by our faith, of the doctrine of human freedom. Other theories may fail and involve their infatuated victims in a common ruin; other provisions may prove both feeble and inadequate to the exigencies for which they are prepared; but this shall prevail

over failure and triumph in success. The eye of an extensive acquisition of conquered territory presents the occasion, and no time is more fitting than the present for publishing and asserting this cardinal truth. The influence of slavery operates in a triple direction—upon the master, upon the slave, and upon the interests of free labor.

“The most careless observer could not fail to have distinguished in the vicious composition of the institution, its demoralizing influences, and in the seared conscience and indurated heart of the slaveholder, its baleful effects. Nor need it be pertinaciously insisted how unfavorable to a just appreciation of human equality, are the dispositions engendered, and the habits imposed by familiarity with the degradation and addiction to unlimited sway over the slave. Esteem for equal rights can no more exist in the master, than a love for their perversion can animate the heart of the slave; and the same fell system that depresses the one to hopeless bondage, elevates the other above amenability to law.

“But these are influences, strictly confined to the immediate parties to the contracting pollution. The third, by its effect upon free labor, demands more directly our serious consideration. For the purposes of the subject, may we assume that in the region of slavery, free labor will not compete with servile labor. Now, the country over which it is proposed to extend this blighting curse, comprises a territory interspersed with fertile lands, and reposing beneath all the varieties of the most salubrious climes. None will contend against the entrance into this domain, as upon the lands of their heritage, of the increasing army of free-laborers of the North. But the introduction of slavery will virtually exclude them; and each successive effort to enlarge the area of freedom is necessarily followed by a closer stricture of the bonds, and a further extension of the influences of its opposite.

“This hour is fraught with influences which are to operate

through all time, on ages unknown, and generations unborn. These principles, which we have proposed and adopted as the guide of our lives, are those which shall flourish when we are known no more; and in the long vista of receding years, when our children and our children's children, shall occupy these our places, yet other children, a glorious progeny, shall arise on freedom's soil to bless their lot, and to commemorate the virtues which preserved it free. Nor shall these fruits mature within our borders alone. Other States are hastening within the expansive girdle of our common country. It is needless to conjecture how or when shall terminate the war that rages near our South-western bounds. Let limited annexation or total conquest occur, here or where they may, the result admits no doubt—the land whose shores are lashed by the waters of the Pacific, and laved by those of the Gulf, must ultimately bloom under the irrigating tide of Anglo-American immigration, bearing upon its bosom the inestimable boon of republican institutions. There is, indeed, as has been asserted by a pre-eminent statesman of the South, a mysterious sympathy between the States of our Union and those of Mexico—a sympathy which ever attracts the less toward its more civilized neighbor, the attraction of gravitation, which, as by natural, so by political law, impels the weaker into the embrace of the stronger, where every imperfection is neutralized, and any weakness is supplied by the strength of the united whole. To save this land from the scourge of slavery, from the malediction of the taskmaster, and from the agony of the slave—to preserve it to freedom, to free labor, and to God, is it that we have articulated a voice whose volume is penetrating every hamlet, proclaiming invincible and never-ceasing hostility to the extension of slavery.”

At the expiration of General Cochrane's term of Surveyor of the Port of New York, he was sent to Congress, as the representative for two terms, of the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the 11th, 15th, and 17th City Wards. Here

his diligence and aptitude to parliamentary business, were observed. Land reform, the revenues, and other kindred subjects, shared his attention with his duties as a leader. When, at the approaching end of the 35th Congress, in March, 1861, he opposed himself, though a Democrat, to the prevailing insanity, his voice most strongly appealed to the Southern members to refrain their fratricidal hands from the Constitution and Government. The Congress terminated. Fort Sumter was taken; and rebellion was inaugurated. The loyal North convulsively sprang to arms. Popular meetings of monster proportions, assembled at frequent intervals. The first, convened, in April, at Union Square, covered acres of the city ground, and thrilled the people with patriotism. We extract largely from General Cochrane's speech on this occasion, in illustration of his agency in the affairs of the day, and his relation to them:

"Events of dire import signal to us the approach of war—not the war constituted of resistance to the hostile tread of an invading foe, and laden with the consequences only, of foreign aggression resented and foreign attack resisted—but a war inflamed by the passions, waged by the forces, and consisting of the conflict of citizens, brothers, and friends. It is true that the problem of the future must baffle the most comprehensive wisdom, and compel the patriot into painful anxiety for the fate that awaits us. Yet we are not forbidden to extract from the past, whatever consolations rectitude of purpose and a discreet conduct allow, and to summon their inspiration to our alliance and aid. It is not my purpose, fellow-citizens, to weary you with the recapitulation of the party differences, the conflict of which, while constituting our past political history, at the same time shaped the question, so long, so pertinaciously, and so fearfully debated between the North and South. I need not direct your attention to those acts, which seem necessarily to constitute the preliminaries to the bloody arbitrament that is upon us, and the consideration of which, however brief, cannot fail to manifest the patience and forbearance with which conflict has been shunned, and

the evils of war sought to be averted. Nearly all that need be submitted upon this point is directly pertinent to the recent and coercive attitude of the citizens, very generally, of the city of New York. Upon the revolutionary action of the seven Gulf States, there occurred here an excess of desire, that every honorable means should be employed, to induce their retention in the confederation of States of the Union. If this could not be attained, it was still hoped that a considerate policy might retain the border slave States, and thus possess us of the means of an ultimate restoration to the Union, of its former integrity. Thus, though the property of the United States had been seized, its jurisdiction violated, and its flag assailed, yet it was, by very many, still thought wiser to refrain from hostility, and to court renewed national harmony through the milder methods of conciliation and compromise. Accordingly, many, actuated by such motives, established themselves firmly in the policy of such concessions as, satisfactory to the Union sentiment of the border slave States, would, in their opinion, recommend themselves also to the judgment of the Northern people. I believe that a very large portion of our fellow-citizens entertained similar views, and were quite willing to advance towards any settlement of our sectional difficulties, not so much in the sense of remedial justice to the South, as in that of an effectual method of restoring the Union. For myself, I may say that, while actuated by such views, I have never supposed that the requirements of the border slave States, would exact what a Northern opinion would not grant; nor, while affirming my belief that Northern patriotism would resist the infraction of Southern rights, did I for an instant imagine that I could be understood as including secession, and the seizure of the property of the United States among them. Whatever the Constitution has secured to the South, that there has been an abiding wish throughout the North to confirm; and, although there have been and are differences of opinion as to the extent of Southern constitutional rights, yet I have never understood the disciples of any Northern political school, to advocate those that were not

affirmed by its party platform to be strictly of a constitutional character. But strenuous as were these efforts to disembarass of coercion—even in the execution of the laws—the friendly intervention of the border slave States in behalf of a disrupted confederacy, their authors have been baffled, and their dearest hopes extinguished by the active hostility of South Carolina. Her attack upon Fort Sumter was simply an act of war. The right of property and the jurisdiction thereof, continued in the United States, and its flag denoted a so ereignty, perfect and unimpaired. (Applause.) The cannon-ball, which first visited its battlements in hostile career, violated that sovereignty and insulted that flag. It was the coercion which, at the North, had been deprecated for the sake of the Union, and suspended, that was thus commended by the South to the North. The ensigns of government, and the emblems of national honor were systematically assailed; and the adhering States were reduced to the attitude, and compelled to the humiliation of an outraged nationality. Nor was this all. Menaces, so authentic as to merit the attention accorded to facts, marked the national capital for attack. Hostilities, with this object, were concerted against the Government, and received the open approbation of the revolutionary leaders. In truth, the scene of war against the States represented by the Government at Washington, which opened with the bombardment of Fort Sumter, has gradually developed into the fearful proportions of an organized invasion of their integral sovereignty. Such has been the gradual, nay, the almost imperceptible progress from initiatory violence to federal rights, to the levying of war upon the Federal Government. And now, fellow-citizens, it seems to me that no profound reflection is necessary to perceive that the posture of affairs, which united so many Union-loving men of the North against a policy of coercion, supposed to be fraught with the danger of permanent dissolution, is not the same with that, which represents the seceded States, in open war to the Constitution and the Government. The considerations which deprecated the coercion of the South, address themselves with equal force

against the coercion of the North. That, which was opposed because of its anticipated injury to efforts at a adjustment, becomes far more objectionable, in its positive initiation of hostilities against the constitution and laws. The tramp of war is heard in our streets. The fearful note of preparation rises above the din of daily life, and mingles with our busy thoughts, the solemnities of approaching conflict. Let us not deceive ourselves. It is no gala occasion—that which receives our attention. Confident as we are, many are the sad experiences which war reserves for those subjected to its stern necessities; and ere the strife ceases, terminate as it may, we must expect the reverses which have generally characterized the experience of all belligerents. But through all the coming scenes, there will expand the pervading sense of the rectitude of those who strive for the rights of government and of country—the comforting reflection that, in a war which afflicts so many of our dearest affections, we, at least, were not the aggressors. Nor should a success productive of subjugation of any portion of our fellow-citizens, be contemplated among the possibilities of the future. The contest so unhappily inaugurated, is directed to the establishment of the authority of the Government, and the vindication of its flag. It is to be hoped that, as for the attainment of such an object, men of all parties have disregarded political divisions, so that men without exception will accept the first opportunity to welcome returning peace, upon the basis of one constitution and one country. Still, if that national reconstruction, which unfortunately has hitherto baffled every patriotic and peaceful effort, shall not be attainable by any other method, our resistance to aggression, now conducted to the issue of arms, will, at least, have asserted our national dignity, and have prevented the inexpressible humility of national dismemberment and desolation, accomplished at the expense of the degradation of the North. Should final separation prove inevitable, notwithstanding every effort for a return to the peaceful repose of an undivided republic, we shall, at least, have entitled ourselves to the invaluable self-respect, founded in the consciousness of laws maintained, and

honor vindicated. (Cheers.) The summons which the chief executive has proclaimed for military aid, has appealed to the patriotism of the entire North. As at a single bound, thousands have responded, and other thousands await the call which shall require them also to arm in the common cause. (Cheers.) I cannot find that the magistrate's power is to be circumscribed now by constitutional scruples, or restrained by the doubts of constitutional power. The action which threatens the subversion of the Government is confessedly revolutionary, and avows its justification in the imprescriptable right of self-preservation. Now, I think that it cannot be questioned that an effort to overthrow a government by a portion of its citizens, on the plea of self-preservation, conclusively remits the government assailed, to resistance upon the same rights; and that all means are justifiable for the suppression of revolution, which it is conceded may be employed in its behalf. Many of the Southern States, disregarding the fundamental law which united them under the government of the Union, have armed themselves against its constitution, and wage unprovoked war against its citizens. They propose thus, by an appeal to the transcendent law of nature—the law that human happiness and the safety of society, are the objects to which all institutions and all governments must be sacrificed—to justify their efforts at revolution, and to disrupt the confederation. I do not perceive that the resistance of such an effort, is to be criticised in the spirit of strict constitutional construction; but that the same law which guides the revolution, should, and must also apply to all efforts to oppose it, viz., *the law which commands the employment of any force, and in the best manner, calculated to repress the movement which menaces the happiness, and is believed to be destructive of the safety of the people.* I cannot doubt that, in case of an emergency, proportionately formidable, the whole body of the community threatened might, upon the plea of self-preservation, arise in immediate resistance to the danger without reference to the provisions of constitutional law. Such an act would doubtless be referable to the magnitude of the danger, and be justifiable by a

law above and beyond all compacts whatever. But it is needless, fellow-citizens, to pursue this theme further. The hour bears its events, and is fraught with its lessons. We are in the midst of revolution—not the revolution of the rhetorician, invoked to swell his periods, and to impress an audience—but the revolution of facts; the revolution of war. We have assembled to resist its wild career, and, if possible, to restore a distracted country once more to the authority of law, and to the peace of orderly and constitutional government. To such an effort we summon the assistance of all good men. To such an effort we bring our party predilections and political associations, and sacrifice them all, in the presence of our countrymen, upon the altar of our common country. To such an effort we devote our energies and our means, all the while hoping and acting for the restoration of peace and the reunion of a severed confederacy: but still remembering that, should the unhappy time arrive when final separation becomes inevitable, our affections and our efforts, are due to the geographical section to which we belong—that our future is inseparable from the future of the North. (Cheers.) In the meantime, the path of duty and honor conducts in but one direction—consists with but one course. It brings us, one and all, to the support of the Government, the maintenance of the Constitution, and the execution of the laws. (Applause.) Thousands are they who tread therein, and their motto is our country, and our whole country—in every event, our country. (Loud cheering.) ”

Events thronged these days; suspense ruled the nights. Mailed feet trod the hitherto peaceful land, and the country rallied to resist rebellion.

On the 11th day of June, 1861, General Cochrane received from the Secretary of War a commission to raise a regiment. He accordingly raised and equipped the First United States Chasseurs, and led them, as their colonel, to Washington, and thence, through some of the battle-fields of the war.

On the 13th day of November of this year, General, then

Colonel Cochrane made his celebrated speech for arming the slaves. It was before his regiment, in camp, near Washington. The Secretary of War, Hon. Simon Cameron, was present, approving. Both the Secretary and he had previously advocated the doctrine, on the occasion of a serenade to the former, at the Astor House, in New York City. But this was the concerted occasion, to formally broach it to the country. Misfortunes were thickening. Victory hovered, in suspense, over the opposing armies. Doubts began to chill the ardor, and cloud the thoughts of patriotic citizens. At such a juncture the speech was made. It was promptly hailed as the keynote of the war; and, though temporarily impeded, it was ultimately accepted by the Government, and carried into the field. We give an extract from it: . . . "In such a war, we are justified and bound to resort to every force within our possession. Having opened Beaufort Port, we shall be able to export cotton bales, and thus supply the sinews of war. Do you say that we should not seize the cotton? No; you are clear on this point. Suppose that munitions of war are within your reach, would we not be strangely negligent did we not avail ourselves of the opportunity to use them? And now, suppose the enemy to be arrayed against you, would you squeamishly refrain from pointing against them your hostile guns? No; that is your very object and intention. If, then, you open their ports, would you seize their cotton, and destroy their lives, I ask you if you would not also arm their slaves? Whether you would not arm their slaves, and carry them in battalions against their masters? (Renewed and tumultuous applause.) If necessary to save this Government, I would plunge the whole country, black and white, into an indiscriminate sea of blood. . . . Let us not be put aside by a too great delicacy, soldiers; you know no such temporizing as this. You have arms in your hands, and they are placed there for the purpose of exterminating the enemy in arms against your Government, if he will not submit. If he will not submit, take everything of his in your way—cotton, property—wherever

you may find it. Take the slave; bestow him as you please; on the non-slaveholder if you wish. Do to them, as they would do to us. Raise up a party among them, against the absent slaveholder, and, if this be insufficient, *take the slave by the hand, place a musket in it, and bid him, in God's name, strike for his own liberty, and that of the human race.* (Immense applause.)”

On the 17th of July, 1862, Colonel Cochrane received the commission of Brigadier-General. It should be observed, that unwilling to cover with an empty Brevet, accorded indiscriminately to all applicants at the end of the war, the substantial honor of a Brigadier's Commission, the General refused either to solicit the favor or to assert his right. The exposures of campaign life having seriously and, it was feared, permanently disabled him, he tendered his resignation, which, upon the uniform recommendation of the medical staff of the army, was accepted by the President. He lay then, with his troops, in camp at Falmouth, and took his farewell of them in the following address:

“HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, THIRD DIV., SIXTH CORPS.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, February 27, 1863.

“SOLDIERS OF THE FIRST BRIGADE:

“My command over you has terminated. Serious physical maladies, induced by the unaccustomed exposure of two years of military life, constantly in the camp, on the march, or in the field, have unfitted me, now, for the duties of an active campaign. For this reason, my resignation, which severs my connection with the service. But I should trample upon the most sacred emotions, did I depart from among you in silence. We began our march, and we have traversed our fields together. Where we lay down, one sky covered and one flag protected us; when we arose, it was to the notes of the same reveille. Your toil has been my toil, and your battles mine. To Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Williamsport, and Fredericksburg, our memories revert together as to fields hallowed by the bravery and by the blood of our brigade. Soldiers' graves are there, filled with our dead;

and we, their survivors, bear their names upon our hearts, where, too, their praises are inscribed.

"Soldiers! for your country have you borne all, perilled all, suffered all; and for that country will you still bleed and endure, till you have seized from the teeth of this monstrous rebellion the dear inheritance of your children—one name, one country, one home. I shall not be with you, nor shall I strike at your side. But, wherever, in other fields, bending beneath grievous burdens, I may weary or faint, one thought of you, brave hearts, shall revive resolution and reinvigorate effort in our common cause.

"You are of the Army of the Potomac. High hopes rest upon you, and fervid prayers supplicate your success. Objects of hope and subjects of prayer, comrades in arms, your future is fraught with the destinies of the coming generations.

"Though sometimes checked, yet never defeated—though oftentimes baffled, yet never beaten, the victories of your past are still within hail of your victories to come.

"Your country's cause rests upon your arms, and your standards will yet be gilded by the day of its success.

"Soldiers, farewell!"

The war lingered with fluctuating fortune. Party rivalry was infused with rancor; intrigue was busy with the machinery of compromise; and an uncertain cloud of fears and tremblings enveloped the country and darkened the prospect.

General Cochrane's return to civil life was opportune and beneficent. He contributed a vigor, of both presence and voice, to the numerous public meetings which served, at this period, to revive and sustain the confidence and patriotism of the people. He impulsively severed the ties which had connected him with the Democratic party, whose policy now began to be painfully directed against the continuance of the war. The Union party presented him, as a War Democrat, to the suffrages of his fellow-citizens, for the office of Attorney-General of the State. He was

triumphantly elected; and, in the course of his official term, he is said to have displayed, in a remarkable degree, that power of analysis and affluent rhetoric, generally regarded as the characteristics of his eloquence.

Abraham Lincoln's first Presidential term was now approaching its close, and the country began to speculate for a successor. Those of the Union party with radical tendencies, assembled at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 31st day of May, 1864, and, having nominated General John C. Fremont for the Presidency, placed General Cochrane on the ticket for Vice-President. He accepted the nomination. But Abraham Lincoln having been, in the meantime, renominated at Baltimore, with Andrew Johnson for Vice-President, it soon became evident that the continuance of the Cleveland ticket in the field would, by dividing the Union party, ensure the success of the Democratic ticket nominated at Chicago. Both General Fremont and General Cochrane, therefore, thought that it became them to withdraw their names; which General Cochrane did in a letter addressed to the War Democrats of the United States, in which he said:

"The principles which dictated my acceptance of the nomination approved themselves at the time to very general regard, and have since, in my opinion, lost none of their original virtue or vigor. Their practical assertion was required, it was thought, by the success with which personal liberty had been assailed, and the extremities to which constitutional freedom had been reduced. Not the least inducement, however, was the consideration that the redress of grievances in the manner proposed could not interrupt, but would entirely consist with a vigorous prosecution of the war. It certainly was not contemplated that the success of the candidates should, in any degree, impair or endanger that most important part of the platform, which resolved: 'that the rebellion must be suppressed by force of arms, and without compromise.' . . .

"The success of the Chicago nominees would, at the best, but place in power a party of divided counsels, of uncertain policy, and

of indecisive action. Clearly, such an event would be at the furthest from 'a suppression of the rebellion by force of arms and without compromise.'

"The Baltimore platform, however objectionable at other points, is unimpeachable at this; and, while it fails to vindicate personal rights, and the rights of free speech and the press; it does not fail to refer the re-establishment of constitutional liberty and the restoration of the Union to the arbitrament of arms, in which, and in which alone, the national safety is to be found. We stand within view of a rebellion suppressed—within hail of a country reunited and saved. War lifts the curtain and discloses the prospect. War has given to us Atlanta, and war offers to us Richmond.

"Shall we exchange the proffered victory for a 'cessation of hostilities?' No! As we fought at the beginning, we should fight to the end; and, when rebellion shall have laid down its arms, may we peacefully reconstruct whatever the war for the Union shall be found to have spared. 'Lay down your arms,' then, as it was at the commencement, so it is now, all that is demanded by loyal Americans of their rebellious brothers.

"I would certainly prefer that the American people could be brought to a vote on the several propositions peculiar to the Cleveland platform. The right of asylum; the one-term policy; the direct vote of the people for their national chief-magistrate; the Monroe doctrine; the confining exclusively to the representatives of the people in Congress the reconstruction of States; and the amendment of the Federal Constitution to prohibit slavery, are principles of primary magnitude and importance. But before all these is our country. It is menaced by rebellion. Loyal armies alone protect it. Should those armies retreat, and our protection be withdrawn? Or should they advance, and our safety be established? Shall there be peace through the concessions of politicians, or peace through the action of war? That is the question.

"Peace and division, or war and the Union. Other alternative there is none. And as I still am of the mind that once led me to

the field with the soldiers of the Republic, I cannot now hold a position which, by dividing, hazards the success of all those who, whatever their differences at other points, agree, as upon the question of first consequence, that the restoration of the Union cannot be effected without the uninterrupted continuation of the war."

General Cochrane's oratorical efforts have not been, as might be surmised, exclusively confined to the rostrum or the forum.

The frequent demands of literature upon his attention, have not been altogether disregarded.

Perhaps a speech, of more classic purity and Horatian terseness, is not recorded, than that in which, on the 4th of July, 1858, he transferred from the custody of New York to Virginia, the remains of James Monroe. That the reader may enjoy its perusal, we venture thus far to extend this brief biographical notice:

"It is now more than thirty years since a venerable stranger arrived in the city of New York. The storms of State had bent his form, and private care was written on his brow. Released from the burden of official responsibilities, which he had never shunned, he sought in our scenes the tranquillity he craved so much. From this retreat, he securely contemplated the eventful vicissitudes of the world he had left, nor once regretted its honors nor missed its applause. A domestic circle opened at his approach: kindred hearts cherished him; and the slope of his life gently declined, amid troops of friends, to the music of household associations. All revered him: sauntering steps quickened at his appearance: the citizen paused in the way, and the stranger in the gate, to look where passed James Monroe. It is thought by our city, an honor thus to have sheltered the gathering years of one who had been the fifth President of the United States. A short time, however, passed, and the familiar form was seen no more. As if commissioned, on the anniversary of our country's independence, to bear a nation's gratitude into the Presence on High, his spirit burst its thralldom in that jubilee of freedom. He was

mourned as only the good are mourned. He has never been forgotten. Earth has been strewed with the recurring tribute of more than twenty-five years of decay, and still the public heart has kept sentry at his grave. Seasons have come and gone, moons waxed and grown dim, and, while all was changing, still unchanged has been the memory of New York, that low upon its lap, was laid the head of James Monroe, of Virginia. Inviolable has been held the sacred charge. It is true that his deeds live after him, a common heritage for all; but his body descended to the tomb to await there, tidings from the State he loved so well. Those tidings came, and our city paused; they came, and the busy mart was hushed. It was the demand of the father for his son; it was the voice of the mother seeking her child. Men's hearts were touched by the appeal, and the very dead was stirred to filial sympathy. We have removed him from his place of early sepulture, and have borne his body hither, Virginians, to you. As we have come, the minute-gun has announced to land and sea the sad funeral transit, and the nation veils its standards to our solemn rites. And it is meet that it should be so. By no sacrilegious summons, but with a reverent awe has the silence of a former age been broken—the repose of its mighty dead disturbed; and the memory of the sage, like the lights of the tomb of Terentia, has diffused a genial radiance abroad. A general attention has been concentrated upon the revelation. The sacred truths of the olden time attend upon these hearsed bones, and move in procession with them. Again we seem to witness the old ancestral patriotism; again to listen to the precepts of a wisdom that no longer walks the earth; again the fathers are with us, and we move as within the halo of their presence. Virginians, we bring you here the casket we have guarded; we now commit to your hands, what so long has been entrusted to our own. Our work is finished, our duties done. We surrender to you this mortal: you will crown it with the emblems of immortality. We deliver to you this perishing record of the past: you will inscribe upon it that justice he so affectingly craved of you for his memory in the future.

Virginia—mother—it is thus that New York gives back to you your son."

General Cochrane exceeds the medium height; is of well-compacted frame, with habits of muscular alertness and mental activity. A bilious-sanguine temperament disposes him well to the endurance of fatigue and to vigorous longevity. He was born 27th of August, 1813, and has attained the limits of a strong and useful manhood. He is still unmarried. Though with tastes attached to studious seclusion, his life hitherto has been oftener displayed in public, than remarked in private. As advancing years withdraw him from the Law, it may be presumed that he will signalize his leisure with a corresponding application to the pursuits of Literature.

JOHN N. GOODWIN.



JOHN N. GOODWIN was born in South Berwick, Maine, and spent the earlier years of his life at the District School in Berwick, where he was fitted to enter college. In the year 1844, he graduated at Dartmouth with the first honors of his class. He immediately commenced the study of law, and in due time was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of law in his native town. As a young lawyer, he was very successful; always taking as much interest in his client's affairs, as if they were his own; always ready to defend the widow and fatherless, and extend a helping hand to every one in need. With few exceptions, success followed success, for many years. In 1854 he was elected to the Legislature of his native State. In 1860 he was elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress, serving on the Committee of the Interior and Invalid Pensions. Subsequently, President Lincoln appointed Mr. Goodwin to the Chief Justice-ship of the Territory of Arizona; and afterwards he was appointed Governor of Arizona, and from thence he was elected to the Thirty-ninth Congress at Washington. At the present, he is on the Pacific coast, managing and arranging the affairs of one of the largest enterprises ever undertaken in this country.

Mr. Goodwin is a man of fine personal appearance, and of agreeable qualities. He has risen to his present position by industry and an honorable life, he is esteemed by all who know him, he possesses purity as stainless as when he entered upon public life, and integrity as unimpeachable as when first elected to office.

WILLIAM A. BOOTH.



E shall give, in this sketch, the career of one of those old merchants of New York—old, though not in years—who are, as it were, the last remaining links of the city of half a century ago and the great metropolis of to-day. Fifty years ago William A. Booth went to Manhattan Island to seek his fortune, going thither from Stratford, Connecticut, where he was born on the 6th of November, 1805. He was then a youth of sixteen years of age. New York was at that time (1821) a good-sized town lying on the southern end of the island. All that part of the present city around the Tombs prison was a swamp; above what is now Canal street there was no urban population. From there to Spuyten Duyvel creek the country was laid out in farms, many of which could have been bought cheap for cash, which are now worth in lots some hundreds and thousands of dollars per square foot.

It was to this New York of the past that the lad came. He had received a good education at the Academy of his native town. In his early childhood he had been taught habits of self-reliance, and at sixteen years of age was fitted to enter upon the struggle of life. A New England boy of fifty years ago was a man in everything save in age. Familiar with labor, the term business was no meaningless one to him. Hence he did not leave Connecticut unprepared to do battle with the world. He brought with him capacity, and, aided by resolution, energy, integrity and vim, entered confidently into the contest.

His first employment as a clerk was his last. Mr. Booth entered a wholesale establishment on Front street, where he remained some four years, working hard and diligently, acquiring experience and

becoming familiarized with the business customs of the city. By the year 1825 he had finished his novitiate, having so recommended himself to his employer that he was taken into co-partnership and from being a clerk became a proprietor. Such rapid promotion, based as this was exclusively on business talents and an unimpeachable honesty, and not backed by capital, so far as we are aware, was something unusual then and still more unusual now. It was an incontrovertible evidence that he was something more than an ordinary mercantile character. And, indeed, his present high standing and affluence in New York attest the ability he possesses.

During the same year that Mr. Booth became a partner of his employer, he engaged in the sugar trade. Perhaps it would be an easy matter to tell the progress of New York city from that year to the present time by simply noting the increase in his business. He commenced in a small way—in fact, the commerce of the country did not admit of any other way—and as the population of the United States increased and the city grew larger, his business increased in like ratio. For nearly half a century he has been in the sugar trade, part of the time selling largely on commission, and where he sold ten pounds in 1825, he now sells barrels. Cool and cautious in all his transactions, he won the confidence of those who entrusted business to his management. Commercial crises came and went, and he proved himself equal to every emergency.

Twenty years ago Mr. Booth engaged in sugar refining. Under his direction was constructed the refinery of his house in the city of New York, and for a long time he supervised in person its manufacturing and mechanical departments, meeting with great success and demonstrating thereby the truth of the old adage, that "the eye of the master fattens his sheep." When, however, his son had grown to years of discretion and had become fully instructed in the various mysteries of the business, the management of the establishment was gradually turned over to him and the subject of this sketch gradually retired from its charge.

Previous to entering into the refining business, Mr. Booth had,

from 1830, been largely connected with the China trade, both in the management of the ships and in disposing of their cargoes. This trade he carried on for twenty-five years with uniform success, closing it in 1855 and devoting his entire attention to his sugar interests.

As might be imagined, Mr. Booth's success as a financier was not less signal than his good fortune as a merchant. He was and still is one of those men who, to use a homely phrase, understand how to handle money. Engaging in strictly monetary transactions, it was not long before his ability, skill and experience rendered him efficient in banking circles, and in 1855 he was elected President of the American Exchange Bank, with which institution he had been previously connected. This position he held until 1860, when he declined a re-election, but remained a director of the bank, which he has been since 1844. During the terrible commercial crisis of 1857, he steered the bank safely through the Scylla and Charybdis of the financial crash and added another token to the many already given of his capacity to fill the important office to which he had been chosen.

On his retirement from the bank in 1860, numerous offices of financial trust and responsibility were offered him, but he declined them all. As a bank president he was bold, but not rash, scrupulously exact in all his dealings and successful in his operations. At the outbreak of the rebellion in 1860 he gave important voluntary aid to the Treasury department, devoting much time to the financial interests of the country and contributing not a little to placing the credit of the country on a firm footing. Frequently his services were demanded in furthering the negotiations of the Treasury department, and we need not say that they were always willingly rendered. He also took much interest in the railroads of the country, and after the great crash of 1857 was foremost in the work of organizing the Chicago and North-Western Railroad Company and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company. On the 18th of July, 1871, he was unanimously chosen President of the Grocers' Board of Trade, (a new organization;) in the course of his speech, return-

ing thanks for the honor conferred upon him, Mr. Booth stated the objects of the association to be,—“to furnish dealers in tea, coffee, sugar, etc., with accurate intelligence, to prevent dishonorable practices, to settle all disagreements by arbitration, and to promote the general interests of the trade.”

Mr. Booth's life has been illustrated by numerous charitable acts. For over forty years he has been intimately connected and associated with the various benevolent and philanthropic efforts and institutions which have been established in our midst. During the past decade of years much of his time has been devoted unreservedly to organizing and sustaining Christian institutions. For several years he has been President of the “American Seamen's Friend Society,” the “Children's Aid Society,” and the “American and Foreign Christian Union.” Throughout his life he has always contributed largely for the spread of the Gospel at home and abroad, and although himself unable to leave the city, he has always been one of the most liberal supporters of the missionaries and has not spared his substance in propagating a pure religion, and in sending it abroad into all lands. Well, indeed, may Mr. Booth be termed the Christian merchant. The record of his life shows how strenuous he has ever been to maintain a high standard of mercantile integrity in the community; and his own career is a striking example for all time. There is nothing of the bigot about him. He is simply a gentleman who holds that obedience to and love of God are of more consequence than wealth, and he has shown how prosperity can be attained, and how reputation can be won, by a strict adherence to those religious teachings which form the only true foundation of all civilized Christian societies.

In 1860 Mr. Booth, accompanied by part of his family, left New York and made a tour of Europe and Asia, visiting England and the European continent, and traveling extensively in parts of Syria, Palestine and Egypt, and also making a voyage up the Nile. In 1869 he started on another tour, re-ascending the Nile as far as the first cataract and returning by way of Constantinople, the Danube and Italy.

Until within the past two or three years, the summer residence of this distinguished merchant was in his native town of Stratford, among his early friends and associates, by whom he is highly esteemed and respected. At present, however, his summer residence is at Englewood, New Jersey.

Personally, Mr. Booth is a most estimable gentleman. A warm-hearted, genial companion, his society is always agreeable. He has always a pleasant word and a smile for all, and his conversation is never dull. Now past the prime of life he can look back upon the long years without having anything to reproach himself for, and his declining years will, we trust, be unclouded by any sorrow, be it never so brief.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.



HERE is no other country where the position of a lawyer reaches the dignity and power that it possesses here. He has not here, in front of him, an aristocracy of hereditary title or of wealth. If a leader in his profession, he is in the front himself. If his professional pursuits carry him, in his career, beyond the investigation of subjects of mere personal interest, he becomes versed in constitutional questions, in the principles that guide the grandest civil interests and the state itself. If his oratory has the true fire, his leadership is supported by the tide of popularity. If he is a profound thinker, his counsel becomes controlling among his associates. If he has physical energy, his influence becomes active and real. If he acquires honest wealth, the independence it brings takes off all the weight from him in the race; and if his character secures for him a reputation for integrity and the honor of his countrymen, he has the whole field open to him, and he becomes the representative of a power beyond his own.

The foundation of true virtue, as of true genius, is force. Force accomplishes results. The vindication of success demonstrates that a man does not march counter to his time and to human progress, but that he represents an idea at the precise time when that idea is worth representing; that if the times that try men's souls come, he has a soul worth trying. Whoever does not succeed is of no use to the world, and he passes away as if he never existed.

These are reflections proper to an estimate of the character of Samuel J. Tilden. At the point, in his course, when the world

opened before him he chose the profession of a lawyer, and has, in singleness of purpose, pursued the path of his profession with a diligence that has placed him, midway in a whole life's course, in a position of which all the advantages are in his power.

His first entry upon public life was in the political campaign in 1832, which resulted in the election of General Jackson to his second term of the Presidency. At that time William L. Marcy was governor of the State of New York, beginning an administration known as the Albany Regency. The opposition to the Jackson or Democratic ticket depended upon the coalition between the national Republican party and the Anti-masons, a political fragment, of brief existence on a local issue, which was made up of men drawn from each of the main parties. Success in the election, as shown by the event which terminated the political history of the Anti-masons, depended upon discrediting the coalition and withdrawing from it old Democrats into the ranks of their own party. Although he was but eighteen years of age, Mr. Tilden had already explored the facts and principles of this political situation, which had been for some years a leading question in State politics; and, of his own motion, had written a paper leveled directly at the result, and this accidentally came to light.

At his father's house in New Lebanon, Columbia County, New York, he had formed an acquaintance with the great statesmen of the Jacksonian era—William L. Marcy, Martin Van Buren, A. C. Flagg, Silas Wright, Michael Hoffman, and the Livingstons. His father was a farmer, from English ancestors who settled in Massachusetts, at Scituate, in 1626, removed to Connecticut in 1715, and thence to Columbia County, in 1790. He was a neighbor of Mr. Van Buren and the Livingstons, and was himself not without influence among the statesmen who were his friends. Mr. Tilden's paper becoming known in this circle, it was taken to Albany, and appeared in the Albany *Argus* on the 9th of October, 1832, as an address to the electors of Columbia County. It soon happened that a standard was applied to the ability of the paper, and to its effect

in a canvass that was engaging the vigor of the ablest men, for the editor was obliged to defend Mr. Van Buren from an imputation of self-seeking, by stating that it was not from his pen. This political association, the most powerful in the history of the State, continued, with Mr. Tilden in its counsels, until, after thirty years, he himself came into the leadership of his party.

In 1832 he came to the city of New York to pursue his studies. These were interrupted by ill health; and although there is now no trace left of it, his appearance was such that he was sometimes conscious, in the greeting of his friends, of their surprise at seeing him again. Still, a while at Yale College, and with private instruction in New York, he kept at work in the acquisition of knowledge and the training of his powers. It is one of the qualities of genius that it can work all night. This sort of unremitting labor, pursued under a supreme necessity of physical exercise for his health's sake, and the close direction of his studies in the single line of the law and its cognate branches, rapidly advanced him in his profession. He confined himself to the great questions that arose before him, and never became engaged in a general practice. His studies in history, political economy, and metaphysics, all the more fruitful because they were driven for a purpose in the intervals of professional occupations, expanded in him the broad views, and fixed in him the general principles of science, which impelled him along the special professional path he had chosen. The line he was engaged in as counsel in the cases of great corporations, gave a practical application to his early inclination for financial discussions, and brought his profound study of the financial aspects of political economy up to the solution of actual questions. When he was twelve years old, his grandmother read to him alternately in the Bible and in Jefferson's Correspondence, and upon that foundation he has built.

In his political career he has never sought office, nor held any since they were open to his ambition. The principle that it is the first of social duties for a citizen of a republic to take his fair

allotment of care and trouble in all public affairs, when it lodges in a true and generous heart, excludes the use of political power as a means of self-aggrandizement. He served one year in the State Assembly, as a delegate from the city of New York, in 1846; and was an active member of the Constitutional Convention of 1846, and of that of 1867. In the former he was next to Michael Hoffman on the Committee on Canals and the Financial Obligations of the State, and in the latter was on the Committee on Finance.

In 1866 he was chosen one of the Democratic State Committee, and at the same time took the position of its chairman. He succeeded Dean Richmond who had been chairman since 1850, and to whom Mr. Tilden had been a trusted confidential adviser. It has thus fallen to him to preside at, or to open, many of the most important conventions of that party. His speeches, on these occasions of breaking ground, have been remarkable for the precision and fervor with which he would express the dominant idea of the time, and the grasp he would take at the heart of the questions rising to be political issues. In the constitutional conventions, finances and the canals, the principal financial topic, engaged his attention, and he was successful, in 1846, in shaping the canal policy which has since proved so beneficial.

In his professional career he has engaged not only in cases which required argument in the Courts of Review, upon the principles of law which fitted a case of developed facts; but more eminently in the development of the facts themselves, from complicated sources, in the order of their legal value, so as to comprise the law, complete the case, convince the court and carry the jury. As Judge Hogeboom said of his summing up, on such an occasion, he spoke as if in a trance.

In the year 1855 Azariah C. Flagg received the certificate of election as Comptroller of the City of New York, and his title to the office was contested by his opponent by *quo warranto*. The vote had been so close, that a change in the return in a single election district would alter the result. Upon a fraud inserted here his

opponent proceeded, and proved that the three hundred and sixteen votes counted for Mr. Flagg, belonged to him, and that his one hundred and eighty-six votes were all that Mr. Flagg received. He relied on the tally lists, which were on two sheets of paper; the one containing the canvass of the regular tickets was lost, but false results were pretended to have been transferred from it to the sheet containing the canvass of the split tickets, by certain figures, which, added to the votes there shown for him, gave him the three hundred and sixteen. That this was the truth, and that by an error made in the return, the votes had been transposed, was confirmed by the oral evidence of the inspectors, and appeared to be overwhelming. Mr. Tilden, by a logical and mathematical analysis,—shown by tables derived from the tally list that remained, the number of tickets and of candidates, and the aggregate votes,—reconstructed the lost list, and proved conclusively that the return for Mr. Flagg was correct, and that the results pretended to have been transferred from it were arbitrary, false, and necessarily impossible. He won the case for Mr. Flagg on his opening.

In the *Burdell* case, in 1857, which was tried, on the issue of his marriage, before Surrogate Bradford, the circumstantial and positive evidence of respectable witnesses in favor of the marriage was complete. On the theory that a fabricated tissue, however artful, if torn by cross-examination would reveal the truth, he put the one hundred and forty-two witnesses to the test, and developed a series of circumstances which struck the mind of the judge "with irresistible force," and led to his "entire satisfaction and conviction" that the marriage had never taken place.

In the *Cumberland coal* case in 1858, in Maryland, there is an illustration of his ability to establish a purely legal principle. He sustained the doctrine that a trustee can not become a purchaser of property confided to him for sale, and applied that doctrine to the directors of corporations; fully exhibiting the equitable principles on which such sales are set aside, and the conditions necessary to give them validity.

In the case of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company against the Pennsylvania Coal Company, in 1863, the rights of the canal company to a large increase of toll, on a perpetual contract for coal transportation, depended upon the question of fact, whether as they claimed, by larger boats on an enlarged canal, the transportation had been rendered cheaper. By a calculation that took years of labor, brought in with its just weight every statistic and circumstance of canal navigation, and by the application of the law of average, Mr. Tilden established the fact against the canal company, and against the popular opinion; and settled the fundamental economic principles of canal navigation for the country.

In addition to many such cases, he has, since 1855, been extensively connected with the railroad enterprises of the country, particularly of the West. Perhaps more than half of those enterprises, north of the Ohio, between the Hudson and the Missouri, have stood to him in the relation of clientage. The general misfortunes, between 1855 and 1860, which brought insolvency upon so many of these railroads, and placed in peril and confusion the interests of people of all conditions, who were their creditors and contractors, bondholders and stockholders, called for some plan of relief. It was here that his legal knowledge, financial skill, laborious industry, weight of character and personal influence were called into action, and resulted in a plan of reorganization which protected equitably the rights of all parties, in many cases saved tiresome and wasting litigation, was generally adopted, and has resulted in a condition of railroad prosperity as eminent as the depression was severe. His relations with these companies and the individuals controlling them, have continued, and his thorough comprehension of their history and requirements, his practical energy and decision, have elevated him to the mastery of the questions that arise in the organization, administration, and finances of canals as well as railroads, so that their prosperity can not be separated from his influence upon them.

If there were space to expand these outlines into full illustra-

tions, it would justify the estimate placed upon his character, and the indication of the elements of his success. He has that rare equipoise between courage and judgment, which saves him from being rash in the hour of reflection, and from indecision at the moment of action. There is a mean between the theoretical, which penetrates ultimate causes and comprehends remote influences, and the practical, which looks ahead at the immediate result and the impediments. From that stand-point, the man who can get there, tests and rectifies theories, weighs on fundamental principles means and ends, and finishes by concentrating the power of all causes toward the accomplishment of a single object. The theorist lacks result, and the practical man lacks power; but the man who is alive to the duty of to-day, and who has spent his time in settling principles, and correcting them by daily application to those ends which are the object of an active and eminent life, illustrates the elements of success.

These elements exist in Mr. Tilden in two forms. He has the power of analysis, and the power of combination. The power of analysis is rare; in most men it arises when they find themselves in emergencies, where they are compelled to think and to decide. It is the power to investigate, with intricate research, the mass of facts of a case which meets one like a chaos, and out of it to pluck up the hinging facts, and swing them in their logical order: it is the persistence in holding a complex mass of ideas, facts, principles, and illustrations under the mental lens, until distinct and accurate views appear, and at the focus rises the image to be realized. Then comes into play the power of combination and organization, which is the rarer power, and without which the power of analysis is like an ungathered harvest. It is the power to comprehend the situation, to devise the expedient, to seize the opportunity, to combine men and to carry their convictions. Mr. Van Buren was an example of this power; and even in his day, and in the councils of the Regency, Mr. Tilden stood among them, not without purpose and not without honor; so that Michael Hoff

man said of him, "that young man will have his way, for he has a plan."

It need hardly be added of such a man that, within his range, he reads every thing. He does not rest upon his acquisitions as a sufficient capital, but keeps in advance on the fresh fields of thought; and the library with which he surrounds himself, rich in all branches, is full on his favorite topics of political economy and finance.

If you were to meet him, you would find a man full of convictions and of great gentleness, fond of abstruse questions, quick in his appreciation of literature and art, jealous of the dignity of his profession, and with a candor and fairness which leaves him no opponents. His penetration into the merits of a case, and his grasp of the justice of it, are such, that it is the characteristic of his business that he settles controversies, or rather, prevents them, by leading the parties away from their differences to the point where they can agree, and which they all see to be right. It is because he gains their confidence at the outset. You could not leave him without your thoughts, perhaps your feelings lingering upon him.

In a social discussion, he is full of enthusiasm and of grace. You watch for the source of the spell which holds you, and would find it in the fullness of his human nature, were it not in the intellectual fascination of a man who thoroughly understands his subject, and is in earnest about making you believe it. He will in an argument gather up the points of the controversy, or analyze and balance an array of facts, from clear statement rise into eloquence, and with a rigorous accuracy that leaves not a point to be contested, reach his conclusion and clinch it, with his hearers in the silent consciousness which follows an argument which was not made to be answered.

In public life, his part would be that of a statesman. He would determine the principles and plan, rather than execute the details of an administrative office. He would direct the counsels of a

political party, rather than encounter the turbulence of its contests. But with his native largeness of mind; with an experience that measures the material interests of all classes of men in all their modes of advancement; with a power to delve among and array facts, and upon them to erect a philosophic basis from which to press on to action; with a logical method, an utter familiarity and a fearless consciousness of power in handling great questions, his place would be found at great crises, and under the burden of the insoluble problems of a parliamentary debate. At such a moment, as amid the financial difficulties and crude remedies which have followed the rebellion, he would be the man to contrive the scheme which comprehended every determining fact, and overcame every possible objection; which was sound in principle and efficient in practice, and by his reasoning and advocacy to bring order upon what was formless and void, and, because he was right, to gain the convictions of men and achieve great results for his country.

During the most active period of his life, the party to which he belongs has held too loosely the reins of its power, so that he has deserved well of his country, rather than had a career. It will be a brilliant epoch in the history of our nation, when the ideas which are to shape its policy and advance its destiny emerge into dominance, and, with its representative men foremost, the party shall resume its power.

ERASTUS CORNELIUS BENEDICT.



FOR the following notes of the life and character of Erastus C. Benedict, LL.D., we are indebted mostly to the "Genealogy of the Benedicts in America, by Henry M. Benedict, Albany, Joel Munsel, 1870." His first American progenitor was Thomas Benedict, who, being the last of the name in England, came to America in 1637, and settled first on Long Island, but finally went to Norwalk, Conn. He was eminently a man of progress. He had but just arrived on the island when by the General Court of Connecticut he was clothed substantially with the power of government on the island, at that time having little connection with the mainland. In the language of the old record, he was "empowered to act in point of Government;" "invested with magistratical power on the island." He was identified with the formation of the first Presbyterian church in America at Jamaica, and was a pillar in the church both in New York and Connecticut. He was the arbitrator of differences, civilized and savage. If an Indian chief was exasperated, it fell to his lot to pacify him. He was an officer in the train band of the infant settlement. He was a member from Jamaica of the first English legislative body that ever met in the State of New York, called together at Hempstead to create and codify the system of law on the island after the conquest from the Dutch, and was afterwards repeatedly a member of the colonial legislature of Connecticut. He aided in the organization and sending out of little colonies to plant new neighborhoods in New Jersey and Connecticut. He always, during a very long life, in the small way of primitive times, carried forward the line of national progress. The same spirit descended to his son John, and his grandson James, and to his

great grandson, Peter, who was a Whig of the Revolution, residing in the neutral ground in Westchester County, N. Y. He gave to his sons the benefit of a liberal education, two in Yale, and one in Princeton College. In the true spirit of those days, the youngest, Peter, left Yale College and went as orderly sergeant with General Montgomery to Canada, and afterwards as lieutenant under General Washington, had the distinction of being officially recorded as a "very good officer." The second was Rev. Joel Benedict, D.D., of Plainfield. The eldest, Rev. Abner, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, after the death of his first wife, went through Yale College and became a clergyman. When the war broke out he left his congregation temporarily to act as a volunteer chaplain, and was one of the last in the retreat from Long Island, and was in the battles of White Plains and Harlem. He was a profound scholar, philosopher, and theologian. His sons, Rev. Joel Tyler and Rev. Abner, were both educated by him.

His eldest, Rev. Joel Tyler, father of the subject of this sketch, was bred a lawyer, but after ten years' practice, his views undergoing a change, he became a Presbyterian clergyman. Eager, in his "History of Orango County," says of him: "Mr. Benedict was a man of ardent piety, untiring zeal, and eloquence, which continually drew crowds to listen to his preaching." He sometimes left his people, and preached as a missionary in the southern counties of New York and the adjacent counties of Pennsylvania. The same result followed his preaching there. The inhabitants flocked to hear him, and were deeply affected. He was almost constantly in the midst of religious revivals from the time he entered the ministry till his health failed under a pulmonary attack, from exposure in a ministerial journey in the snows of winter. His sons were Hon. George W. Benedict, LL.D., of Vermont; Abner Benedict, a lawyer of New York; Hon. Adin W. Benedict, a lawyer of Pennsylvania, and Erastus C., who was his second son, born March 19, 1800. Like all clergymen in the rural districts at that time, his pecuniary resources for the support

and education of a large family were very small, which forced all the sons to rely mainly upon their own industry for support and education even during their minority. The family removed to New York in 1803.

In early life Erastus C. had some experience in teaching, commencing as a common school teacher in 1816, and ending as a tutor in Williams College in 1824. He entered the sophomore class at Williams College in September, 1818, and graduated with honor in 1821. He then took charge of the academy in Johnstown, and subsequently with his brother, the academy in Newburgh, pursuing his professional studies at the time. His professional studies completed, at the end of the year 1824, he entered upon the practice of the law in the city of New York, where he has ever since been and is now a successful lawyer.

"During his whole life he has been actively connected with the interests of public education. When the common school system was extended to the city of New York, he was chosen among the first trustees of common schools, and subsequently, in 1850, was elected a member of the board of education for the city, of which board he was president for several years. He resigned his office as member of the board of education in 1863, not however until he was generally recognized as among the first who were instrumental in consolidating and maturing the entire school system of New York city. The services he rendered, co-operating with like-minded men, in rearing the Free Academy, now the College of New York, are admitted by all. He was among the select number who confessedly laid the permanent foundations of that Areopagus and royal home of college advantages for the masses in the city of New York, and through his efforts it received the power to confer degrees, and rose to the rank of a college. In 1855 he was appointed by the Legislature one of the Board of Regents of the University of the State, a board having the superintendence of all the colleges and academies of the State, which office he still holds. In 1840 he was elected a member of the Common Council of the city of New York; in 1848

he was a member of the State Legislature, and again in 1864. He is an elder in the Reformed Church; was a member of the General Synod in 1868, and is a member of the executive committee of the Evangelical Alliance and of the Board of Education of the Reformed Church in America.

Mr. B. is the author of "The American Admiralty," a standard law book, of which a new and enlarged edition is this year (1870) published; of "A Run Through Europe," a book of travels through most of the countries of Europe, the fourth edition of which was published in 1871; of the "Hymn of Hildebert and other Mediæval Hymns, with Translations," of which a new and enlarged edition was published in 1869; and of various pamphlets, reviews, speeches, and addresses on literary, religious, and political subjects; and fugitive poems, many of which have been published at different times during the last thirty years, including "Presbyterianism," a pamphlet on the division of the Presbyterian Church in 1838; "The Beginning of America," the anniversary discourse before the New York Historical Society in 1863; and a Speech on the War, while a member of the Legislature in 1864. In 1849 he delivered the anniversary address before the Society of Alumni of Williams College. Since that time he has performed the same duty at the first anniversary of the Free Academy of New York; before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of the University of Vermont; the literary societies of the University of the city of New York; and of Rutgers College, New Jersey; and before the State Normal School at Albany. His degree of LL.D., was given him by Rutgers College, in 1865.

This record, like all such, necessarily furnishes only a very imperfect view of Mr. Benedict's long and earnest professional and literary life. He assumed with confidence the grave responsibilities of manhood when a mere boy, and from that time onward devoted himself with singular patience and steadiness of purpose to the work of life. As a lawyer, the American bar will not permit any other place to be finally assigned him except among the very first, if not

the first, in the front rank of admiralty lawyers. His name has been made familiar to the profession throughout the country by the work referred to above, which is every where a standard text-book; but far more by his practice as an admiralty lawyer, which for nearly a half century has been co-extensive with our Atlantic coast. It is due to a record of this kind to fix, if possible, and perpetuate other personal characteristics. Mr. Benedict is distinguished as a hard worker outside his profession. As an officer of the New York Historical Society, a member of its executive committee for twenty-eight years, and now the chairman of that committee, as also in his relations as officer to various other societies, religious, charitable, and educational, his labors have been great. He has been a trustee of Williams College since 1855, and has, by a permanent fund, established several prizes in that college. He has been manager of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor since its organization in 1848; manager of the American Art Union while it existed, and also a governor of the State Woman's Hospital since its incorporation. Coleridge, in one of his aphorisms, asserts that there is no higher evidence of genius than the ability to maintain in advancing years the fresh, genial feelings of youth. All who know Mr. Benedict will admit at once that he comes within Coleridge's rule. He is now, to all appearances, as laborious, as earnest, as hopeful, as much interested in his profession, and in plans for benefiting his fellow-men as when he first struck out. He is now interested as much as ever in the social, political, and moral questions which are engaging the attention of advancing minds, and in aid of their solution he brings not only ripeness, but wonderful freshness. The writer of this notice has endeavored to be a faithful contributor to history, and in dismissing the subject of this sketch, he simply says that he has nothing to fear from the impartial judgment of cotemporaries; as for the rest, it may be safely left to a future age, if not to other countries.





Truly Yours
J. Gregory Smith.

JOHN GREGORY SMITH.

BY F. H. GREER



THE present century may well be called the era of progress and of great enterprises. More particularly so, in the rapid extension of commerce and civilization by means of railways. In this country, especially, has the growth of railroads been, within the last twenty years, unprecedented.

Throughout its vast domain they have been built with a rapidity which has excited the wonder and admiration of the world, and in their management men distinguished for intellectual capacity and great executive ability are employed. Prominently among the great railroad managers, stands the subject of this sketch.

John Gregory Smith was born in the village of St. Albans, Vermont, on the 22d day of July, 1818.

His father, John Smith, was one of the most influential men in the State; a lawyer by profession, he was from the beginning identified with the railway interests of Vermont. He had represented his district in Congress, and at the time of his death, which occurred in 1858, was one of the trustees and managers of the Vermont Central, and Vermont and Canada Railroads.

John Gregory, his eldest son, graduated at the University of Vermont, and studied law at the New Haven Law School.

At the age of twenty-three he began the practice of law in company with his father, and continued in the profession, earning the reputation of an able and successful lawyer, until, at his father's death, he was appointed by the Chancellor to fill the vacancy thus created.

The affairs of the Vermont Central Railroad were at that time in a most deplorable condition, the stock worthless, the securities

of the company nearly so; its credit gone, the equipment almost worn out, and the road-bed almost entirely unserviceable; in fact, the friends of the road had, for the most part, given the whole enterprise up in despair.

Upon Mr. Smith's assuming the control of the road, the condition of affairs began to improve. By his far-sightedness and good judgment, his indomitable energy and perseverance, and, above all, by his rare executive ability, the improvement of the road steadily progressed. The maze of intricate litigation and legislation which had hitherto hampered and embarrassed every movement, was unraveled and adjusted, until the road now stands in the position of the foremost railroad of New England, and second to none in the country for general equipment.

The earnings of the road, from being barely sufficient to pay the running expenses, have reached the figure of more than two millions of dollars.

He was elected to the State Senate in the years of 1858 and 1859, and represented his town the three years following; the last of which, 1862, he was made speaker of the House. The year following, he was called to the gubernatorial chair, which he filled through two terms of office. This was during the darkest period of our great civil war, when the resources of the whole nation were taxed to the utmost.

The same untiring zeal and energy which he had before displayed he infused into his administration of State affairs.

The calls of the general government for troops were always promptly met, and the men, fully armed and equipped, were in the field on time. The full quota of the State was always filled without delay, and though the agricultural population of the State made it particularly severe, yet not a *paper man* was ever returned, or a State draft necessary.

No troops in the whole army were more thoroughly equipped or sent into the field in better condition than were the Vermont troops under Governor Smith's administration; and the late

lamented Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, often remarked, that he had less trouble with the Vermont troops, than those of any other State.

Nor did Governor Smith, through all the pressing and onerous duties entailed by the requisitions of the War Department and the many complications of the railroads, forget or neglect the industrial, educational, or agricultural interests of his State, but all were promoted and benefited in a large degree.

During the campaign of General Grant from Culpepper to Petersburg, upon the first intelligence of the great battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, Governor Smith, with a full and efficient corps of surgeons, proceeded at once to the field, and there with them labored night and day, sparing neither his private means nor personal comfort, till the last Vermont soldier who was sick or wounded was well cared for, furloughs obtained, and all who could be moved sent home to Vermont.

It was during his term of office as chief magistrate, that the famous St. Albans raid occurred, and then was shown his peculiar diplomatic power, his quick perception and controlling influence over men, in healing over and preventing the open rupture which was so nearly made by an exasperated people on the one side, and the Canadian government on the other. It was through his exertions that the partial payment by the Canadian government to the banks which had suffered by the raiders was made.

Soon after the close of his second term as chief executive, he was solicited by Governor Dillingham to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate, occasioned by the death of the Hon. Solomon Foote, which honor he declined; and again, at the succeeding election, he was urged to accept the same office at the hands of his fellow-citizens, but again declined.

In 1866 Governor Smith was solicited by the grantees of the Northern Pacific Railroad to accept the Presidency of that road. A charter, with the right of way from the head of Lake Superior to Puget Sound on the Pacific coast, with a liberal grant of land,

had been obtained from the government in 1864, but there being no governmental aid of money, and the attention of capitalists being absorbed by the great struggle of the nation for its life, the affairs of the company had fallen into a desperate state. But becoming convinced that the enterprise had in it all the essential elements of success, and that it was destined to be ultimately a great through line to the Pacific coast, he accepted the position of President.

Upon failure to get further aid from Congress, his associates, one after another, discouraged by the magnitude of the enterprise and the difficulty of obtaining the amount of money necessary to complete two thousand miles of railroad through an almost unbroken wilderness, withdrew, leaving him almost entirely alone, with the whole burden of debt upon his shoulders. Nothing daunted by the delay, nor disheartened by the prospect, with that energy of purpose and fertility of resource for which he is so noted, he at once set about forming a new and more powerful combination. For a long period he carried the debt, the responsibility, the burden, unflinchingly; interested and got into his board of directors, the best railroad talent the country afforded, and the men of the largest capital; and now, with new life and vigor, one of the greatest enterprises of modern days is being pushed forward to an early completion; and it will be but a short time before the governor will enjoy the fruition of his constancy, courage, and perseverance.

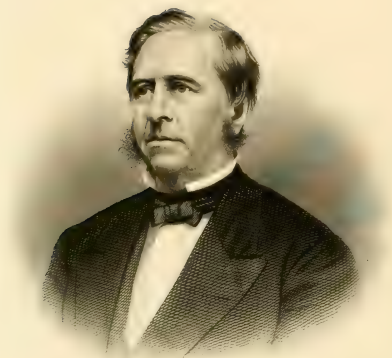
At the age of twenty-five he married Miss Ann Eliza Brainerd, of St. Albans, which was one of the happiest of unions. She has made him a most accomplished and affectionate wife, in every way worthy of the man. He has five children, two sons and three daughters. His domestic relations are remarkably happy. He has a beautiful home, and few enjoy home comforts so well as he.

In person the governor is about the medium height, firmly and compactly built, and capable of enduring the greatest fatigue; and has long had the reputation of being the hardest-working man in Vermont. His manners are peculiarly genial and simple, and no

one, not even the lowest employee on any of his roads, is ever refused a full hearing. His purse is always open to the needy, and his assistance always afforded to the oppressed.

His distinguishing characteristics are—most indomitable energy; rare tact in the management of men; far-sightedness; a cool, dispassionate judgment which seldom errs; liberality; warm, open-hearted hospitality; and an integrity which even his most bitter enemies have never impeached.

Governor Smith, in his public and private life, may be truly regarded as one of New England's representative men. He has, at his command, a generous fund of useful knowledge, and has rarely been at fault in his judgment of others, or in his estimate of important measures, whether connected with his official or his business career. Never backward in asserting his principles, he is willing to defer to the opinions of others. With a retentive memory for facts and details, a keen perception of affairs, and quick reasoning powers, he arrives at mental conclusions by patient mental labor. In social life he is unreserved in his conversation, warm in his friendship, and cordial in his intercourse with all.



James C. English

since resided there. They have always held a respectable position in society, and enjoyed the general respect and esteem of their contemporaries. This was especially true of James English, the father of the governor. He acquired a competent estate and reared a large family, comprising six sons and three daughters, all of whom lived to years of maturity. The sons were prosperous business men in the place of their nativity. The grandfather of Governor English, Captain Benjamin English, was a shipmaster, and commanded several vessels plying between New Haven and foreign ports. During the Presidency of Mr. Jefferson he was appointed to an office in the custom-house of his native town, which he held up to the time of his death, in 1807. The father of Captain English was killed by the British troops under General Tryon, who invaded Connecticut in 1779. And it may be added here that both the governor and his paternal ancestors have been uninterruptedly identified with the Democratic party since the organization of the government under the Federal Constitution.

The educational advantages enjoyed by the subject of our sketch were limited to the rudimental teachings common to the schools of the day. That they were circumscribed, is attested by the fact that they were interrupted at a period of his life when the tender mind is most susceptible to instruction.

Mr. English gave evidence in his early youth of that remarkable self-reliance and independence of thought and action which have distinguished him, in his private as well as public life, from childhood to mature age. It has been his uniform habit to think and act for himself under all circumstances. He has always been firm and decided, without obstinacy persistent and determined, without rashness or presumption. From the time when, a mere child, he insisted upon earning his own livelihood, and obtained his father's reluctant consent to strike out a course for himself, and engaged to labor on a farm some thirty miles from home, and through all the various enterprises by which he accumulated an ample fortune, he relied on his own resources, and prosecuted his extended business

with that intelligence, activity, and perseverance, which could not fail to command success, and all by his own unaided exertions. When about to embark in the lumber trade, a wealthy friend, who appreciated his capacity, integrity, and aptitude for the management of an extended business, offered to advance a large sum of money and become interested in the transactions—the industry and intelligence of Mr. English to constitute an equivalent for the capital to be invested. This proposition, although a liberal one, he gratefully declined, preferring to work out his fortune himself.

He remained away from home for two years, diligently assisting in the labors of the farm, when he returned to his parents. He attended school for two years after he came back, devoting himself specially to the study of architectural drawing, in which he became signally proficient. He was then apprenticed to a master carpenter, and during his term of service made plans for several conspicuous edifices in New Haven, some of which still remain as ornaments of the city.

On attaining his majority, in 1833, he immediately became a master-builder, and continued that pursuit for two years with great success. For a period of more than twenty years he was engaged in the lumber trade, both in New Haven and Albany. During this time he became the owner of several vessels, and established a freight line between New Haven and Albany, and Philadelphia. He prosecuted this extensive business with his accustomed intelligence and energy, and his exertions were rewarded with ample returns.

For the last fifteen years he has been interested in large manufacturing establishments in different parts of the State, to the number of fifteen, to which he has given much time and attention. He has been the principal manager of the business of the New Haven Clock Company, the largest concern of the kind in the world; and in that capacity has visited Europe three several times to promote the sale of its wares. On the last occasion he remained abroad nearly a year, making a complete tour of Europe. He is also president of the Goodyear Metallic Rubber Shoe Company, one

of the largest establishments of the kind in the United States, and an active director in several other large and well-managed companies, all successfully prosecuting their several branches of industry.

As a business man he is distinguished for practical sagacity, forecast, and sound judgment. In the numerous enterprises with which he has been connected, his penetration and discernment have rarely been at fault, and his associates have always accepted his suggestions and advice with unhesitating confidence. The result is seen in the large fortune he has acquired, and which he unostentatiously and quietly enjoys, dispensing a liberal hospitality, and bestowing large sums upon charitable and philanthropic objects, as well as aiding industrious and deserving young men to successfully establish themselves in business. And it is worthy of mention, in this connection, that his entire wealth has been the result of legitimate business transactions, Mr. English never having been a "speculator" in any sense of the word.

The connection of Governor English with political life dates back more than twenty years, and during that period he has been constantly in some public employment. Being a man of innate modesty, and never seeking distinction or notoriety of any kind, offices of every description have been thrust upon him, frequently against his wishes, and occasionally in spite of his earnest remonstrances. He was for many years in the municipal councils of his native city and town, and also a member of both branches of the Legislature, having been elected to the Senate for several successive years. He was chosen a member of Congress in 1861, and again in 1863, serving through the first four years of the Rebellion. He was on the Committee on Naval Affairs in the 37th Congress, and so efficient and valuable were his services in that capacity, and so highly were they appreciated by the Navy Department, that upon the coming in of the next Congress, a new organization of the Naval Committee involving some changes as a matter of course, and Mr. Colfax, in advance of being chosen speaker, having promised to sub-

stitute Mr. Brandagee, a Republican from the New London District, in place of Mr. English, Mr. Welles personally and earnestly solicited the retention of Mr. English, stating that it was highly important that his services should be retained as a member of that committee. He served on the Committee on Public Lands in the 38th Congress. Though an earnest Democrat in principle and from conviction, he zealously supported the war measures of the administration, voting for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and for the National Emancipation Act. He, however, opposed the Legal Tender Bill and the National Bank system. He foresaw the pernicious tendency of those measures, and the arguments by which he resisted their passage have never been answered, while the disastrous effect upon the industrial and commercial interests of the country attests the soundness of his reasoning. Although possessing large manufacturing interests to be benefited by class legislation, he has ever been a strenuous opponent of protection for the sake of protection, and a warm advocate of all measures of revenue reform.

He was chosen governor in 1867, carrying the election by his personal popularity, at a time when nearly every State in the Union was under the domination of the Republicans, thus giving the first check to the usurpations of that powerful organization, and turning back the tide of fanaticism. He was re-elected in 1868, and again in 1870. And it is no more than justice to him to say, that the present prosperous condition of the great Democratic party throughout the country and its steadily increasing strength, are in a large measure to be ascribed to the revolution in Connecticut which Governor English inaugurated and conducted to a triumphant consummation. He is a firm believer in the right of the States to manage their own domestic concerns in their own way, and the points made by him, in his several messages and other State papers, in defense of this right, have been most felicitously put, and never successfully answered.

He was nominated as one of the Presidential electors of the

State at large in the campaign of 1868, and was a conspicuous candidate for the Presidency before the Democratic National Convention.

Governor English has taken an absorbing interest in the cause of education, having repeatedly urged upon the Legislature, in his official capacity, the establishment of a system of education which should open the schools to every child in the State without distinction, and free of all charge for tuition. And nothing but his persevering exertions and great personal influence could have overcome the strong opposition with which the proposition was received on its inception. And the indigent people of Connecticut, whose offspring have free access to the excellent schools of the State on the same footing as the children of the opulent, owe that inestimable privilege to the wise benevolence and enlightened statesmanship of Governor English. He may justly claim the distinction, accorded him by the friends of education throughout the State, of being "the father of the free-school system," while his valuable services in the higher walks of instruction have been recognized in his appointment as one of the councilors of the Sheffield Scientific School connected with Yale College.

Having summed up the most conspicuous events of his life, and referred, although superficially, to his public career, it only remains for us to present a hasty and imperfect view of the attributes of his character and the estimation in which he is held by those among whom his days have been spent, and who are qualified to appreciate his excellence and the beneficent influence which he has constantly exerted upon society.


As a man of sound sense and practical wisdom in all that relates to the every-day concerns of life, Mr. English is pre-eminent among his fellows. He is a man of quick perception, fine faculties, with a power of generalization quite extraordinary in one of his habits of life. His reasoning powers are uncommon, and he has a ready, thorough appreciation of the force of an argument presented in a controversial discussion. He makes no pre-

tensions as a scholar, but he writes fluently and with precision, conveying his meaning in terse and well-chosen language. He has great executive ability, and the functions of his high office are performed with that degree of skill, intelligence, and integrity which insures a successful administration. He is liberal, philanthropic, and gives freely of his large wealth in aid of every charity and every well-directed public enterprise. He enjoys the unmixed respect and esteem of his neighbors, and has troops of warm friends to whom he has endeared himself by countless acts of humanity and kindness. He has a sound constitution, is full of activity and vigor, of regular, abstemious habits, and leads a blameless life, illustrated by intelligent benevolence and warm-hearted friendship.



Wm. H. Wood

SMITH M. WEED.

HE subject of this sketch, Hon. Smith M. Weed, is, and has been from childhood, a resident of Plattsburg, Clinton County, N. Y., to which place his parents removed from Belmont, Franklin County, N. Y., where Mr. Weed was born on the 26th day of July, 1833. His father, Roswell A. Weed, was born in New Hampshire, and was a man of very considerable position, and a man of marked character and strict integrity. His mother was the daughter of Smith Mead, Esq., a prominent citizen of Clinton County.

Mr. Weed, having received an academical education, commenced the study of law, and after being admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, entered the Law School at Harvard College, and graduated in 1857, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He immediately commenced the practice of law at Plattsburg, and has ever since been one of the leading lawyers in Northern New York.

In 1859 he married a daughter of Col. Miles Standish, of Plattsburg, a lineal descendant of Col. Miles Standish, of Plymouth, and has three children, two sons and a daughter. As soon as he began the practice of law he took a prominent position, not only in his profession, but in all matters of interest to the community in which he resides, and has always been foremost in all enterprises that tended to benefit the locality in which he lived. He is noted for his enterprise, his energy, and his liberality. He began early to buy and sell real estate; and has been one of the largest dealers in lands in Northern New York, and has done very much to improve and build up the village in which he resides.

During the rebellion, he was an active, earnest War Democrat; supporting, by word and deed, the Administration in the prosecution of the war for all legitimate purposes; at the same time, claiming and exercising, fearlessly and openly, the right to differ with the party in power, whenever they attempted to prostitute the army to the accomplishment of party purposes, or use their power to abridge the rights of loyal citizens. Noticeable among his acts in support of his country, in her hour of peril, he, in the winter of 1861-62, and before any bounties were paid to volunteers by State or General Government, paid, from his own funds, fifteen hundred dollars in bounties to the members of one company, to induce them to volunteer.

Mr. Weed is an earnest, active political worker, and has, for the last ten years, been one of the leading spirits in the politics of the State, and particularly in the northern portion, and has been mainly instrumental in producing the great political changes in that part of the State.

His first appearance in State politics was in the Assembly of 1865, to which he was elected by a large majority. His eminent talents were at once recognized, and he took a leading part in all of the important measures of that session, and, although the House contained many able men, he was, by common consent, conceded to be a leader. In that Assembly he voted to ratify the Amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery, and supported his vote by an earnest and able speech. His views were, at that time, somewhat in advance of those of some of his party; but he was fully sustained by the subsequent action of the Democratic Convention.

He was unanimously renominated for the Assembly of 1866, and after a very severe contest, was re-elected. His prominence in the Assembly of 1865 secured him the nomination of the Democratic party for Speaker, and he received the full vote of his party for that position. During this session, he was the recognized leader of his party in the Assembly, and fully sustained his previous reputation for ability, integrity, and fearlessness.

Mr. Weed was again unanimously re-nominated for, and although his district was largely Republican, and his opponent a very strong man, he was elected by a fair majority to, the Assembly of 1867. In that body he took an active part in all matters of public interest, and was, as in the prior sessions, a recognized leader, not only of his party, but of the Assembly.

During these three sessions of the Legislature, Mr. Weed introduced, and secured the passage of many important measures, among the more noted of which was what is commonly known as the *Free School Act*; which act secures free schools to *all* of the inhabitants of this State; and the act to aid in building the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad, a road of great importance to this State, of which enterprise he was one of the original projectors; and the success of which, thus far, is, in a great measure, due to his labors.

He was unanimously elected President of the Village of Plattsburg in 1865, was re-elected in 1866, and declined re-election in 1867.

Mr. Weed was nominated by the Democrats, as a delegate at large to the Constitutional Convention, which met at Albany on the 4th of June, 1867. He took an active part in the deliberations and debates of that body, until it adjourned over the time of the general election, at which the results of their deliberations were to have been submitted to the people; after which he took no interest in the proceedings of the Convention, and never signed the Constitution that was finally framed for submission, or drew his per diem as a member.

He was selected as counsel for the managers on the part of the Assembly, on the impeachment of Robert C. Dorn, Canal Commissioner, before the Court of Appeals and the Senate, as a Court of Impeachment, in the summer of 1868. Mr. Weed took the leading part in that important prosecution, and his arguments upon questions raised during the trial, and, at its close, show that he was fully master of the Law of Impeachment, as well as the facts of that particular case, and added greatly to his reputation as a lawyer.

In the fall of 1869, Mr. Weed was nominated for the position of Justice of the Supreme Court, by the Democrats of the Fourth Ju-

dicial District, but felt compelled to decline the nomination; nevertheless, he was voted for in about one-half of the District, and the result in those localities indicate that, had he consented to run, he would have been elected: in a district, too, which is ordinarily from 12,000 to 15,000 against the Democrats.

Mr. Weed accepted the nomination to the Assembly of 1871, because it was thought his nomination would materially strengthen the ticket in his county and Congressional District. The result showed the wisdom of the nomination, as he was elected without *any effort in his behalf*, by nearly 1,700 majority, and carried with him the State and County ticket, and secured the election of a Democratic member of Congress from that district, for the first time in twenty years.

As a debater, Mr. Weed is clear, earnest, forcible, and, when the occasion warrants, eloquent. He is gentlemanly, courteous, but determined. He has always been independent in word and action—bowing to no power, save the will of the people—fawning to none for place, but free, outspoken, and determined in advocating what he believes to be right, and in denouncing what he believes to be wrong, whatever might be the effect upon his own political prospects. His independence and integrity have won him the respect, confidence, and love of the people of this State.

Among the number of such acts during the session of 1871, his report in favor of the repeal of what is known as the "Erie Classification Bill," is conspicuous. It is one of the ablest reports ever made to the Legislature—is clear, conclusive, and convincing—and should be read by every person who has the good of American institutions at heart, and who believes in honest and fair dealing. This one act has given Mr. Weed a world-wide reputation.

During the latter part of the session of 1871, Mr. Weed was brutally assaulted in the Assembly at Albany, by James Irving, a desperate character, then a member from the City of New York. Mr. Weed had incurred the enmity of Irving by his determined opposition to all Legislative raids upon individuals or corporations, for

the purpose of persecution or plunder. Irving tried to get Mr. Weed to quarrel with him; failing in that, and finding he would not be driven from his duty by bullying and threats, Irving struck him a dastardly blow in the face, at a moment when his attention was diverted by conversation with another member. Mr. Weed, although quite seriously injured, coolly prevented Irving striking him again, and as soon as others had secured Irving, turned and left him. His self-control at this time undoubtedly saved his life. Irving resigned to avoid expulsion, and the Assembly, on the report of the Committee of Investigation, by a unanimous vote, exonerated Mr. Weed, and resolved that, had Irving not resigned, they would have expelled him.


Mr. Weed, by his course in this trying matter—by his coolness, self-control and manliness—won the esteem of all honorable men, and received the sympathy of all.

Mr. Weed is still a young man; has, by his own exertions, amassed a considerable fortune; lives in moderate style; keeps an open house for all who come; is known at home as the friend of the poor man; and has the personal esteem and respect of all men who know him, and whose esteem and respect an honest man would desire.



Charles Merring

SILAS C. HERRING.

ROMINENT among those who have earned the enviable and significant distinction of being known as "self-made men," must be placed the subject of this sketch. His career has been throughout life a notable one. He has achieved reputation unaided by wealth and influence, but by dint of native talent and ingenuity seconding energy and hard labor. And this fame, at once deserving and honorable, has not been won on the battle-field or in politics, but in the pursuits of one of those industrial arts which confer the greatest possible benefits upon mankind, because the most enduring. The name of Silas C. Herring must always be remembered with respect by the mercantile community of this country; for this distinguished manufacturer, by his single invention of an iron safe, which neither fire nor the tools of a burglar can penetrate, gave to every person possessed of valuables the same security from loss by accident or crime, that the lamp invented by Sir Humphrey Davy gave to the lives of miners.

It is not, therefore, exaggerating the claims of Mr. Herring upon public recognition to rank him among those who are known as benefactors of society. But whether or not we can so rank him, it is none the less true that his life is a striking illustration of the inventive genius of Americans, and is, therefore, full worthy of record.

Silas C. Herring is the grandson of a gallant soldier of the Revolution, who attested his devotion to the then embryo republic by forming part of the little band of braves which fought the British forces at the battle of Bunker Hill. Mr. Herring himself was born at Shrewsbury, Rutland county, Vermont, on the 7th of September, 1803. It must be remarked here, however, that his parents were

not natives of Vermont. His father, grandfather and great-grand father were all born at Dedham, Mass., hence he can, if so disposed, justly claim the cradle of the Pilgrims as his State. And he can all the more justly make this claim, because his years were few in Vermont. When only of the age of five, his parents removed from the Green Mountain State to Brookfield, Mass., the place of his mother's nativity, where they settled on a farm. Here he remained until he had reached his seventeenth year, spending his days in the pursuits of a farmer, as soon as he had grown old enough to render assistance to his father. The summer and autumn months were passed in labor, but when the frosts of winter had killed vegetation, and the snows covered the life lying dormant beneath the earth, he laid aside the plough for the school-book and made the bleak weeks cheerful by improving his mind. At this time the educational resources of Massachusetts, though far in advance of those of the other States, were far inferior to what they now are. It consequently follows that much of Mr. Herring's employment in his early days was unaided by teachers, but was the voluntary occupation of a lad keenly alive to the importance of mental training, and anxious to become proficient in the various branches of education.

When the day came for him to go forth from the parental home into the world, there to seek his fortune, Mr. Herring was not altogether unprepared. He had acquired a fair stock of knowledge, and this, united with a hopeful self-reliance, was a promise, the realization of which his perseverance and unremitting labors finally made good. He was about seventeen years of age when he turned his back upon the old homestead, and with a full heart and a strong will started on the real journey of his life. An uncle of his resided in Albany—a merchant engaged in the wholesale grocery and produce business in the then Liliputian capital of the State of New York. Entering the store of this relative in the capacity of a clerk, he for six years served him faithfully and energetically. At the expiration of this period of time his uncle, in appreciation of his fidelity and integrity, advanced him the sum of three thousand dollars with

which to begin business on his own account. In co-partnership with one Mr. Gough, he engaged in the lottery and exchange business, in which he was very successful, saving in a few years some ten thousand dollars with which he moved to the city of New York, having decided upon pursuing some other calling more congenial to his tastes.

It was during the winter of 1834-5 that the firm of Herring & Greene opened a wholesale grocery establishment in New York. Their capital amounted to about twelve thousand dollars, and for some months their business prospered well. In December of 1835, however, the memorable fire destroyed their store, but as they were insured they would have suffered comparatively little loss had not the insurance companies failed to meet their liabilities and gone into bankruptcy. The young firm, however, stood well with the mercantile community, and as their credit was good it was not long before they were again embarked in business. On their resumption they took in a third partner, and the three men worked energetically until the commercial crisis of 1837, when they, with many others, failed. Every dollar they possessed was given up to their creditors, so that after a settlement had been effected, Mr. Herring found himself once more at the foot of the ladder, as poor as when he embarked in life.

The old saying, that "it is an ill wind that blows nobody good," is singularly applicable in Mr. Herring's case. What appeared to him an irreparable misfortune when he failed, was really the event which made possible his present reputation and affluence. We have all heard of the California miner who was the "most unlucky man in the diggings." He had spent months in searching for gold, and precious little of the precious metal could he find. At length he decided upon abandoning mining and turning his attention to agriculture. He settled upon a piece of land and began farming. Needing water, he started to dig a well and the old luck attended him. Not a drop of water could be found, but he did find one of the richest veins of gold in the State. Ill luck made Mr. Herring

abandon the grocery business, and seldom before has ill luck in anything benefited a man as it did him. Three years were passed in sharp struggles with adverse fortunes, when a circumstance occurred which settled the question of the future.

For many years prior to 1840, mercantile men had sought in vain for some material which, constructed into boxes or chests, would secure their valuables from destruction by fire. The want was a very serious one and had occasioned severe losses, besides ruining more than one unfortunate man. In 1840 what were known as fire-chests were nothing more than iron boxes lined with wood! It may appear laughable that such a combustible material should have been used as a protection against fire, but it must be borne in mind that wood is a poor conductor of heat, and as it was always specially prepared for the purpose it was better than nothing at all. Nevertheless, wood-filled chests gave but poor satisfaction. If they could be got at before they became too hot, their contents were preserved, but if the fire enveloped a building and prevented access to them, they were as little protection to valuables as if they had been so much paper. The first real improvement was made when Mr. Wilder began the manufacture of safes lined with plaster of Paris.

"The story of the origin of this plan of 'fire-proofing' is a little romantic," says a pamphlet before us, containing a history of "Herring's Patent Champion Safes." "It is said that an industrious mechanic was one day engaged in making moulds or casts with plaster of Paris. Having finished his labors, he was preparing to wash up, and for this purpose he attempted to heat some water in a kettle in which he had mixed his calcined plaster. After stirring his fire impatiently on several occasions, he was surprised to find that the water did not warm up with its accustomed rapidity, and a further inspection showed the bottom of the kettle retained the debris of his plaster-mixings. About the same time an old and well-known type founder of this city, (New York,) now deceased, but whose sons are still prominent as his successors, had noticed and remarked the non-conducting power of plaster of Paris when mixed with water,

as he was constantly using it in his business, and had actually constructed or lined a safe with this fire-proof composition as a protection for valuables in his possession." This safe, the first one ever filled with plaster of Paris, and made nearly forty years ago, is now in Mr. Herring's store in New York.

In 1840 there was a great trial of safes at Coffee-house Slip, foot of Wall street in New York, the origin of it being a challenge from the manufacturer of the newly-introduced Salamander Safe. All the leading fire-proof chests then made were subjected to the test, and all were destroyed, save the Salamander, which passed through the fiery ordeal successfully. Mr. Herring was a witness to this trial, and he resolved to engage in the business of manufacturing safes, perceiving, with intuition, that it was one capable of indefinite enlargement, and that the safes themselves were open to vast improvements, if thought and study as well as energy and perseverance were devoted to them. He had previously made the acquaintance of Enos Wilder, the owner of the patent for the Salamander Safes, and this gentleman, who was engaged in manufacturing them, observing Mr. Herring's enterprise and general business capacity, invited him to become the agent in the United States for the sale of the Salamander.

Accepting the offer, Mr. Herring in 1841 began business. At first his sales were few, but with that shrewdness and tact which have been characteristic of the man throughout life, he deliberately lost money for a time, with a view of great profits in the future. All, or nearly all the commissions he received as agent for Wilder's patent, he expended in advertising, and "Herring's column" in the newspapers became a household word. He furthermore placed his safes in many of the principal hotels, giving the use of them free of charge. As is always the case, his energy resulted favorably to him. In 1844, three years after he entered into the business, he ceased holding the position of an agent, having then purchased the sole right to manufacture the safes, paying Mr. Wilder a royalty of one cent per pound.

It is interesting to note the progress of Mr. Herring's business. In 1841 his first stock of safes was contained "in a little room not more than twenty by forty feet, and though prices then only ranged from \$40 to \$250, the sales of safes were very slow. Shortly afterward the entire building, in which was the first sales-room, was turned into a manufactory. The basement was the blacksmith's shop, or forging-room, and filing-room. The first floor was the sales and paint-room. The two upper stories were occupied by the iron-workers, who cut the iron, framed the safes, and by the one solitary locksmith, who could furnish all the locks as fast as the safes were ready for them. This diminutive manufactory was situated on the corner of Water and De Peyster streets, and it is related of Mr. Herring that when night came "he would put on his overalls and paint the safes himself."

Time passed, during which Mr. Herring was unremitting in his endeavor to remove the many imperfections which existed in the Wilder safes. He studied and experimented until he had succeeded in making a safe which he felt convinced was superior to anything manufactured in the United States. Then it was that he sent out a challenge to all the safe manufacturers of the country to test their safes with his. Gaylor, Delano, Franklin, of Brooklyn, and Scott, of Philadelphia, were the other principal safe-makers of the day, and they took up the challenge. A great trial was had at the foot of Wall street, where an immense brick furnace was constructed, into which the several safes were placed and subjected for many hours to the heat of a raging fire. One by one the rival safes yielded to the intense heat, but the Wilder safe resisted the flames to the last, and when it was opened its contents were found uninjured. As Mr. Herring had advertised his challenge extensively, the notoriety thus given the matter had awakened considerable interest on the part of the public in the result of the trial, and, as a consequence, his signal success was announced in almost every paper in the country, thereby benefiting his business materially. Mr. Herring had a large picture made representing the trial scene, in which he had Horace

Greeley, in his white coat, painted in the foreground. This picture was for many years used as a sign for his warehouse. The great fires of 1845, however, did more to establish the reputation of his safes than anything else. "When," says a writer, "old-fashioned fire-proof securities proved false to their profession, and even solid vaults of stone and brick yielded to the fiery adversary, the Herring Salamander won its first laurels, and was accepted by the community as the 'coming safe,' and stepped into the position it has since so well retained as 'the best security from fire now known.'"

After some time passed in the building already described, Mr. Herring was compelled, by reason of the great increase in his business, to move his manufactory to a large building in Washington street, where he gave employment to twenty men. In 1849 a second move was found necessary, and he erected his present factory on the west side of the city of New York. It is located at the junction of Ninth avenue with Hudson street and extends from Thirteenth to Fourteenth streets. The building covers a frontage of two hundred feet on Hudson street, is five stories in height, with a basement, occupies half an acre of ground, and, with the site, cost over one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. Each floor is divided into compartments for work of a special kind, "the second floor being appropriated more especially for the construction of burglar-proof safes, while the ordinary fire-proofs are made principally on the fourth floor, and the locks and vaults and vault doors on the fifth floor. The engine that propels the machinery is in the basement, where are also the kilns, and a shear, operated by steam, for cutting boiler plates. Here the bar and plate iron are stored and the japanning is executed. The first floor is divided into rooms for filling, for painting, the offices, and a wareroom for finished safes. The cabinet work is executed in an adjacent four-story building, and the foundry work in a distinct establishment, at 740 Greenwich St." In addition to this manufactory, there is a large factory and store in Philadelphia, and the same in Chicago. One would suppose that these accommodations are ample for all purposes, but the contrary is

really the case. So rapidly has Mr. Herring's business increased, and so steadily is it increasing that the present resources have been found too limited. His firm have consequently purchased thirty-four lots, fronting on the Eleventh avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, in the city of New York, with the view to building thereon.

The contrast between the business now carried on by Mr. Herring and that carried on by him when he moved to Washington street, will be shown in the number of men in his employ now and then. In 1849 twenty men composed his entire force. At the present writing, his firm furnishes work to not less than five hundred men in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Chicago. In 1845 a safe costing five hundred dollars was thought a wonder; to-day Mr. Herring constructs safes or vaults costing fifty thousand dollars each.

Mr. Herring's career is so associated with the history of fire-proof safes in this country, that the narration of the one may be regarded as the record of the other. He continued manufacturing under the Wilder patent until 1852, when he ceased, having paid Mr. Wilder one hundred and fifty-four thousand dollars royalty in four years. The circumstance which led him to the change is interesting. In May, 1850, Mr. Spear, a chemist of Philadelphia, discovered that carbonated chalk, a residuum in the manufacture of mineral water, was superior to any other substance then known as a non-conductor of heat and a resistant of fire. This composition he submitted to Mr. Herring, who at once engaged in experiments with it, and becoming satisfied that it indeed possessed all the qualities claimed for it, paid Mr. Spear a large sum in cash for the secret, the condition being that the patent was to be taken out in his (Herring's) own name. This was done, and in 1851, having manufactured a safe in which the new composition was used, Mr. Herring took it to the London Exhibition of that year and challenged all the European manufacturers to a trial by fire. No maker ventured to compete with him. Mr. Herring then claimed that his safe was the best

protection against burglars manufactured, and to prove his assertion, placed one thousand dollars in the drawer and announced that any person who could open the safe and get at the drawer could have the money; and he gave experimenters the liberty of using keys or not as suited them best. Mr. Herring then started for Paris, remained there nearly one month, and on his return found that his safe was still locked and the money secure in the drawer, having defied every effort to open it.

The celebrity attained by "Herring's Patent" or "Champion" Safe is such that there is not a merchant in the country unfamiliar with its merits. Many years were devoted by Mr. Herring to its improvement, until to-day it is probably as perfect as human skill can make it. Not less than fifty thousand of the Herring Safes have been manufactured and sold, and such is the public confidence in them that the demand for them increases daily. Their value has been thoroughly tested in numerous fires, among which we may name the great conflagration at Portland, Maine, where every one of Mr. Herring's Safes preserved its contents uninjured, although subjected for several days to a heat of unprecedented intensity. It is this absolute security against loss which has given these safes their pre-eminence above all others manufactured, either in the United States or in Europe. Numerous medals and diplomas attest the value which impartial judges, appointed by industrial societies, place upon the "Herring Champion Safe." At the London Exhibition of 1851 it was awarded a medal; at the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations, held at New York in 1853, it took the first prize. At the Exposition Universelle, held at Paris in 1867, Mr. Herring's Safe was also awarded a medal of the first class, the judges thereby indicating his as the best on exhibition.

Heretofore we have referred to fire-proof safes exclusively. There is, however, another description of safes which have of late become especially prominent. We refer to the celebrated Burglar-proof Safes, Vaults and Chests, in the manufacture of which, Mr. Herring's firm are without a rival in the world. The subject of this

sketch has spent much time in solving the problem whether a safe could not be made absolutely invulnerable to all the appliances known to burglars, and the solution was finally made. In Sussex County, New Jersey, there is found large quantities of Franklinite ore, from which is manufactured a material possessing peculiar qualities. It is beautiful in appearance, and is as hard as the finest tempered steel, and marks glass with the facility of a diamond. With much ingenuity this composition is so interwoven with wrought iron rods that while it may be bent by repeated blows it cannot be broken, and as one metal is harder than the other in attempting to drill through them, the tools used will naturally pierce the soft metal faster than the hard one, and will necessarily have their points destroyed by working sideways. A writer on the subject says of these safes: "A first-class Banker's Chest, as constructed by this firm, consists of three casings, one of wrought iron with angle corners, a casing of patent "high and low steel welded," being Bessemer soft steel and hard cast-steel combined—drill proof and sledge proof—a casing of patent crystallized iron, (known as the Patent Franklinite,) two inches thick, with wrought iron rods cast through it and projecting rivets on both sides, so that the entire thickness is three and one-fourth inches. Such a safe," he adds, "will not only overcome any drill or cutting tool, but is also a resistant against sledging or battering, which has been the weak point in safes in which hardened metal has found an integral part. These safes are also secured by combination locks, of which the best form is the double lock, being two complete locks in one, or, in other words, it has two knobs and two dials, both of which can be set on entirely different combinations, and either one will open the lock or throw back the bolt independent of the other."

No other manufacturer in the world has the right to make these safes, because the exclusive use of the Franklinite or crystallized iron and the patent "high and low steel welded" is secured to Mr. Herring's firm by letters patent, and it is the use of these metals that secures the safes against the attacks of burglars. Practical ex-

perience has demonstrated their extraordinary strength. At the Paris Exposition a test was made of the relative power of resistance of the Herring Burglar-proof Safe and a Chatwood Safe—the latter being regarded the best made in Europe. The Chatwood safe had been made specially for the test of £600 which the manufacturer had offered, and was a grade higher than any he had on exhibition. Mr. Herring's was a third-class safe, but he nevertheless engaged in the competition without fear. Nor did the result belie his expectations. A committee comprised of two Americans, two Englishmen and a French Engineer, were appointed to deliver judgment. The test was the capacity of the safes for resisting forcible attempts to open them. An equal number of men set to work with wedges, crowbars and hammers, the Americans on the English safe, and the Englishmen on the American safe. In two hours and fifty-four minutes the Chatwood safe was open, while it took two English Civil Engineers and their three picked experts, armed with 101 different tools, four hours and fourteen minutes to force open the Herring third class safe. The superiority of the latter was, of course, triumphantly demonstrated. In awarding to Mr. Herring the wager which depended upon the result, and which was given to charities, the committee expressed the formal opinion that "the Herring safe is the best in its capability of resisting drilling instruments, gunpowder, steel wedges, crowbars, steel screws, or any kind of burglars' appliances."

Another unsuccessful test was made in March, 1861, when a party of burglars endeavored to force an entrance into the Herring burglar-proof safe used by the New York Exchange Bank. They had from Saturday night to Monday morning in which to work. Having undermined the vault by digging a tunnel some seventy feet long under the adjoining building, they reached the base of the vault itself. They next proceeded to remove the front part of the heavy stone foundation, and having reached the large flagstone which formed the floor, they broke that by means of a jack-screw of great power and entered the vault. The burglars

next attempted to drill into the safe. Some thirty holes were made in the outer casing, but when they came to the centre casing the hardened iron turned the point of every tool. The dissection of the safe by forcing the framework apart was next essayed, but all their efforts were futile, and the ruffians finally abandoned their nefarious work in despair. Over half a million of dollars were in the safe, and it is unquestionably true that every dollar would have been reached had the safe been that of any other maker.

We have now shown, at some length, the superior excellence of the Champion Safe. To Mr. Herring belongs the credit for all the improvements which have made it what it is. A man of ordinary capacity could not have brought it to the state of perfection it has reached. Something more than mere business tact was required.

Doubtless Mr. Herring spent many days and weeks in experimenting with what may appear to the casual observer a trivial improvement, but which in reality forms an important addition to the strength of the safe. His was the work to study each point ; to discover whatever was weak or wanting, and to remedy the deficiency ; to take up problems in its construction and to solve them ; to examine the details, arrange and place them, each in its proper sphere, so that the whole might be perfect. This is high mechanical art. It requires a certain genius which few men possess, and to the possession of which, in an eminent degree, must be attributed the great success Mr. Herring has achieved and the celebrity his safe has obtained. As we have before stated, the sales of the Champion Safes are enormous. They are to be found in all parts of the world, and so large is the demand that it is necessary to keep a stock of about one thousand of them constantly on hand in the different warehouses.

While devoting the greater part of his time to the manufacture of safes, Mr. Herring has not been neglectful of other pursuits. As a financier he has been prominent in New York. At different times he has been connected, as Director or in other capacities, with the Broadway, and the Importer's and Trader's banks, the Manhattan and the Broadway Savings banks, the Manhattan and the National Life

Insurance Companies, the Park Fire Insurance Companies, and the Firemen's Fund Company, all of which are now flourishing and prosperous institutions. Mr. Herring is also largely interested in the Oregon Iron Foundry of New York city, of the firm of Herring & Floyd, who are very largely engaged in the construction of gas works, and hold several valuable patents for improvements in making gas, which are being universally adopted throughout the United States, and has about a half million of dollars invested in different business enterprises, on all of which he brings to bear the same energy, tact and shrewdness that have characterized his management of his safe manufactory.

Although for many years one of the most prominent citizens of New York, and a man widely esteemed and respected, he has never sought the political field for honors. In 1847 and 1848 he served the metropolis of the country as an Assistant Alderman, and in 1849 as Alderman, of the Ninth Ward, having been elected to that position by the Whig party, of which he was a member. For the sake of having a good post-office where he has his model farm at Brimfield, Hampden county, Massachusetts, he also holds the commission of postmaster; but as neither of these offices can be regarded as political, it may be said that Mr. Herring has remained throughout life free from the not always favorable influences of partizan politics. He has, however, always been a devoted lover of his country. During the Rebellion he attested his love for the Union by aiding and upholding the government, and he gave a son to the cause, who fell at the battle of Murfreesboro.

As a philanthropist, Mr. Herring is generally and well known. Large hearted and generous, it is not strange that he should have spent no inconsiderable sum in relieving the distresses of others. We may not know how many, many times he has extended the hand of charity to the poor and needy, for the really charitable are those least disposed to parade their deeds of benevolence to the world; but we do know that he has always been foremost in promoting enterprise designed to alleviate the sufferings of, or to benefit humanity. He

was one of the original incorporators of the Juvenile Asylum, and gave a large sum of money to that institution. Mr. Herring has also always taken a keen interest in the educational progress of the country, as he attested in 1858, when he purchased the entire library of the late Dr. Credner, professor of Theology in the University of Gressen, Germany, and presented it as a gift to the Universalist Theological Seminary at Clinton, in St. Lawrence county, New York. This library consisted of over 2,500 volumes, and was of great value. He has more recently contributed \$5000 to the same institution for the erection of a fire-proof library building, which will cost over \$10,000, and is now known and styled as the "Herring Library."

Of Mr. Herring personally, we can speak in the highest praise. He is a man of sterling integrity and honor. During the long years of his extensive business experience, his reputation for honesty has never once been tarnished. His word has always been a bond never to be broken. Possessed of a thorough knowledge of men, he has always been able to gather around him those that could best appreciate and understand his desires. And, perhaps, to this quality, is due his success more than anything else. As an inventor and manufacturer he is singularly unselfish. He recognizes merit and aids the meritorious at every opportunity. Believing in the old adage that one is never too old to learn, he has always been open to suggestions. The young inventor is never turned away. If a perfect stranger exhibits to him an idea of something that he thinks will improve his safes, he will examine and study it carefully. Probably it is not worth anything, nevertheless Mr. Herring will not dismiss it until he has thoroughly convinced himself of its worthlessness. We have already referred to his skill and enterprise in the direction and government of the business to which he has been devoted assiduously and unremittingly during thirty years. Indeed nothing less than ability of a high order, and close personal application could have won for Mr. Herring the eminence and affluence he has attained. Some men have greatness thrust upon them, others reach the goal of their ambition by dint of hard labor, by uncommon energy and by native

talent. To the latter class belongs the subject of this sketch. His was no rose-strewn path of life. Many rocks and thorns were on the road he traversed, and they bruised and stung him often before he had reached the desired haven. Meeting with many vicissitudes, experiencing, in the fullest sense of the expression the ups and downs of the world, he pushed on, undaunted by reverses, keeping his eye steadily fixed upon the goal to which he aspired and never paused until it had been gained. And when we bear in mind that, amidst all the changes of fortune—all the disappointments and delays—he remained true to the early lessons of integrity which had been taught him, we can justly extend to Mr. Herring that meed of praise which belong to the deserving.


In person, Mr. Herring is a man somewhat above the average height. His features are regular and expressive, his brow broad and ample, denoting more than ordinary intellectual ability, and his eyes deep-set and penetrating. He possesses a most genial and pleasant countenance. And, indeed, he is a most amiable gentleman—one of those men who, though his hair may turn gray, and lines furrow his cheek, never grow old. As a companion he is affable, sociable and entertaining. He enjoys a joke and has a hearty laugh for whatever is mirthful. Easily approached by all, making no distinctions of classes, assuming no superiority over others, it is not to be wondered at that he is beloved by all who know him. He is the spirit and life of a social party. Wherever Mr. Herring happens to be, wit, humor and pleasure may be found. A close observer of mankind, and a great reader he forgets nothing and learns everything. As a consequence he is full of anecdotes, and his reminiscences, which he is fond of narrating, would, if written out and published, make a volume of more than ordinary interest. We know of no other man of his eminence who unites to business talent and large wealth, the graces and amenities of social life to as great a degree as he unites them. We are sure that his unvarying cheerfulness, his never-failing courtesy, and the frank, winning smile which is habitual on his counten-

ance, are the best indications not only of his amiability of temper, but of the possession of a heart as light and free as an infant's, and of a career whose past and present contains nothing for self-reproach.



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GEORGE OPDYKE.

EORGE OPDYKE stands prominent among the profound thinkers and writers on questions of political economy, at the present day. Possessing rare sagacity, intuitive perception, combined with deep research, his name is a tower of strength among financial men. His influence in the councils of the nation, during the dark days of the war, though unknown to the masses, was powerfully exercised, and forms an important chapter in the unwritten history of the country.

Mr. Opdyke was born about the year 1807, at Kingwood, Hunterdon Co., N. J. He is a descendant, as his name indicates, of the time-honored Knickerbockers. An ancestor of his, one Gysbert Opdyke, as appears in the colonial history of New York, was Commissary-General under the Dutch Government, about the year 1640. At a later date the family settled in New Jersey.

Mr. Opdyke's grandfather held the office of Justice of the Peace fifty years, and it is reported of him that his legal decisions, always cautiously and thoroughly considered, though occasionally appealed from, were never reversed. The father of Mr. Opdyke was eminent as a man of sound judgment and uprightness of character. He was often applied to by his neighbors to arbitrate in matters of dispute.

George Opdyke commenced life as a farmer, and having enjoyed a few winter's schooling at the early age of sixteen assumed the *role* of teacher. Even in the discipline of his scholars, many of whom were older than himself, his able executive abilities were prominently indicated. Decisive, prompt, and fearless in the discharge of his du-

ties, in this, his first public undertaking, he was eminently successful. A few years later, he commenced trade in Cleveland, Ohio, when that now flourishing city was considered to be in the far West. Not long afterward, we find him in New Orleans, engaged in the clothing trade. In 1832 he transferred his business to New York City, where he has since remained a prominent and highly successful business man.

His first appearance in the political arena of which we have knowledge, was as a delegate to the Buffalo Convention, where he served on the committee that framed the Free Soil Platform.

In 1848 he was elected to the State Legislature, and took a very prominent part in opposing the corrupt schemes for plundering the city of valuable franchises. Three years later, he was elected Mayor of the City of New York.

In the discharge of his arduous duties during the term of his office, he distinguished himself as a man of extraordinary executive talent.

Our space will not permit us to particularize the many important acts of his administration. We should remark, however, that the suppression of the over-memorable riot was due, in great part, to his prompt decision and energetic action, during the dark days that intervened between the 15th and 17th of July, 1863. Those who desire to become familiar with the history of New York City during the eventful years 1862 and 1863, should not fail to read Mr. Opdyke's *Mayoralty Documents*, published in 1866, by Hurd & Houghton. They form a neat volume of nearly 400 pages, and contain matters of special interest.

Mr. Opdyke continued in the dry goods trade until the beginning of the year 1867. His knowledge of the situation of national affairs led him to the correct conclusion that legitimate business, on the average, would for a time be unprofitable, and he therefore very wisely retired from an active participation in the trade wherein he had accumulated a handsome fortune. Having been appointed a delegate to the Convention in the Revision of the Constitution of

the State of New York, he gave the greater portion of his time to that important work during the year 1857.

Mr. Opyke is a special partner in the extensive dry goods house of W. L. Peake & Co., and also in the enterprising clothing firm of Henry & John Parson and Company, Wallford & Co. He is a director in one of the largest banks in the city, president of an insurance company, and the senior member of the well-known, enterprising, and high-toned banking firm of George Opyke & Co., which was formed in the fall of 1868, and which has, on account of the wide reputation of Mr. Opyke, rapidly grown into an immense business. The firm receives deposits from banks, bankers, and merchants throughout the country, against which drafts at sight are made, the same as if the money were deposited in bank. The firm also does a large business in selling bonds for railway and other corporations. In the banking business, Mr. Opyke has associated with him as partners, his sons, George Francis and Henry B. Opyke, Mr. William A. Stevens, and Mr. Herman Blennerhasset, all of whom are active, able, and highly esteemed.

As a political economist, Mr. Opyke deserves to stand in the front rank. He published an excellent treatise upon the subject of political economy in 1851, and it is to be regretted that his innate modesty restrained him from putting it prominently before the public. It was unfortunate that the house to whom he intrusted the publication of this interesting work retired from active business soon after the issue of the first edition, and for lack of proper appreciation on the part of Mr. Opyke of the merits of his own production, it was allowed to go out of print.

The ideas advanced in this work relative to paper money are remarkably clear and sound, and it is a matter of surprise that such a comprehensive view of the science of money, and especially *paper* money, should have been promulgated at that period, when the subject had not a tithe of the interest attached to it that it has at the present time. In the deservedly popular works of John Stuart Mill,

Adam Smith, Henry C. Carey, and others, on Political Economy, the subject of money is treated in a manner that indicates beyond question complete subserviency to prevailing prejudices relative to the real office-work of money. Not so with Mr. Opdyke; he soars above prejudice, and brings his acute reasoning powers to bear upon the principles which govern finance and commerce.


It is a duty incumbent upon Mr. Opdyke to revise his work, under the light of the present, and to have it published at the earliest practicable moment.

Public opinion most justly assigns Mr. Opdyke a place in the very front rank, not only of eminent merchants, but also of profound thinkers and vigorous writers, especially on the economic questions of the day. We only wish that the honor which is so heartily accorded him might contribute somewhat towards raising up others "of his like" in this important field.



C. H. McCreck

CYRUS HALL MCCORMICK.

HERE are few tasks more difficult than to write the life of an inventor. The world is quick to appreciate the exploits and herald the fame of the successful soldier. His laurels are won upon a field toward which every eye is turned with intense interest, and upon whose issue the destiny of a nation palpably hangs. A single masterly movement of his columns kindles a thousand bonfires, and makes his name live in the memorial-bronze or the stately shaft. Not so, however, with the inventor. "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war;" but the victories of peace are silent, and the victor must often be content with the reflection that cheered the immortal Kepler, "my work is done; it can well wait a century for its readers, since God waited full six thousand years before there came a man capable of comprehending and admiring his work."

Happily, in the case of the man whose name is now before us as foremost in the history of agricultural invention and progress during the present age, the quiet achievement of his early life, and the arduous toils of his riper years, have, in his world-wide fame as well as his commercial success, already received in a measure their merited reward.

It is related of Cromwell, by the historian Macaulay, that when he sat for his last portrait, it was with the stern but noble injunction to Sir Peter Lely—"Paint all my scars and my wrinkles or I will not pay you a farthing;" and, in undertaking the present memoir, it is with no desire to offer encomium, but simply to interpret living facts for the benefit of the living.

It was Virginia that, in 1780, in response to the appeal of Con-

gress, opened her princely hand and gave away the Northwestern Territory to the Union, and it was the same old State that afterward gave to the Northwest the Reaper by which its unequalled development has been effected.

Mr. McCormick was born February 15, 1809, at "Walnut Grove" (the family residence), in Rockbridge County, Virginia. His father, Robert McCormick, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Ann Hall, were both of Scotch-Irish descent, and natives, the former of Rockbridge, the latter of Augusta County. The father was a farmer, owning several farms, with saw and grist mills, and having shops for blacksmithing, carpentering, machinery, etc., in which his own mechanical ingenuity and that of young Cyrus found scope for exercise and experiment.

The son did not have the advantages of a collegiate education. His studies were limited to the English branches, such as could be obtained in the common schools of the country—"the old field school," sometimes called—an institution, however, which, if judged by its fruits, did a great work in training some of Virginia's most elegant writers and forcible orators, as Patrick Henry, Henry Clay, and others.

The old Virginia school did its work upon the subject of this notice, not without co-operative agencies. The workshop is, to a boy that thinks, an arena in which he is to put into practice all that he has learned. The youth who ferrets out the mechanism of a locomotive and constructs one for his amusement, if you choose, though it be only a plaything to run across his yard, has done more for his education than if he had mastered a book in geometry; and in the end he has more mental muscle and sinew to show for it. When Cyrus was fifteen years old he employed his inventive gift in the construction of a "*cradle*," which he used in cutting with the harvestmen in the field.

During his son's youth, the elder McCormick busied himself with the invention of several valuable machines, upon some of which he obtained letters patent, embracing thrashing, hydraulic, hemp-break-

ing, etc ; and in 1816 he contrived a machine for reaping which would cut the grain when standing up straight, but which proved wholly unavailable when the grain was in a matted or tangled state. His experiment was made on the plan of having a number of vertical cylinders, 8 or 10 inches in diameter, placed in line at right angles to the line of draft of the machine, which cylinders, in their revolutions, gathered the standing grain to stationary serrated *cutting hooks*, and when the stalks were severed on these hooks the grain was carried by leather straps to the side of the machine and delivered in *swath*.

"At the commencement of the harvest of 1831 Mr. Robert McCormick made another trial of his machine, again without a practical success, and when, being satisfied that his principle of operation could not succeed, he laid it aside and abandoned the further prosecution of his idea. His son, who had this time been witnessing his father's experiments with much interest, then perceiving the difficulties in the way of his father's success—while never himself having seen, or heard of, any other experiments or principles tried but his father's in connection with *grain reaping by horse-power*—devoted himself most laboriously to the discovery of a principle of operation upon which to carry out the great object for which his father had labored both mentally and physically for fifteen years.

"Finding, as his father also had found, that the difficulty of separating the grain to be cut between each two of the cylinders, when in a fallen or tangled state, was insurmountable; and that, therefore, to succeed, the grain must be cut in a body without such separation, except at the line of division between the swath to be cut and the grain to be left standing (at which point the ascertained difficulty of separating had to be overcome), the question first to be solved was how that was possible. In his reflections and reasoning on this point it occurred to him that to effect the cutting of the grain by a cutting instrument, a certain amount of *motion* was only necessary, which was demonstrated by the action on the grain of the *cradle* then in common use. The next thought was that while the motion forward as drawn by horses was not sufficient, a lateral motion must at the same time be communicated to the cutting instrument, which, combined with the forward motion, would be sufficient to effect the cutting process as the machine advanced upon the grain. How then was this to be effected?

"Two different methods occurred to the mind of the inventor before he undertook to put either to the test of a trial in the field. One was that of a revolving wheel placed horizontally (as the wheel of a cart) and drawn forward against the grain, while caused to revolve rapidly on its axis, having a cutting edge placed on its periphery.

"Not satisfied however with this idea—many objections and difficulties in the way of its success presenting themselves to the mind of Mr. McCormick—his next idea, which proved to be the foundation upon which his great invention was finally based, was that of communicating by a crank the requisite lateral reciprocating motion to a straight cutting blade, placed at right angles to the line of draught of the machine. This first principle he immediately put to the test by (himself) constructing in a temporary manner the required gear-wheels and frame-work, and applying it to the cutting of grain, when the *cutting*,

then by a second slide, was well done, but when he immediately discovered the importance of the position of the blade in cutting, he, with which he had the advantage of the cutting blade, and saw the importance of having a device for gathering the grain to the cutting blade. This done he at once applied himself to carrying out the second law, and to make a working machine, and soon originated and placed over the cutting apparatus the revolving and gathering and gathering and law was made the grain, and a framework in rear of the cutting blade, which he called the platform, for receiving the grain as cut by the machine.

"With these elements combined and combined, and with a vigorous effort, he constructed his machine, placing it at the stubble side of the machine, which operated the gear-wheels and crank, upon which the main frame of the machine, containing the cog-wheels, was placed, and from which the platform was extended to the rear side, then supported by a slide, the slide at the side having been substituted the next year.

"From the main frame of the machine, and outside of the standing grain, projected a bar of wood, which was drawn by one horse. And on the opposite side of the platform was constructed a device for separating the grain to be cut from that to be passed by the machine.

"From the machine the cut grain was drawn from the platform and deposited on the ground at the rear by a man with a rake, walking on the ground."

"The child is father to the man," and it may have been the imperfections of his father's machine that first suggested to the younger McCormick the necessity of a construction upon a principle wholly different.

As early as 1831, Mr. McCormick, then in the twenty-second year of his age, made the invention which has given his name a world-wide reputation, and which is now accomplishing the work of considerably more than a million harvesters. In 1831, the Reaper triumphed in the harvesting of several acres of oats. The following year it cut fifty acres of wheat.

For several years, while experimenting with, exhibiting its operation in the field, and working the Reaper himself, though operating well in his hands, he deemed it best—while still undergoing important improvements—to postpone its sale.

In the mean time Mr. McCormick, with a disposition to do business for himself, and thus try his fortune on his own responsibility—while his Reaper could not yet be relied upon as a source of profit (and he was indeed advised by his father not so to depend upon it)—intimated to his father that, if approved by him, any

thing he might be disposed to give him in that connection would be gratefully accepted. Whereupon his father gave him a farm, and stocked it in a moderate way ready for business, and the son farmed it for one year. About that time an opportunity was presented to engage in an iron-smelting business, which seemed to promise larger profits than farming, and soon Mr. McCormick entered into it. But during the financial revulsion of about 1837, and in connection with some misfortunes in the working of their smelting furnace, his business partner, foreseeing the coming storm, covered his private property with deeds of trust in favor of his friends; and when, subsequently, failure overtook the firm, the ruin fell mainly upon the inventor. This failure, like similar failures, proved, perhaps, a "blessing in disguise." Stripping himself of all his capital, Mr. McCormick met and liquidated all the liabilities he had incurred. Applying himself then to his work with renewed vigor, in 1839 the sale and introduction of the Reaper into general use commenced, and its reputation extended rapidly into the great centers of agricultural interests and improvement.

In 1845 he removed to Cincinnati, resolved to devote himself to the one thing of establishing himself in the then emporium of the grain-growing West, and in widening the introduction of his machines.

They were first patented in 1834, but in 1845 he obtained a second patent for several valuable improvements in them. In 1846-7-8 he had also some of his machines manufactured in Brockport, New York, the makers paying him a "royalty" on all they sold, and taking, as security for advances, farmers' orders for machines, as procured by Mr. McCormick.

In 1847 a third patent was granted him for improvements still more valuable; and in 1858 another valuable patent was granted to him, and still another to himself and brothers. Foreseeing prior to 1847 that Chicago was to become the center of the agricultural empire of the West, from its commanding position at the head of lake navigation, Mr. McCormick then made this city his

home and prosecuted his enterprise far and wide in radiating lines. In 1818, seven hundred of his machines were made and sold. The year 1849 saw the annual sale of the McCormick Reapers and Mowers reach the high figure of fifteen hundred. Since then the number sold has regularly increased, until now the annual sales exceed ten thousand, including what are termed plain reapers, combined reapers and mowers, and plain mowing machines—employing for several years past, in their manufacture, from five to six hundred men, with a large amount of machinery adapted particularly to this work. The demand for the invention is perpetually multiplied in proportion as its great labor and grain saving merits become the subject of inquiry and investigation.

At the commencement of Mr. McCormick's manufacturing business in the Northwest, to effect sales he found it necessary to sell his machines *on time* and with a *guaranty* of their performance, which system he has continued to the present time, thus enabling purchasers not only to prove the value of the article they purchase, but to realize in advance of payment a large proportion of the purchase-price of the machine.

About the year 1850, the two brothers of Mr. McCormick, William S. and Leander J., both younger than himself, were introduced into his business at Chicago. In 1859 they were associated with him as partners in the manufacturing, and have rendered important assistance in the business—the former at the head of the office department, and the latter at the head of the manufacturing department.

In the death of his brother William S., in 1865, Mr. McCormick sustained a great loss. He was a man of rare excellence of character and superior business abilities. His loss was irreparable.

In 1859, the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, in an argument before the Commissioner of Patents, *from testimony taken in the case*, said, that the McCormick Reaper had already "contributed an annual income to the whole country of fifty-five millions of dollars at least, which must increase through all time."

The quantity of land which can be cultivated, by using these machines, is proved to be doubled, and most proof goes higher still. Each of these machines has paid its price to the owner; the saving of the cost of reaping is at least seventy-five cents an acre, in labor alone. It has been again and again proved that the saving of grain alone, as compared with "cradling," is from one to two bushels in an acre cut. These facts have been established in the courts by a large number of witnesses, and accepted as evidence.

From the long time and perseverance necessary to improve and perfect this implement, in consequence of the great variety of situations in which the crop to be cut is found—green, ripe; wet, dry; tall, short; standing, fallen; straight, tangled; and on rough as well as smooth ground—and from the short period in each year during which experiments could be made (so different from other improvements), it will be observed that the first patent of Mr. McCormick (in 1834) expired (in 1848) before he had accomplished much financially with his invention (its extension having been refused at the Patent Office and by Congress), and that the important original principles of the invention were thus early thrown open to public competition, leaving to him only the protection of his subsequent patents. In this way, at that early day commenced a competition in the Reaper and Mower business, with the various modifications in construction (made on the same general principles) that the world of intellect employed in the business would be likely to work out, which has been kept up to the present time. With the free use, also, of the important improvements covered by the expired patents of 1845 and 1847 other manufacturers have been and are making large numbers of these machines throughout all parts of this country and the world: so that, at present, there are annually added to the supply in use more than 100,000 of these machines.

On the ground of the *great value to the public* of McCormick's invention, the opposition to the extension of his patents thus deprived him of those advantages of protection against competition which have been granted to every other prominent inventor in the

country, and without regard to the greater delays in his case in perfecting the invention, consequent upon the limited time in the harvest season of each year for experimenting.

The continued success of Mr. McCormick, under such circumstances, in the manufacture and sale of *his invention* during a period of thirty years, declining from the beginning to sell patent rights to others, improving and patenting in detail from time to time as required, and retaining throughout the *first position* in the business, is perhaps without a parallel, and only second in merit to the invention itself.

Tillage was beautifully called by a great Roman writer, "the nursing breast of the State."

If this were felt so true in the little narrow peninsula of Italy, how much more forcibly does the figure apply to our vast and almost limitless country, on which the sun scarcely sets? One has only to glance over the physical geography of the United States, to see that the great interests of our people are agricultural and mining interests. And, in the development of material resources, the sphere of usefulness for Mr. McCormick's invention is beyond measurement.

An invention, such as the Reaper is also of a general utility to science. A distinguished meteorologist, speaking of the barometer and thermometer, remarked that "each of these inventions had laid open a new world." As much may be said of the Reaper. No such mechanism can be given to any branch of human industry, without stimulating the energies and quickening the ardor of scientific investigation everywhere. Experiment and theory are inseparable. Science has many votaries whose adoration is unrestrained, and whose offerings at her shrine are of the costliest nature. But it is by utilizing the simplest elements of science, as Mr. McCormick has done, that she is elevated to her true dignity. This is, in Mr. Hallam's words, "to turn that which has been a blind veneration into a rational worship."

But to resume the history of the invention itself: a field

trial of the machine, with that of Obed Hussey, was made near Richmond, Virginia, in cutting wheat, in the harvest of 1843, in the presence of a large number of the most skillful farmers and agriculturists of that part of the State, most expert in the husbandman's art. A committee, selected by and from those assembled on this occasion, made a report in favor of the McCormick machine.

Mr. Hussey, whose invention was two years later than that of Mr. McCormick, was his only competitor in the business until about 1849 or 1850, when Manny in the West, and Seymour & Morgan in the East, commenced business—after the expiration of McCormick's first patent of 1834.

In 1845 the Gold Medal of the American Institute was awarded to Mr. McCormick for his invention.

At the World's Fair, in London, in 1851, the first international institution of the kind convened in history, after two trials in the field—the first on Mechi's celebrated "model farm," and the second on that of the Hon. Philip Pusey, M. P.—Mr. McCormick was awarded the "Council Medal" of the Exhibition, "for the most valuable article contributed to it," and its "originality and value"—awarded by the Council of Juries, and one of only four such medals awarded by the Exhibition to the United States.

The London *Times*, which, prior to the trial of the reaper in the field, had—in ridicule of it and of the meagreness of the American department of the Exhibition—characterized it as "a cross between an Astley chariot, a wheelbarrow, and a flying machine," writing *after* the trial, said it was "the most valuable article in the Exhibition, and of sufficient value alone to pay the whole expense of the Exhibition."

Mr. Hussey's machine competed at this Exhibition, himself being present.

In 1855, after a field trial with all other machines, the Grand Gold Medal was given to Mr. McCormick, at the Paris Exposition, for his Reaper and Mower, as furnishing "the type after which all others were made, as well as for the best operating machine in the

field." This was one of three such medals *only* that were awarded in the agricultural department of the Exposition.

In 1862, the Prize Medal was awarded the American inventor by the London International Exhibition.

The first prize, in the only field experiment made in England of all the rival machines at the Exhibition, was presented to Mr. McCormick.

The first prize was awarded to the McCormick Reaper at the International Exhibition held, at Lille, France, as late as 1863, after a field trial of the sharpest competition with all other machines.

During the harvest of the same year (1863), in a most spirited and hard fought field-contest of Reapers at the great International Exhibition of Hamburg, the Gold Medal was unanimously awarded to Mr. McCormick, in the language of the judges, for the best machine exhibited, and for "the practical introduction and improvement or perfecting of the Reaping Machine."

From this Exhibition, Governor Joseph A. Wright, United States Commissioner, in a communication made to the press of this country, said: "McCormick thrashes all nations, and walks off with the Golden Medal."

Many other European Exhibitions, to say nothing of numerous State Fairs in America, have, with unanimity, awarded the McCormick Reaper and Mower their highest premiums. The National United States Agricultural Society, after a great trial of Reaping Machines, extending through nine days, at Syracuse, New York, in 1857, awarded Mr. McCormick the highest prize, their Grand Gold Medal of Honor.

Next, and more striking still, we mention the Great Exposition of all Nations, meeting in Congress at Paris, in 1867.

In the report of the International Jury of this Universal Exposition, published by the Imperial Commission, occurs this statement:

The man who has labored most in the general distribution, perfection, and discovery of the best patented Reaper, is assuredly Mr. McCormick, of Chicago, Illinois. It was in 1834 that this ingenious and persevering inventor constructed the first ma-

chances of this kind, rude and imperfect when first tried. In all the Universal Expositions, the first prize has been awarded to this admirable implement, and at this time, at Vincennes, as at Fougereuse, under the most difficult conditions, its triumph has been complete. Equally as a benefactor of humanity, and as a skilful mechanician, Mr McCormick has been judged worthy of the highest distinction of the Exposition."

This report was made by Eugene Tisserand, Director-General of the Imperial Domains.

M. Aureliano, of the Danubian Principalities, in an independent report, published by the Exposition, says:—

"It is Mr. McCormick who invented the first Reaper. He occupied himself with this question from 1831, and in 1851 there was seen, for the first time, figuring at the Exposition in London, a model Reaper. We have thought it necessary to give some details on the origin of Reapers, and in particular on those of Mr. McCormick, which are, it may be said, the type after which all others have been constructed."

After the triumph of McCormick's machine in the two great public trials on the Emperor's farms at Fougereuse and Vincennes, he was invited by the Emperor to a private exhibition of his Reaper on his farm at Chalons, for the inspection of himself and officers of his army, then stationed at that military camp. It was accordingly put in operation there, under the superintendence of Mr. McCormick, and witnessed with great interest and satisfaction for some three-quarters of an hour by the Emperor, Marshal McNeil, Director-General Tisserand, and others.

At this field trial, his Majesty was so pleased with the Reaper, that, acting under the impulse of the moment, he proposed to decorate Mr. McCormick with the cross of the Legion of Honor on the spot, and was only deterred from so doing by one of the officers, who suggested that such a course, not being *en règle*, would tend to give dissatisfaction to rival exhibitors.

Among the entries of the most magnificent awards of the Exposition are:—

"GRAND PRIZE.
C. H. McCORMICK—REAPER.
GOLD MEDAL.
C. H. McCORMICK—REAPER AND MOWER.
DIPLOMA OF CHEVALIER.
IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE LEGION OF HONOR.
NOMINATION OF CHARACTER.

His Honor, the President, declared it to be the opinion of the jury, in the name of the Committee of the Exposition Universelle, that the said Reaping Machine, INVENTED BY A Native of the United States, entitled it to the award of the gold medal.

PARIS, 15th August, 1869.

The originality, as well as value, of the invention was further emphasized in the official report:

"*Following "Reaper" comes the most useful discovery of the first practical Reaper, and the most important improvement of the machine, is assuredly Mr. McCormick's "Reaper." It was in 1844 that this ingenious and assiduous inventor discovered the first machine of this kind.*"

Mr. McCormick was the only exhibitor, in this greatest of all the great international exhibitions, who received the Decoration of the Legion of Honor for "the invention" of his machine; and also the only person in the Exposition who received both the *Decoration* and the *Grand Prix*.

In a great trial of Reapers at Altenberg, Hungary, held in July, at the recommendation of the Hungarian government, at which not less than thirty-eight competing machines were catalogued, the first prize, a Gold Medal, and sixty ducats were awarded to the McCormick Reaper.

And finally, in the last harvest of 1869, in the special International Exhibition of Reapers held at Altona, Prussia, there was awarded to the McCormick Reaper a diploma called the "Rappell of previous Gold Medals," which, in the language of the official correspondent, communicating the intelligence, "the Exhibition placed above the Gold Medal."

Inventors are sometimes unfairly reckoned among those erratic specimens of the race, who, poet-like, are "born, not made."

They are, in fact, not generally what are called business men.

They are in many cases inclined to be visionary, and without sufficient solidity of purpose to pursue any one thing long and perseveringly enough to make it a success, even when success is attainable; great, and often the difficulties through which a great success is achieved by an inventor.

*The Decoration of the Legion of Honor is by a recent law in France, to be conferred only not sparingly on the field of science.

The subject of this sketch is an illustration of the important truth that the genuine talents of the human mind are available and will pass current in any market, whether it be mechanical, mercantile, scientific, or literary. Mr. McCormick's originality has only been equaled by his tenacity and versatility.

The steady assiduity and unswerving purpose with which, over a wide and ever-expanding field of usefulness, he has pushed forward his work, afford an example of a mind in easy equipoise, *capax rerum*, and one of which it may be said, as of Isaac Barrow's, "it is characterized by a certain air of powerful and of conscious facility in the execution of whatever it undertakes, seeming always to feel itself superior to the occasion, and which, in contending with the greatest difficulties, puts forth but half its strength."

As a writer, Mr. McCormick is easy, graceful, and strong. When interested in his theme his pen moves with great power and authority, as those who have provoked him to discussion will avouch. This was strikingly shown in the famous controversy in Scotland in 1863, concerning the merits and invention of the Reaper.

There, on foreign soil, alone, browbeaten by Scotchmen for having beaten them in the Reaper, and combating the leading agricultural journal of Scotland, the *North British Agriculturist*, representing the ungenerous pride and stubborn prejudice of its countrymen, Mr. McCormick, in the judgment of the more disinterested press, came off victor.

The correspondence with this journal originated about the award of the Gold Medal to Mr. McCormick by the Implement Jury at the Hamburg International Exhibition. The editor of the *Agriculturist* desired to make it appear that this award was only an honorary thing. But a letter from one of the jury, published in the course of the correspondence, confirmed the fact that the award "means exactly what it says."

The *Mark Lane Express*, of London, the first agricultural paper of England, on the 26th of October, in an editorial on the "Battle

of the Reapers," said that "while the editor of the *North British Agriculturist* shows much zeal for his countryman's (Rev. Patrick Bell) machine, we must say that we think the facts and arguments of Mr. McCormick are presented with a clearness and force which seem unanswerable in establishing that he was the first to invent the leading features of the successful Reaping Machine of the present day; that he continued regularly the improvement and prosecution of the same to the perfection of the machine, and that this—in the slightly-varied language of the different scientific juries of the various Great International Exhibitions of the world—constitutes the invention of the Reaping Machine."

"In fact," says this London journal, "before the Great National Exhibition of 1851, if Reaping Machines were invented, they were unknown to the English farmers. We extract some paragraphs from Mr. McCormick's letter, which appeared in the *North British Agriculturist* of October 15th, which seems to have closed the discussion and appears to us to settle the question." (*Mark Lane Express*.)

The following is the letter referred to by the *Mark Lane Express* :—

PALACE HOTEL, BUCKINGHAM GATE, LONDON.

October 12, 1855.

SIR.—As stated in my letter of last week, I did hope there would be no occasion for my further use of the columns of the *Agriculturist*. I felt so for two reasons: one of which was, that when I could neither doubt my right fairly to defend myself through the same medium, against assaults made upon my rights or interests, through a public journal, nor your "generous" disposition to accord to me this right, yet I did not like, even under those circumstances, to stand deeper as the recipient of "commenda" benefit without a positive gain. The other reason was my desire to close a controversy with the *Agriculturist* once and for all, and therefore in self-defence at any rate, reluctantly entered this. Nevertheless, I must beg to say that I cannot consent to be cut short just as the matter now stands: nor would I acknowledge the Scotch flood that courses through my own veins. (The Scotch for once proving true an exception.)

My friend and law partner read your kind comments before those of my posting on the first question arose, in the week through the "British Press;" and as to the question of the "invention of my Reaping Machine," so far as the views and feelings of the *Agriculturist* concerned, and have long expressed, I was not only quite satisfied, but felt as I said, that no thanks were due to him. I can well understand and appreciate his natural feeling upon the question. But when he afterward not only changes his own ground upon that question, but undertakes my disparagement—not only by the

reproduction of a deser-plate of matter deemed unworthy of notice by the *Grant*—owner of Patents, who set in judgment upon it, but with a corresponding sport on his part—I must claim to be heard in reply.

If, as the editor says, "Mr. McCormick is a foreigner, and entitled to at least the claim which he makes," he places himself in a singularly inconsistent position in refusing me in the next breath that very "foreigner" the honor of being my competitor with the Reaping Machine as "patented by a commercial and successful speculator than that of a real inventor!" And this, while I have carefully avoided the slightest disparagement of the Rev. Patrick Bell, although it now appears that the notice, by the editor, of the "American machines, chiefly imitations of Bell's Reaper," disposed of in my last, and "the words of the Remonstrance by Citizens of New York" against the extension of my patent in 1834, now adopted by the editor as his reply to me, are but the reproductions of what Mr. Bell has himself in years past had published in the columns of the *North British Agriculturist*. But I am happy to have learned that, while the correspondence has been closed in its past form, the editor does yet recognize my right of reply through his correspondence columns, as an "advertisement," which also removes my first objection to its continuance, and will, I trust, make it more pleasant to the taste of my respected anonymous assailants, whose ear-marks are still visible.

And how does "its commercial character betray its origin, and almost confirm—if confirmation were needed—what we contended for?" I surely need not say to the editor of the *North British Agriculturist*, that in Reaping Machines, that which has no "commercial value, has really no value at all; and if I have furnished the best evidence of the great commercial value of my Reaping Machine at the demand which has been found for it, is that to be taken as proof against me as a "real inventor?" With a simple statement of "established facts," I shall leave others to characterize such a course by an intelligent and responsible editor of a public journal—not by interested and irresponsible signers of a remonstrance, proved also by the very face of their own paper to have been wholly unworthy of notice.

But the editor says my "communication does not give a single new fact as to the invention of the Reaper." While this as a "fact," as already stated, was not pretended, how does it apply to the readers of the *North British Agriculturist*, which is the proper test of the correctness of the statement made by the editor? What I want is a knowledge of existing facts. The position taken by the *North British Agriculturist*, whether by its editor, or others writing for its columns, and upon which the whole superstructure of its reasoning has been founded, has been that my invention originated with my patent in 1834; while upon this assumption only could the "American inventors" referred to, even with their abortive experiments, be made available. And the report of Examiner Page to Commissioner Burke has, on the same ground, been used to show priority of Obed Hussey to me. The explanation and proof on this point, furnished in my last and conceded by the editor, establishes my priority to Hussey and all the other "American inventors," and places them, therefore, in the position to have "borrowed" from me, instead of me from them. And still the editor, in his last commentary, with the evidence also before him of Commissioner Burke to the originality and value of my Reaping Machine, wholly ignores this fact in his statement that nothing "new" has been presented, and also in his use of the references of the remonstrants.

Now, one or two observations on the facts further elicited: First, although I did not patent my Reaper till 1834, and whilst I "preferred not to sell a Reaper until 1839" (for use in 1840), Bell never patented his, and never sold one until about the time when he adopted my cutting apparatus, when it was of course no longer a Bell's Reaper—and

after the character of my Reaper had been established throughout the world. If Bell was then a "divinity student," I was at the same time a "farmer's boy."

Second. While Hussey may have sold a very few Reaping Machines between 1831 and 1840, using in them prominent features of my prior invention, mine was operating regularly and successfully every year from 1831 onward, in numerous public exhibitions abroad, as well as in the home harvest, having cut with it fifty acres of corn in 1832, while at the same time undergoing improvements, so that, when I commenced the sale of it, that sale increased uniformly and rapidly. And thus being the first to invent the leading features of the ultimately successful Reaping Machine, and having continued regularly the improvement and prosecution of the same to the perfection of the machine, it is respectfully submitted that this, in the slightly varied language of the different scientific juries of the great international exhibitions of the world, constitutes the invention of the Reaping Machine.

What then are these original features of the successful Reaping Machine of the present day? They are, first, the application of the draught forward and at one side of the machine, called the *side-draught* machine, which was successfully done in my first machine of 1831, as shown in my patent—the application of the power at the rear, as referred to by the New York remonstrants, only having been experimented with in a machine constructed immediately preceding my application for the patent, but which was not continued afterward. The *side-draught* had first been used with a single horse in shafts, when it was thought a *wider machine* might be propelled to advantage from the rear; hence the experiment.

Second, the *cutting apparatus*, with a serrated reciprocating blade operating in fingers or supports to the cutting, over the edge of the sickle. This was also done by me successfully in 1831, with the single bearing or support on one side of the sickle, and with the *double bearing* (on both sides) in 1832, as proved by the testimony taken in the case, when this machine cut fifty acres of grain.

Third, the fixed *platform* of boards for receiving and retaining the corn as cut and deposited thereon by the *gathering reel*, until collected in a sufficient quantity or size for a sheaf.

Fourth, *discharging it from the platform on the ground in sheaves at the side of the machine*, out of the track of the horses in their next passage round.

Fifth, a *divider* for separating, in connection with the reel, the corn to be cut from that to be left standing—a further improvement upon which (with still other improvements in detail), having become the subject of a patent in 1845; while the arrangement of a suitable *seat on the machine* so as to enable the attendant the more easily and completely to deliver the corn from it, was also a subject of a third patent in 1847.

And now, while in law he who fails to reach the point of practical and *valuable* success does nothing, and he who continuously and vigorously prosecutes his invention and improvements to that point is allowed to prove back to his first experiments—with these foundation principles claimed in my machine, how does Mr. Bell stand on the editor's idea of "the great similarity of the general principles adopted in Reaping Machines?" Propelling them *from the rear* was the method adopted in nearly all the experiments made from the time of the Gauls to the time of Bell's connection with the Reaping Machine. The editor has shown that *Salmon's* machine cut by *shears* (in 1807, as Bell's), and *Smith's* laid the corn in swath in 1811—which was also done by my father's machine in 1816; while I must again be permitted to repeat that Bell's machine, while lost to the public at least in 1851, never would have been practically and commercially valuable with his cutting shears, and his impracticable gathering reel of "two

and a half feet in diameter,' instead of *nine of six to eight feet, as first used in its connection with my cutting apparatus, afterward adopted by him.*

To ignore a thing of *theological* "reply, in the words of the remonstrance," a word further on it. "The team attached to the rear" has been explained in this letter. The remonstrance says my "platform is described as about six feet broad. Bell's machine is described as just six feet broad." The editor knows that "Bell's machine has *no platform!*" "Bell's reel," like other *unsuccessful* "gathering racks" and reels before it, has also been explained. The remonstrance then refers to one of two methods for cutting described in my patent, which also cut well but was not continued, the former being found the simpler. The claims of "the American inventors," Randal, Schnebly, and Hussey, have been disposed of as subsequent to my invention; and that of "More and Hascall" was simply the application of my original serrated edge to the "scalped or sawtoothed" *mass* of Manning, while the *diagonal* principle in mine was entirely different and superior—and, as perfected in the patented combination of the open (or very obtuse) angle of the sickle with the angular finger, is yet superior to all others. And the *seat*, with its importance and value, as patented by me in 1847, was in vain sought to be overthrown in the courts by the introduction of the "Hussey and Randal seats."

I am, etc.,

C. H. MCCORMICK.

Thus, after winning the battle of the Reapers in the harvest-fields of Europe, the inventor won them over again in the columns of an unfriendly British press.

Without *singleness* of aim and indomitable perseverance in pursuit of his object, an inventor can hardly hope for success.

The Roman poet's description of the man,

"Justum ac tenacem propositi,"

emphatically marked the career of our subject.

On one occasion, in 1859, in the great suit of McCormick *v.* Seymour & Morgan, for an infringement of his patent, in the absence of a witness for his patent of 1845, the defendants, upon a pretense, desired to put off the trial for the term; but the plaintiff, against the advice of his lawyers, boldly pressed forward the trial upon his patent of 1847 alone, and obtained a judgment for damages to an amount exceeding \$17,000. In the final trial by the Supreme Court of the United States of the great case of McCormick *v.* Manny & Co., when the verdict was in favor of the latter, in 1858, as not infringing McCormick's patents of 1845 and 1847—when they had the free use of all the original principles in the expired patent of 1834—the decision was made by four out of seven

of the judges sitting, the other three being in favor of a verdict for plaintiff, but only one of whom wrote out his dissenting opinion. This, too, when it was argued that a verdict for plaintiff would not only ruin defendant, but prevent the manufacture of a single Reaping Machine without a license from plaintiff, while a verdict for defendant would leave plaintiff in possession of his patents and business unaffected. Nevertheless, it was believed by counsel for plaintiff that, had a full court of nine judges been sitting, the majority would have rendered a verdict for plaintiff. The result, however, did not discourage Mr. McCormick. He appears to have learned at an early period of his life the difficult art of turning defeat into victory, and securing the fruits of every success by chastening it with moderation and prudence; for without these success was unattainable, the path of the inventor lying amid chilling disappointments, not less forbidding than those which often beset the track of the Arctic explorer.

With the invention of the Reaper, Mr. McCormick's fertility of mind was by no means exhausted, but rather quickened and stimulated. Prior to his invention of the Reaper, he invented and patented two plows for *horizontal* plowing on hilly ground. The second of these ingenious contrivances, especially, called a "*Self-Sharpening Horizontal Plow*," while skillfully arranged, was simple and effective in its construction and a very valuable and superior implement to the agriculturist in hilly countries. But, suffering delay (as did the Reaper at first) in getting the merits of the invention prominently before the public, and not procuring the extension of the patent, it gradually fell into disuse for want of the requisite attention and perseverance in its introduction.

Although his great invention must be regarded as the distinguishing triumph of Mr. McCormick's life, there are other fields in which his character has been developed and his influence felt. He is known to the public not only by his former connection with the religious and secular press of Chicago, but by the controversies, like those we have already alluded to, into which he has

been drawn, in the prosecution of his leading aims of life and defense of his course as a public man.

In his political course Mr. McCormick has ever acted with decision and consistency, following without faltering or compromise his convictions of right. With this fact in view, it will not seem surprising that in times of great national excitement, his opinions have been misrepresented by some and misunderstood by others.

Born and reared in the South, having his home in the West, and his business associations leading him into close intercourse with the East, he has ever been in the *broadest* sense of the term, a national man, free from those sectional prejudices which have resulted so unfortunately for the nation. The platform on which he firmly stood during the war was that of national union and the rights of the respective States under the Federal Constitution.

Convinced that the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency in 1860, by a purely sectional vote, would afford an excuse or serve as a pretext for precipitating disorder and civil strife upon the country; and impressed with the belief, by his intimate knowledge of Southern character, that the war, if inaugurated, would be prolonged and disastrous, he labored earnestly for the success of the Democratic party, regarding it as the only party that could present a successful barrier against disunion on the one hand, or Federal encroachments on the other, and thus bring peace to a divided people. He attended the Democratic National Convention in Baltimore, and it is due to him to state that had his counsels been followed the disruption that ensued would not have taken place. In 1864, during the spirited Presidential contest between Lincoln and McClellan, he was presented by the Democratic and Conservative voters of Chicago as their candidate for Congress, and, although unsuccessful, conducted the most vigorous political contest ever known in that city.

Mr. McCormick was an advocate of peace, on a basis honorable alike to the North and to the South. During the contest it was charged by the Republicans that the Democratic party de-

signed a dishonorable peace with the South; and subsequent to the triumph of Mr. Lincoln, when no such suspicion could be entertained, Mr. McCormick published a proposition that the Democratic party, by convention, should select a commission from the Democracy, with the sanction of President Lincoln, to meet a similar delegation from the South, to effect a termination of the war, in a restoration of the Union—a proposition received with much favor by prominent Democrats and conservative Republicans, and by some leading newspapers on both sides; but the measure failed from the difficulty of obtaining a call of the convention.

In 1859, the subject of this notice founded and munificently endowed the Theological Seminary of the Northwest, at Chicago. After the institution, however, had fairly entered upon its career, it, unfortunately, fell into the hands of a small but irresponsible and unreliable party, determined to pervert the endowment from the purpose it was originally designed to accomplish. Unwilling that the fund he had bestowed for a specific object should be used in violation of the terms and conditions on which it had been given, the donor firmly refused to pay over the last installment on his bond as demanded of him, or so long as the seminary remained under the control of those who grossly misrepresented its founder, and the friends with whom he co-operated. The professor who had caused himself to be put in the "McCormick Chair of Theology," in "a long and severe tirade," printed in a church paper, went so far as to charge Mr. McCormick with simony. But, in a series of letters (published in 1868 and 1869, in the *Northwestern Presbyterian*), which, for dignity, chasteness of style, and clear analysis have seldom been excelled in controversial discussions, Mr. McCormick vindicated himself from the charges made against him, and proved that, like Shylock of old, his adversary had harped only on "the bond! the bond!"

In answer to this malicious attack Mr. McCormick replied by a dignified and unvarnished recital of facts, supported by a weight of evidence crushing to his opponent. Subsequently the com-

mittee appointed by the General Assembly to investigate these Seminary difficulties made a unanimous report, fully sustaining Mr. McCormick in the course he had pursued and releasing him from the payment of the "simony" bond!

Within a few years Mr. McCormick has endowed a Professorship in Washington College, Virginia, an institution founded by and named in honor of "*the father of his country*,"—recently under the presidency of General Robert E. Lee. He also has made large donations to the Union Theological Seminary of Virginia, and to other societies in connection with the Presbyterian Church.

During his eventful struggle, on many fields of ardent and painful rivalry, Mr. McCormick remained single until the year 1858. He then married a daughter of Melzar Fowler, an orphan niece of Judge E. G. Merick (at the time, of Clayton, Jefferson County, New York, but at present a citizen of Detroit), a highly gifted and accomplished lady, whose elegant and kindly attractions grace her hospitable mansion.

He has four interesting children, one son and three daughters. The eldest, eleven years of age, is a boy of more than ordinary intelligence.

The valley of Virginia, especially that portion around Lexington, was largely settled by families adhering in sentiments to the political cause of Cromwell, and by the Old School Presbyterians, in whose creed Mr. McCormick was instructed, and which he afterward embraced, in about the twenty-fifth year of his age.

In 1865 he removed from Chicago to New York, where he became interested in some important enterprises, including the Union Pacific Railroad, in which for some years he has been a Director.

And, now, in bringing this imperfect notice to a close, we may add a word upon the story it conveys. The individuality of the inventor is lost in the value of the invention. A late writer, after brilliantly portraying the events which led to the discovery of the Pacific Ocean by Vasco Nunez, remarks: "Every great and

original action has a prospective greatness—not alone from the thought of the man who achieved it, but from the various aspects and high thoughts which the same action will continue to present and call up in the minds of others to the end, it may be, of all time.” The result of human activity has an unlimited divergence like the rays of the sun. In the instance just quoted, Nunez, with folded arms and bent knees, offered thanks to God for having revealed to him the famed South Sea; so little did he dream that he had discovered the great ocean whose mighty waters cover more than one half of our entire planet. Nor is this disproportion between the value of the discovery, as at first estimated and as finally realized, a thing of rare occurrence. An English mechanic once constructed an engine for pumping water out of a coal-pit, little thinking he was thus revolutionizing the world by machinery moved by steam. The early philosophers of Greece in treating the Conic Sections never suspected that they were furnishing means for the mensuration of the heavens, and were unconsciously laying the foundations of astronomy. “Human inventions,” to use the words of Captain Maury, “are important geographical agents, and the various mechanical improvements of the age have greatly changed the face of our country and the industrial pursuits of the people. Before Whitney’s invention of the cotton-gin, the cultivation of cotton in the South was confined to a small ‘patch’ on each farm. About seventy years ago, an American ship from Charleston, arriving in England with ten bales of cotton as part of her cargo, was seized on the ground that so much cotton could not be produced in the United States. In 1860 the production had reached four millions of bales and upward.”

Raiment is to the human family second in importance to food. When the Reaper, by which the harvests of the world’s breadstuffs are sickled, *attains* the age of Whitney’s invention, how vast, how bright, the prospect of its use and its utility!



Wm. H. Miller

H. I. KIMBALL.



S a representative of legitimate and enlightened enterprise, and an exponent of modern progress, a progress whose beneficent results enhance public good as well as individual prosperity, a progress whose aim and ultimatum accept nothing short of abundant success, Mr. H. I. Kimball of Georgia is entitled to marked pre-eminence.

He is the fifth son of Mr. Peter Kimball; was born in Oxford county, Maine, A.D., 1832. In early life he learned the carriage maker's trade, and at the age of 19 was called to take charge of one of the most extensive carriage manufactories in the United States. At the age of 21, the firm evidenced their appreciation of his executive and financial ability, by admitting him to full partnership. The business of this establishment being principally with the South, it was entirely broken up by the war, and resulted in the loss, by Mr. Kimball, of his entire estate, and the business passed into other hands. In no wise discouraged, and having the spirit of a man not willing to become a servant in his own house, he left the carriage business, and served as superintendent of a Mining Company in Colorado, until the Spring of 1865. Failing in health, he left Colorado, and became interested with Mr. George M. Pullman, and established the sleeping car lines throughout the South, making his headquarters at Atlanta, Ga., where in a very few months he completely regained his former vigorous health. Being a man of original ideas and forethought, as well as one of remarkable perseverance and executive ability, he became largely interested in the business welfare and social advancement generally of his adopted city and State.

In the progress of reconstruction, the Constitutional Convention

of Georgia, which met at Atlanta, designated that place as the capital of the State. Mr. Kimball, seeing the importance of immediately providing a suitable capitol building in order that the seat of government might be permanently located in Atlanta, purchased the property known as the Atlanta Opera House (which had been abandoned by the projectors, when only the walls were up), and commenced the erection of a State House on his individual account and responsibility; and in less than five months the unsightly structure was converted into a magnificent edifice, being finished and furnished in a manner unsurpassed by any State capitol in the Union. Notwithstanding the many difficulties he had to encounter, not only in procuring the labor and material for this work, but, to overcome the prejudices of the people, day and night found him at his post, with his men, acting as architect and leader in the various parts, determined to accomplish his object. The result was, the building was completed and dedicated for the purpose intended on the very day he had appointed four months previous.

Early in the year of 1870, the city of Atlanta, having contracted with the State Agricultural Society of Georgia for the preparation of grounds and buildings, in which the Exposition of that year should be held, called upon the indefatigable Kimball, and through his skill, ability, and financial aid, in the short space of five months, a wilderness of nearly sixty acres in extent was converted into a magnificent pleasure park, with all the necessary buildings, race-tracks, lakes, drives, etc., etc., pronounced one of the finest and best adapted for the purpose, extant.

Scarcely had the contract been concluded, which was to insure the preparation of the grounds in a becoming style for the State Fair, when, appreciating another necessity, with characteristic promptness and daring he resolved to overcome it, and on Saturday, March 26, he purchased the site of the old "Atlanta Hotel;" the following Monday morning ground was broken for the largest and finest hotel south of New York city, at which time he announced that the building would be completed and ready for the reception

of guests on the 17th of October following. As startling and almost incredible as this announcement seemed, even to the people of Atlanta, the promise was made good, and "The H. I. Kimball House" dates the idea which gave it birth, and the banquet which hailed its opening within less than seven months time. This magnificent building is about the size of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, with a frontage of 210 feet, 165 feet deep, six stories high, containing 350 rooms, elegantly finished and faultlessly furnished; and it stands to-day, a splendid monument to the brilliant conception and grand constructive genius, no less than to the unparalleled and untiring energy of him whose name it deservedly bears.

Mr. Kimball is largely interested in the various railroad enterprises in Georgia, devoting his time, influence, and capital to the development of the vast agricultural and mineral resources of his adopted State, by the extension of her railroad system. He is president of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad, which extends from the magnificent harbor of Brunswick, west 242 miles, entirely across the State to Eufaula, Alabama, one of the most important railroads in the South. He is also president of the Cartersville and Van Wert Railroad. He is one of the largest share-owners in the Western and Atlantic Railroad of Georgia. He is now urging upon the people of Georgia the advantages to accrue to them by building the interior and local railroads on the narrow or two feet six inch gauge plan, and it is not unlikely that through his energy and financial ability, hundreds of miles of this class of railways will be completed in the State of Georgia during the next few years.

In whatever community he resides, he wins the attention and admiration of the people. He has often had offers of high political place and power, but declined all such, and studiously avoided any mingling, save as a private citizen, in the political issues of the day.

Although Mr. Kimball has, by an untiring energy and remarkable ability, already amassed a competency of more than half a million of dollars, it is not to be expected that he will rest content in his onward march of prosperity. Still in the vigor of manhood,

encouraged by past success, and resolved on future triumphs, it is but reasonable to predict that he will attain a degree of wealth and honor sufficient to gratify any laudable ambition, coupled with that satisfaction which emanates from a consciousness of doing good in proportion to increasing ability.

In personal appearance Mr. Kimball is prepossessing, and seems the embodiment of health and good cheer, without approaching obesity. He is pleasant and unaffected in manner, entertaining in conversation, frank and generous with all whom he encounters in business or social intercourse. With the manifold cares of his various enterprises to command his attention, he is nevertheless always genial and pleasant, devoting much of his time to his family, and frequently visiting his aged parents. Using the Bible for his guide, he is efficient in Church and Sabbath-school, and sustains an unblemished Christian character, with mental faculties and physical resources unimpaired by excesses of any kind.

Not yet thirty-nine years of age, he can not be said to have reached the prime of life, and certainly gives every promise of a brilliant future and a long career of usefulness before him.

Well may Georgia, his adopted State, be proud of such a citizen.



A. Linn

ALEXANDER S. DIVEN.



GENERAL ALEXANDER S. DIVEN, well known to the country at large, as a lawyer, railroad contractor, politician, and soldier, was born on the 15th of February, 1809, at the head of Seneca Lake, in the town of Catharine, now known as the village of Watkins, and County of Tioga, in the State of New York. His father was a soldier of our Revolutionary war, and held the rank of Captain at its close. The subject of this sketch received a thoroughly good education at the Penn Yan and Ovid Academies, acquitting himself with credit. On leaving the Academy, he studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1832. At Elmira, where he then resided, and still resides, he pursued his professional career in the firm of Diven, Hathaway & Woods, winning reputation, as much by his diligent attention to business as by the talent he displayed in managing the cases placed under his charge.

He interested himself actively in the internal improvements of the State, devoting much of his time to railroad matters, and in 1845 became a Director of the New York and Erie Company, and bore a very conspicuous part in re-establishing the waning credit of that road, and in completing it. He also held the position of attorney of the road for the country, until 1865, during which year he was elected its vice-president. This latter office was held by General Diven for three years, during which time he resided in the city of New York, giving his entire time and attention to his many responsible duties.

In 1870 he returned to Elmira, retiring from all business pursuits, excepting the superintendency of a large farm lying on the suburbs of the city, to the improvement of which estate he has devoted his

leisure hours. Years before that, however, although it was long after he first became associated with the Erie Company, General Diven was President of the Williamsport and Elmira road, retaining that position during the entire process of its construction. At a later period he became interested in all the roads connecting with it, and which were afterwards united, and are now known under the general title of the Pennsylvania Northern Central Railway. As a contractor, he has been eminently successful. He contracted for the construction of the Missouri Pacific Railway, in connection with General Thomas Price, and he was also engaged, as contractor, under the firm name of Diven, Standliff & Co., in the construction of the South-western branch of the Missouri Pacific road, and had the road constructed as far as Rolla, when the civil war broke out.

General Diven entered early into political life, and on the organization of the Republican party, joined it. He served in the Senate of the State of New York in 1858-59. In 1859 he was a candidate for the office of Governor, at the time that Mr. Morgan, who was subsequently elected, was nominated by the Republican Convention. He was the "Free-soil" candidate in that Convention, and was a candidate in the State Convention at the time Judge Henry E. Davies was nominated for Judge of the Court of Appeals. In 1860 he was elected a Representative in the Thirty-seventh Congress, as a Republican, from the Twenty-seventh Congressional District. He was a member of the Judiciary Committee, and took an active part in the debates and proceedings of the House during the early part of the great rebellion. A staunch and devoted Unionist, he gave the Administration unstinting support. When Mr. Lincoln asked for four hundred thousand volunteers and four hundred millions of dollars, and Congress proposed to increase the numbers voluntarily, Mr. McClelland, of Illinois, a Democratic member, objected to the proposition. In response, General Diven said:

"If I understand the objection made by the gentleman from Illinois to the provision of the bill authorizing one hundred thousand more men to be called for by the President, at his discretion, than

he has asked for in his message, it is because he is willing to trust to the recommendation of the President. Then, if he is willing to trust to the discretion and justice of the President, as evidenced in his recommendation, and in his Annual Message, surely he ought to be willing to trust to his discretion in using a greater latitude, if granted to him by Congress. It is difficult to determine what may transpire between this time and the meeting of Congress again. We want, at least, to put it beyond the necessity of again convening Congress before the time of its next regular session. Before that time, if ever, an increased force will be required. As soon as the early frosts of October shall justify placing troops in the Cotton States, I trust the President, in his discretion, will see the propriety of placing a large army at Pensacola, Charleston, and other strategic places in this Confederacy. And I, for one, have confidence enough in the President and his Council, to give the broadest discretion to him; and if I were to recommend any amendment, it would be, not to limit, but to extend that discretion. Gentlemen having confidence in the President and his Council need have no apprehension in extending to him this discretion."

After the surrender of Messrs. Mason and Pickens, at the demand of the British Government, the Democrats taunted the Administration with pusillanimity, in yielding to a threat, after applauding Captain Wilkes for boarding the steamer Trent, and arresting the rebel commissioners. In a speech on the subject, Mr. Diven admitted that the act of seizure was unjustifiable, and expressed the opinion that the country had escaped a serious complication by promptly abandoning its untenable position, and, in the course of his remarks, said:

"Now, sir, we have escaped—and I venture to say the judgment of the world will justify and honor the ground on which we have escaped—a collision with one of the great powers of Europe; a collision which, if it had taken place, would probably have led to consequences that no man can foresee. I congratulate the country that we have escaped it. I feel none of the humiliation that attaches

to others; and years hence nobody will feel that any humiliation attaches to this act. Years hence, we may cite this precedent, when upon some occasion a foreign vessel shall board one of our ships, and take from it some persons who are sailing under its flag; we shall then have this example to point to in support of the rule for which we have long contended."

As an anti-slavery man he was well known to the public at large. Nevertheless, Mr. Diven was not an extremist on the subject. He desired to see slavery abolished, but he deprecated violence in obtaining its abolition. He, however, gave a hearty and unqualified support to the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; and, during the debate upon it, remarked:

"MR. SPEAKER—My view in reference to the power of the General Government over slavery has always been, that it was, at best, extremely limited; that it had but little to do with the question; and because it had but little authority over it, there was but little responsibility resting on the country in regard to it. Congress had control over it in the District of Columbia, as having supreme governing power, and for that reason I was in favor of the exercise of that power, to the exclusion of slavery from the District of Columbia. I thought, and still think, that when that was done all the power that the Constitution gave Congress over the question of slavery was exhausted. But, sir, if it was not; if there are other places where Congress has a right to abolish it, I want it to be exercised. I want Congress to exhaust the last power it has over this institution, whenever and wherever it can be done; and whenever a bill is framed so as to reach the institution of slavery where Congress is responsible for it, and to wipe it out, I will ask that it be adopted."

We shall make but one more extract from his speeches in Congress. When the proposition was made to confiscate the property of rebels, he shrank from it, as involving an amount of human suffering and misery too fearful to contemplate. The speech delivered by him on the subject is one of which he may well feel proud. It

must ever remain a monument to his humanity, and to his tenderness of heart. It was the utterance of a Christian and a chivalric man, and the same sentiments it contained he subsequently carried to the battle-field, and acted up to them. We make the following extract from the speech :

"Now, sir, it is for civilized warfare that I plead—it is against barbarian warfare that I protest—when I declare that the pittance of the women and children, the private property upon which families rely for sustenance, shall not be taken, and an unnecessary punishment inflicted upon them. Sir, these are other rules of warfare than that of civilization. The barbarian has his rule of warfare, too. His code of war permits the taking of the property of the enemy that he has slain in battle, and all the private property he can seize, but he is restrained from inflicting murder and death upon undefending women and children and old men, and there the line between barbarian warfare and savage warfare commences. While the barbarian spares the life of the non-resistant, the savage takes it, and decorates his war-belt with the glossy curls of helpless women, and the flaxen hair of innocent children, and, around his hellish war-fires, gloats on these wanton murders. That is savage warfare. But civilized warfare stops with the striking down of the enemy on the battle-field—with conquering by the strong right arm. Sir, valiant men will go no further. We have been told here what will probably be the course of our soldiers if we enact certain laws. Let me tell you, that if you enact certain laws that will require valiant men, after they have stricken down their enemies on the field, and captured them and all their munitions of war, to go into the homes of their enemies and desolate them—to lift their hands against undefending women and children, and rob them of their substance, and turn them penniless on the world—valiant men will never do it.

* * * I was taught early to bend a very little knee, and lift tiny hands, and ask God to forgive me as I forgave those who trespassed against me. And, sir, during the troubled voyage of life, in sunshine and in storm, in tempest and in calm, I have never forgotten

that anchor of my hope—that trust which is all my religion. I have been taught that the difference between the demon of darkness and the angel of light is, that the one is guided by clarity and love, the other by hate and malice.”

But, while arguing with an eloquence which showed how earnest was his plea for humanity, against confiscation of landed and ordinary personal property, General Diven was in favor of the sequestration of slave property. He closed his speech by declaring that the views he had expressed were all for the Union, and added:

“Those who want disunion—those who want to govern a portion of the States as subject provinces—let them come out. They are not of us; they are not of the Union; they have no right to claim devotion to the Union. Sir, that flag which decorates your seat has thirty-four stars upon it, all kindled by the same sacred fire—all emitting the same sacred light. True, some of them are now obscured by this dark cloud of secession. It is for the friends of the Union to dispel that cloud—give to those stars their wonted light and glory. There be those—and, sir, I am sorry to know it—who would dispel that cloud, only that they might reach the stars and put out the light of those which are now obscured; or, at least, reduce them to satellites, permitting them only to shine with a borrowed light. They, sir, are not Union men—not Constitutional men; that is not their flag, it is ours; and may star after star be added to its galaxy, until its light shall flash in the face of tyrants everywhere, and

“These unprizing fools shall see
That man has yet a soul, and dare be free.”

In 1862, General Diven left his seat in Congress for the purpose of aiding with his sword in suppressing the rebellion. He assisted in raising the One Hundred and Seventh regiment of New York Volunteers, and obtained a commission in it. His command was ordered to Virginia, and was attached to General Gordon's Second Division of the Twelfth Army Corps, commanded, first, by General Williams, of Michigan, and subsequently, by General Slocum, of

New York. The subject of this sketch participated in all the engagements which took place in Virginia during 1862-63, including the battles of Antietam and Chancellorsville, distinguishing himself by his gallantry and skill. Soon after the last-named battle, he was brevetted Brigadier-General and detailed for special duty as Assistant Provost-Marshal General for the Western District of New York, and was subsequently appointed to the command of the Northern and Western District, which he retained during the remainder of the war. For a great part of the time the entire responsibility of conducting the draft in Western New York devolved upon him, and we need hardly say that the duties were performed with energy and success. Indeed, General Diven's military career was eminently honorable.

In 1865, General Diven resigned his commission and went to the city of New York to accept the Vice-Presidency of the Erie Railroad. While holding this position, he had charge of the traffic of the road and its business in connection with its various connecting roads. As we have stated already, he is now retired from all business pursuits, although he is a gentleman of thorough business habits, and has been all his life a worker.

General Diven was married, in 1835, to Miss Amanda Bears, of Elmira, and has eight children—four sons and four daughters. Two of his sons were in the army of the rebellion. One, Alexander, entered as a private and rose to the rank of major, and Eugene entered as a second lieutenant and rose to captain. Unassuming in manners, and of most domestic taste, he is known to his friends as that *rara avis* among men—a model husband and father.

That he has done great service in his time for the advancement of railroad interests, is well evidenced in the record of his history. The varied connections he has had with enterprises for constructing railroad lines; the eagerness with which his views are sought on matters connected with railroads (we must not omit stating that he was consulted about and helped to establish the Missouri roads), attest how well he merits the prominence he has obtained, and how well we are justified in classifying him among Men of Progress.



Howard

give him great advantage, he decided, late as it was in life, to fit himself for and to enter college. Accordingly with characteristic promptness and rapidity of execution, two days after, he had entered upon his preparation, and in the fall of 1847 was admitted to the freshman class in Yale College, with which class he graduated in 1851.

From the day of his graduation in the academical college course, we may date one of the most active, earnest lives that has ever come under our notice. Never objectless, he did with a will whatever needed doing which came first to his hand.

Small of stature, wiry of frame, honest and earnest in purpose, of clear discernment and with strong religious faith in God, nothing ever seemed to him *impossible*, very few things *difficult* of execution. His fearlessness, his conscientiousness (not of the sickly, pusillanimous kind that so often takes the moral stamina from men, lest in doing something they should do something wrong, but of the enlarged, healthy and ennobling type,) his earnestness and directness of stroke at wrong in high or low places—his frankness, sincerity and plainness of speech, carry with them a magic effect. Men are carried with him or cast from him with a centripetal or centrifugal force that makes the line of affinity and repulsion about him clearly defined. His is a positive character; he neither has nor tolerates anything negative about him.

Whether from a natural love of the soil, or from an intelligent perception of the connection between the growth of population in a new country and an increase of landed value—one of his class-mates says of him "he could not wait to graduate, before he became one of the largest real estate owners in New Haven—growing out of purchases made of Messrs. Wm. P. Green, of Norwich, and Wm. M. Smith, and John Barnard and others of New Haven;" most of which large and now valuable landed interests it is understood he has firmly held for nearly a generation, and still holds. Real estate has always been his favorite and almost exclusive investment.

Without the slightest purpose of pursuing the profession as a calling, he, after a brief tour of business and observation beyond the Mississippi, entered in the autumn of 1851 upon the study of the law in the Yale Law School, then in charge of Governors Clark Bissell and Henry Dutton, from which he graduated in regular course, in the autumn of 1853.

During his law course he was frequently called upon to give instruction by lectures and otherwise to classes at the New Haven Collegiate and Commercial Institute, in the different branches of natural history, in which he had acquired much proficiency before and during his college life.

While in the law-school, there appears to have occurred one of those sudden, angular, incomprehensible turns in his life which so often violently changes the whole course of a man's life and history, only to be accounted for by the faith that relies upon the "not as man's ways" testimony. In various seemingly casual ways, without any previous special intimacy, his pathway led into, and along that of one who had been first his class-mate in the college, and then in the law school, and so did their views, plans and attachments seem to interweave each other, and to interlink the two lives, that for them to separate at graduation, seemed to be doing a violence to the best interests of both. The result was a proposed law-partnership in New York City, upon their admission to the bar there. Both were admitted in February, 1854, and the law firm of Mead and Taft opened their office at 237 Broadway, on the 1st of March following, and for ten years, the period originally named for the continuance of the partnership, they successfully prosecuted the practice of their profession. From the outset, their practice was extensive (though, as is the experience of most of the profession, more large than lucrative), and extended over the whole range of civil business. While years of toil, they were years of valuable experience to one who would be called upon to engage in such varied business activities as were before him.

Judges Oakley, Duer, Hoffman, Woodruff, Ingraham, Clerke, C. P. Daly, and others of like legal learning and purity of character, then adorned the New York bench, and to practice before them exalted any man's character. Ten years made sad havoc on the bench, and sadder changes at the bar; and Mr. Mead has him self been heard to say, that with no early leaning to the profession, when the profession was professional, he had no regrets at leaving it, when it degenerated into a business, and justice became a mere matter of barter and sale.

In 1858 he was married to Sarah Frances Studwell, only daughter of John J. Studwell, Esq., of Brooklyn, New York, accompanied by whom, during that year, he visited Europe on a pleasure tour.

Upon his retirement from the practice of his profession, in 1864, it was both his desire and intention to repair to his country place, near the old homestead, and enjoy a certain degree of leisure, but found there, as is found in so many other places, the subject of a new railroad engrossing public attention, as it had been for many years previous thereto. His public spirit gave instant, early and willing aid to the movement, which resulted speedily in the organization of the New York, Housatonic and Northern Railroad Company.

At once the presidency of the Company, with a unanimity that would brook no refusal, was tendered him. The value of the enterprise, when consummated, was to him apparent, but the vast difficulties that might intervene he saw with equal clearness. Encouraged by the former and not dismayed by the latter, he reluctantly yielded his preferences and assumed the duties of the position.

At once he wrote and published the prospectus of the company, which ably set forth the merits of the project, and secured for it much consideration and many friends. The many obstacles met and silently but successfully overcome, it is not the place here to enumerate; yet they may one day, if the history of the company be ever truthfully written, form a bright page in the life here but par-

tially and imperfectly sketched, as well as in the history of American railways.

It is well known to those who have stood nearest him in the counsels of the company, that at the close of each official year it has been his personal preference to be relieved of his office and its duties and responsibilities, but that the same unanimity which first placed him in the position, has been all-controlling in retaining him there.

Without ever having allowed his name to be used as a candidate for any public office whatever, he has never been neglectful of his duty as a good citizen, in shaping the political movements about him. Upon arriving at his majority, he cast his vote with the Whig party and until the organization of the Republican party in 1856, when he became an active member of that party and as such was President of the First Republican Association in the Brooklyn Ward in which he then resided.

Through the war he was an uncompromising Unionist, giving freely of his time and money to the support of the army of the north, and the overthrow of the Rebellion, his hatred of which was very pronounced.

As a financier, his ability and probity have rendered him sought after in some of the largest and most prosperous moneyed institutions in New York City, in which, as director and trustee, he holds positions.

To the city of Brooklyn, where for many years he has passed his winters, he is much attached, and to its interests and prosperity he has been closely devoted. A single incident, which came under the writer's notice, will serve to illustrate this point. A little before the breaking out of the war in the south, there was war declared in Brooklyn, *not upon the worms* which infested its shade trees, but upon the *trees themselves* and, singular now to relate, a resolution passed her Common Council, directing the cutting down and removal of them from her streets.

A public meeting of the citizens was called at the City Hall, to remonstrate against the sacrilege, and to devise means for removing the pest. Much interest was manifested by those in attendance, and a committee composed of two physicians and Mr. Mead, was appointed to prepare a memorial or report to the Common Council, expressive at once of the disapprobation of the public of the blow aimed at the city's rural adornments, and remedial of the real evil. The report was made to and published by the Board of Aldermen.

Each member of the committee advanced his plan of remedy. Mr. Mead's plan, was the introduction of the English sparrows (then unknown in American cities), which to day make the very trees the woodman that day spared—not only themselves beautiful to look upon—but with the merry birds in the branches and at the fountains—a city joy forever.

As Regent of the Long Island College and Hospital, Director in the Brooklyn City Dispensary and Eye and Ear Infirmary, and member of the Managing Committee of the Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, all having for their object mainly, the gratuitous relief of the material needs of the sick, destitute, and unfortunate of that city, on the one hand, and as Recording Secretary and Member of the Executive Committee of the Brooklyn City Mission and Tract Society, and in similar engagements with other kindred associations, having for their object the spiritual well-being of the city's over-looked and neglected ones, on the other hand, the life here traced is rounded full with useful activities.

As a public speaker, when aroused in discussion or in a platform effort, where his sympathies are enlisted, he is most eloquent, powerful and convincing; while as an effective and polished writer he has always maintained an enviable reputation, as evidenced alike by his successful competition for College prizes in English composition, and by his subsequent contributions to the *Yale Literary Magazine* and other publications.

In the midst of all his activity and earnestness of life, he neither forgets his faith nor his family. For rest, he only seeks the repose of his retired Lakeview at Waccabue ; and in his quiet home there, graced, and enlivened by the presence of his accomplished wife, and surrounded by their interesting young family of seven sons and daughters, " like olive plants roundabout them "—no spectator of the scene could be more conscious than he that he is in the full noon-tide of his life's sunshine.



John De Cady

THOMAS LE CLÈAR, N. A.

We are indebted to Messrs. G. P. Putnam & Son for this sketch, from Tuckerman's
"Book of the Artists."



AMONG the comparatively few American portrait-painters who have steadily progressed in their art, is Thomas Le Clèar; he was born in Owego, Tioga county, N. Y., March 11, 1818. His first instinctive attempt at portraiture was made at the age of nine, with lamp-black, Venetian red, and white-lead, upon a bit of pine board. Of an inspiring temper, at the age of twelve he attempted a St. Matthew, which made a sensation in that rural vicinage; copies were ordered of the boy-painter at the rate of two dollars and a half each, and many a head did the urchin dash off to the wonder of his rustic neighbors. The unnatural strain upon his undeveloped faculties by this premature exercise of a genuine artistic talent, without the wholesome discipline of methodical training and gradual practice, so depressed his vital energies that young Le Clèar soon had to forego his favorite occupation,—a fortunate disappointment, as he thereby regained strength, and probably avoided faulty habits of execution, which, otherwise, would have been confirmed. In 1832, his father removed to London, Upper Canada, a thinly-settled and ungenial place, where Le Clèar painted a few portraits, but met with little sympathy and no encouragement, until the Hon. John Wilson, a former member of Parliament, recognized the latent ability of the youth, commended and cheered his isolated labors, and sat to him for a portrait, which was so successful that thenceforth he had an abundance of commissions. In 1834, during a lapse in the demand for portraits, and when he was but sixteen years of age, Le Clèar visited Goodrich, on Lake Huron, and decorated the panels of a steamboat, under the direction of the owners, whose taste was exclusively for "low art,"

to the disgust of the painter, who desired to portray historical scenes. Eager to reach to the "States," he left Guelph for New Orleans, N. Y., a small town, where, for two years, he lived by any homed-made work he could find, painting where opportunity offered. Thence he went to Green Bay, Wisconsin, sketching Indians on the way; here he found adequate occupation for the summer; and even ventured a part of his earnings in the local speculations, which was the mania of the day in that region; but without any prosperous result. Returning London, U. C., his friend Wilson advised him to go to New York City. The coming spring he started for that goal, but his funds gave out at Elmhurst, N. Y., and he had to resort to every available means for subsistence. This was the most trying part of his struggle in artifice; discouraged and needy, for there was little call for artistic work in that region at the period, the death of his mother added to his despondency, and for a considerable time he had not the heart to take up the pencil and palette.

He shortly afterwards went to Rochester, where he remained two years, spending with much encouragement, and steadily progressing in his art. At the end of this time, in 1839, he went to New York, where, on his arrival, he found himself possessed of but sixty-three cents, with which to begin life in the great metropolis. He soon made friends, however, and, being industrious, lacked not for the means of support. For some time he occupied a studio in the granite building, corner of Broadway and Chambers Streets, now Delmonico's Hotel. Here he painted many portraits and other pictures; one, which he accomplished after severe labor and study, was entitled "The Hippocampus." It attracted much attention from artists and critics, from its correctness of drawing and harmony of color, and was purchased by the Art Union, then in the height of its power. In 1841 he married a daughter of Russell B. Wells, Esq., of Boston, Mass., who died July, 1840. The following spring he went to Buffalo, where he intended to stay a short time, but remained, unhappily pursuing his profession, until 1842, when he returned to New York, where he lived to pass the remainder of his days.

One of his warmest friends, and the most active and efficient supporters of art which he found in Buffalo, was the Hon. H. W. Rogers, now President of the Fine Art Academy lately established there, who is a gentleman of fine taste, cultivated mind and generous impulses. During his long residence in Buffalo Mr. Le Clère devoted himself almost exclusively to portraiture, although occasional compositions came from his easel. Several of this latter class of work are among his most noticeable productions. One of them, the "Marble Players," which was purchased by the Art Union, attracted much and deserved attention. Another is "Young America," described in another part of this sketch, painted to order for the late Colonel A. Porter, of Niagara Falls, and now in possession of Mr. Congdon, of Brooklyn. The last picture of the above character painted by Le Clère is the "Itinerants," elsewhere described, which was in the National Academy exhibition of 1862. Mr. Le Clère was elected an associate of the Academy in 1862, and an academicien in 1873. He also fills at the present time (1884), the office of director in the Buffalo Academy of Fine Arts. He occupies a studio in the Tenth Street Building, New York, where, surrounded by other artists, he devotes himself entirely to his art. It is to be hoped that he will, without entirely giving up portraiture, yet make it only of secondary importance, and hereafter pursue, as a speciality, those genre compositions in the occasional productions of which he has shown, already, himself to be a master. Mr. Le Clère originated and developed the Fine Art Academy of Buffalo, herein mentioned.

"Young America," which contains over a dozen figures, is remarkable for its skillful grouping, and the harmony of tone which pervades it. The chief interest of the work centres in "Young America," a lad, who, from the top of a drygoods box, is making a speech to the boys gathered about him. The figures are admirably drawn, and each is evidently a study from life. The man in the blouse, the two boys wrestling, the girl carrying a basket, and the old woman with apples, are especially noticeable. The

locality is a street in Buffalo, and the man on the sidewalk evidently engaged in counting, up his gains is a portrait of a well-known operator in stocks, who goes by the name of "three per cent. a month."

The "Lamentants" represents a boy playing on a violin, and accompanied by his sister, who has drawn around him an admiring group of listeners, each one of whom is differently affected by the music, as is shown in the varied expression of their countenances. As in the last-mentioned picture, each figure is a study from life, and is drawn and painted with great carefulness. The sentiment of the picture is *finely preserved*, and the entire work harmoniously carried out in all its details.

We have spoken of Le Clair as a signal example of steady progress in portraiture. A singular test was afforded us, at a recent visit to his studio. There had been found at Owego, N. Y., his childhood's home, a portrait from his hand, at the age of nine. The drawing was so like a boy in the exaggerated outline of sleeve and shoulder as to excite a smile; the drawing, of course, was very defective, and the color crude; but a decided individual expression of the mouth, and something characteristic in the whole physiognomy, rude and unsublimed as is the execution, made us readily believe the assertion of the family, to whom the coarse old canvas belongs, that it was a "striking likeness." To this native facility for imitation Le Clair now unites remarkable power of characterization, a peculiar skill in color, and minute authenticity in the reproduction of latent as well as superficial personal traits. In some cases his tints are admirably true to nature, and his modelling of the head strong and characteristic. Whoever is familiar with the aspect and expression of the late Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, of Binghamton, N. Y., will recognize in Le Clair's portrait of him, in the attitude, complexion, eye, mouth, nostrils, natural language, and expression, the very man himself; and whoever has ever seen Edwin Booth as Hamlet, and well knows his face off the stage, will find that Le Clair's portrait is a masterpiece, not only as a resemblance, but in point of character.

individuality, and powerful expression. We might also cite his portraits of ex-President Fillmore; Col. Thorpe; Col. Porter, now in the possession of his sister at Niagara Falls; of Gifford; McEates, and Hubbard, the artists, as illustrations of his peculiar fidelity and maturity of execution. His portrait of Mr. John E. Russell and Mr. George Demarest, ex Naval Officer of the port of New York, are instances of firm, truly tinted, strongly outlined, and clearly expressed heads, with vital truth and vigorous yet refined treatment—indicating how well Le Clère has studied his art, how truly he recognises *character* as essential, and with what insight he has succeeded in combining the analytical and the realistic elements of portraiture.

Since the foregoing sketch was written, Mr. Le Clère has remained a resident of New York, constantly engaged in business in his studio. The years that have passed since Tuckerman paid homage to his genius have added to his reputation as an artist. Men and women of eminence, persons representing the *élite* of society, not only in New York, but throughout the country, vie with each other in having their portraits painted by him. Mr. Le Clère was the first artist who had the temerity to increase the charges for painting a bust, to seven hundred and fifty dollars. This may seem a large sum, but in reality it is quite moderate. Painting is an art in which few men excel, and portrait painting is especially difficult. Fidelity to the original is required absolutely, hence to the genius to execute must be added that patient labor which can alone produce perfection. No greater proof of the high estimation in which Mr. Le Clère's work is held can be required than the fact that he was able to obtain the sum named over all his competitors; and although he has steadily maintained this price, there has been no time in which he has not been crowded with orders. His studio is the resort of all connoisseurs of fine portrait paintings; for there will always be found specimens of his work unrivaled for correctness of delineation and for that perfectly natural expression which makes one half fancy that the "counterfeit presentment" is a living, breathing reality

whose body, perhaps, has mysteriously disappeared, but whose bust and head remains, endowed with life and seeming as if about to move and to speak.

His portraits of ladies and children are characterized by great tenderness and delicacy, and though sometimes too much idealized, are natural and life-like. His success in painting portraits of deceased persons, from photographs or daguerreotypes, is remarkable; and that, too, in instances where he had not seen the original. This may be assigned as much to his natural quickness of perception in arriving at certain characteristics of mind and person from the description given by friends, as from his knowledge of art—enabling him to judge correctly of form and feature from a photograph.

At the present writing Mr. Le Clère is engaged in preparing a series of portraits of our representative men. His design is to group together paintings representing those members of the several intellectual professions of the day who best illustrate in themselves the types of superiority in each. Thus, in the profession of the law there are portraits of two eminent lawyers, Mr. George Ticknor Curtis and Mr. E. W. Stoughton, both of whom have acquired considerable reputation at the bar. In the drama, the type of histrionic excellence is represented by Mr. Edwin Booth, and in Mr. James Russell Lowell's picture we see a distinguished representative of American poetic genius. The idea of this series of paintings is most commendable. *Without comparison it will, in reality, comprise a picture gallery of types of the genius of this country.* We know of no similar series executed by another artist; hence we credit Mr. Le Clère with a most happy and original conception. All these pictures, it must be understood, are painted with exquisite taste and artistic skill. The artist is one of the most indefatigable of our professional men, and performs an almost incredible amount of work. To natural talent he has united deep study and untiring energy. Such a combination of favorable qualities is rarely met with in one man. It is doubtful if any other of our artists can produce as large an amount of work

in a given time, as Mr. Le Clear. To a great extent the rapidity of his execution is due to the fact that he is a complete master of his art, and can, therefore, prosecute his labors uninterruptedly.

Conversing with a friend not long ago, himself the art critic of ability and sound judgment, connected with one of the leading newspapers of New York—he expressed the opinion that if Mr. Le Clèar was a resident of an European country he would long ago have been the recipient of government honors. In this republic, however, artists and men of letters are seldom singled out by the authorities for special honors. Occasionally Congress deigns to look patronizingly upon them, but when it does this the chances are that it makes itself ridiculous either by bestowing its favors upon an unworthy object, or that it destroys the value of its action by its manner of acting. The fact is that in these days artists do not depend upon the patronage of governments either for fame or for wealth. True enough they still value the bit of ribbon, the medal, and, in monarchical countries, a title, but, on the whole, they mount to the top of the ladder pretty much by their own unaided exertions. Mr. Le Clèar is one of those artists who owes his reputation to sheer talent and hard work, and the eminence he has obtained in his art is well attested by the array of distinguished persons who have sat to him for portraits.* It would, of course, be impossible in any moderate space to name them all, but we may say that they represent all parts of the country, and belong to all professions. The Chief-Justice Taney, William H. Seward, Rev. Dr. Vinton, Parke Godwin, Palmer, the Sculptor, General Baxter, Rev. Thos. Preston, ex-Governor J. G. Smith, of Vermont, H. D. Newcombe, Louisville, Ky., Isaac Caldwell, Ky., Hon. H. S. McComb, of Wilmington, Delaware, Judge C. P. Daly, of New York, Lewellyn Haskell, of New Jersey, and others. In fine, Mr. Le Clèar can produce a galaxy of names of prominent men whose portraits he has painted, remarkable in all respects. There is an Eastern proverb which says that "what is most sought is best," and however uncertain it may be in many respects it is, at any rate, applicable to a profession, which


contains so many able men, as that of painting. That the subject of this sketch is sought by the best judges of fine art is one of the evidences of his talents. Of the character of his work, a full and admirable analysis of its merits will be found in the foregoing pages. We can only agree with the opinion therein expressed and echo the praise so generally and unstintingly accorded.

In his personal appearance, Mr. Le Clère is stout-built, with a tendency to corpulency. He is about the medium height, with a frank, genial features, and a most intellectual and pleasant expression of countenance. Sociably he makes a delightful companion. Full of animal spirits, jocund and lively; his never-failing humor imparts the utmost agreeability wherever he is. Full of tenderness, too, loving the right because it is good, hating the wrong because it is bad, he is a man of warm heart and generous sentiments, and liberal in the extreme, as most artists are. Mr. Le Clère has been twice married, his second wife being the only daughter of James S. King of New York. To this lady he was wedded during the close of 1870, and we need scarcely say that the virtues of the husband are not less conspicuous than the genius of the artist.



Oliver Wendell Holmes

OLIVER CHARLICK.

THE subject of this sketch was born in humble life, in the First Ward of New York, in 1815. His parents gave him such an education in the rudiments as their means would admit, and the lad being naturally ambitious, profited to the full extent of his slender opportunities. At the age of fifteen he entered as clerk the wholesale Grocery House of Gardener & Howell, and at nineteen had risen to be chief clerk of an importing house in Broad Street. His employers, sustaining heavy losses, became bankrupt, and so high was young Charlick held in the estimation of the mercantile community for integrity and ability, that at this early age he was selected by the creditors, among whom were Victor Bardalow, E. H. Nicoll, Scribner, and Hickecock, leading merchants, to close out the business and divide the assets. After this he went into business on his own account, and prospered until the great fire of 1835, which devastated the First Ward, then the business centre of New York, almost ruined him. But he rose superior to disaster. Opening a grocery and ship chandlery, he engaged in the supply of coast-wise and sea-going vessels with stores. He gave the closest attention to business, being personally on hand early and late to meet the wants of his customers. By this means he prospered abundantly, for those days, and soon became recognized as a rising and successful merchant.

In 1843, although still young, he was drawn into politics. He was nominated and elected as an independent candidate for Assistant Alderman of the First Ward. Subsequently he was chosen Alderman, and for three terms represented his native ward with credit and fidelity in the Common Council. In the latter part of

his official career he was President of the Board and acting Mayor during the absence of Mayor Havemeyer. This latter patriotic and public-spirited magistrate, whose name is still synonymous with the best era in New York municipal affairs, conceived a friendship and respect for Mr. Charluck from this official relation, which, surviving all the emulations of party strife, and social changes, continues uninterrupted to this day.

Mr. Charluck was tendered the nomination for Mayor; but having resolved to retire from politics, he declined the honor, and returned to mercantile pursuits. The gold excitement in 1849 was the golden opportunity of many an enterprising man, and Mr. Charluck was not slow to see the advantages which it offered. In connection with Marshall O. Roberts and others, he took an interest in an opposition line of steamships on the Pacific, and went out and gave the business his closest personal supervision. Such was his energy and foresight, that in fifteen months, from the most meagre beginnings, and with quite inadequate resources, he had placed his enterprise on such stable foundation, that the old line gave way, and a consolidation took place. When success was assured he returned to New York, and entered upon the construction of the Fifth Avenue Railroad. For seven years he had the sole management of this line, and when he retired he turned over to the stockholders a road built at an expense of \$800,000, free of cost out of the earnings, after paying twelve per cent. dividend in the interim.

In 1860 he disposed of his stock in horse railroads, and went into steam lines. Taking the Flushing Railroad, which was sold under foreclosure, he renovated it, developed its resources, and sold it again. He also invested largely in Harlem, Hudson River, Vermont and other lines, taking an active part in the management. But his main achievement was in the resurrection of the Long Island Railroad, then a sadly dilapidated and dangerous concern.

When it became apparent to the existing management, that he would get the control of the road, they contrived to hamper the

property with all sorts of contracts for extension, supplies, etc., before he got it into his possession, and when he finally took it, there was not a pound of spikes on hand, not a cord of wood, and hardly a sound rail or tie on the track, while the rolling stock was rickety and almost worn out. Judicious and economical management has enabled him to relay the track with new ties and rails, extend the branch roads, and renew the rolling stock, till now there is no safer nor grander road in the country. Mr. Charllick's forte as a railroad manager appears to be to develop and improve a great property, and then turn it over for public use. Many of our roads are indebted to him for their present proportions.

As a man Mr. Charllick is close in his bargains, but rigid in the fulfillment of his obligations to the uttermost. To those whom he knows and can trust he is liberal and confiding to a degree, and many young men of this city, now rising in the world, can date their start in life to the time when he lent them a helping hand. He is ready to forgive an enemy, and he never deserts a friend. He is free, frank, and outspoken; is an inveterate foe to pretenders of all sorts, and never considers his personal popularity when a question of duty is involved. In short, Oliver Charllick is emphatically a self-made, self-reliant, thoroughly trustworthy, progressive man of the present day.



Very Respectfully
Yours,
Oliver Freeman

PLINY FREEMAN;

"A VETERAN IN LIFE INSURANCE."



WE are indebted to the *New York Mercantile Journal*, W. P. Groom, Editor, for the following complimentary sketch: "A noticeable feature of American society is the fact that many men have risen from the ordinary pursuits of life to exalted positions of trust and influence. We need not go far in proof of this, for witnesses rise up on every side, from the learned professions, and, indeed, from every calling in life.

"The fact here noticed is signally illustrated in the life of Pliny Freeman. He was born amid the Northern hills of the Empire State, and was early left to his own resources. His tastes inclining toward mercantile pursuits, he commenced his business life in a country store, and, after serving four years in the capacity of clerk, began trade on his own account. The success which here attended him, only stimulated him to enter upon a wider field of labor.

"Intuitively recognizing those innate qualities which were as yet undeveloped within him, he determined to leave the scene of his boyhood, and of his first success as a merchant, and seek his fortune in the great metropolis. He disposed of his merchandise, and with a heart gladdened by sanguine hopes of a prosperous future, he started for the city of New York. At an early date thereafter he connected himself with the wholesale dry goods business in Hanover Square, (in Pearl street, below Wall,) which was at that time the great centre of this trade. Here he found scope for his ambitious designs, and, though competition was sharp, by his business tact, strict honesty, and unceasing attention to the wants of his customers, he became one of the most prominent merchants of that day.

"Although thus occupied, he found time for enterprises of a

benevolent character. Being the joint owner of a large tract of land on Gowanus Bay, he conceived the idea of making it the nucleus of a large public cemetery. He originated a plan, organized a company, and, as the result, we can now boast of having a 'Greenwood,' which is not only the most beautiful and quiet home of the dead to be found anywhere, but which has also served as a model for all the notable cemeteries which now bless our land.

"Mr. Freeman's attention was also early directed to life insurance, and the benefits which would accrue to individuals and the community at large, if the principles which it involved were properly systematized and faithfully carried out. He gave all his leisure moments to the study of this subject, seeking to understand its practical workings, as it had been in operation in England. He carefully noted the defects of the system, and devised many improvements which might be engrafted upon it, whereby failure would be rendered next to impossible.

"In 1845, he organized 'The New York Life Insurance Company,' under the name of 'The Nautilus.' The knowledge which he had previously gained on this subject was now put to a practical use, and under his skillful management, this pioneer company rose rapidly in public estimation. But while its growth was rapid, it was also strong and vigorous, giving assurance of the success which it soon attained—a success mainly attributable to the indefatigable energy and industry of its founder. However, he was not yet satisfied with what had already been accomplished, but was continually engaged in maturing great plans for extending its benefits. Among many other valuable improvements, he introduced into its policies the ten years' non-forfeitable clause. This was a move in an entirely new direction, and the results far exceeded his most sanguine expectations.

"Mr. Freeman, although the founder of 'The New York Life,' and contributing so much to its prosperity by incorporating into it many improvements which he deemed of vital importance, did not confine his thoughts alone to that company. With an unselfish spirit, rarely

seen in these days, he sought to extend the entire system of life insurance, and place about it a net work of Statute laws which would establish *all* the companies, of this State at least, on a firm basis, and substantially prevent the loss to the assured of premiums paid in good faith. In 1849, he originated the first *general* insurance law ever enacted. It requires *every* company, before issuing any policy, to deposit \$100,000 in securities equivalent to cash with the Superintendent of the Life Insurance Department of the State. This law he drafted with his own hands, and by his personal influence in the Legislature procured its passage. Thus has he been the means of compelling irresponsible companies to retire from the business, and preventing many others from commencing that which could not but have entailed great loss upon the public generally, besides being a disgrace to the cause. He continued the management of 'The New York Life' until the year 1863, when, after having been personally complimented by the Insurance Department of the State, and his company commended for carrying on the largest and most successful business in the United States, he resigned his official connection with that institution, in order that he might obtain a respite from his severe and exhausting labors.

"But a man of his nervous temperament could not remain long inactive, so he soon threw himself again into work which he had enjoyed so much, and which had produced such excellent fruits.

"In the year 1864, he organized 'The Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company.' Being known as 'a veteran' in the cause, his name was a tower of strength to the new company. He incorporated into it many novel features, the most prominent of which was that making all the policies non-forfeitable. This was a bold step, and one which excited universal interest, both among insurers and insured. While the former class doubted the possibility of its being carried out in good faith, the latter hailed it as removing the greatest objection against all life insurance. 'The Globe,' thus started on a broad and beneficent basis, substituting for all its policies that might elapse, or be discontinued, new paid up policies for the whole amount

of quantum that had been received, at once ran far ahead of many of the old companies. So great, indeed, was its success, that in the first year of its existence it issued nearly as many policies as were issued by the old 'New York Life' in its seventeenth year; and up to the present time more than any other company of the same age. The *non-territorial* principle, which, we said, Mr. Freeman introduced, to a limited extent, into the 'New York Life' during his management, he at once made of universal application to 'The Globe.' Other companies took their cue from this, and were compelled to adopt it or be left still farther in the back ground by this company. In the retrospect of twenty-five years, Mr. Freeman may well be proud of the results which have attended his efforts in the field in which, at the beginning of that period, he was a novice.

His success is well illustrated by the unparalleled career of 'The Globe Life Insurance Company,' of which he is the president. This Company is scarcely seven years old, and yet up to January of the present year, had issued nearly 25,000 policies. Commencing with a cash capital of \$100,000, the assets have accumulated until they have now reached the sum of about \$3,000,000. This unprecedented growth places 'The Globe' among the first companies of the country, and at the same time shows what the patience, energy and determined perseverance of one man can accomplish.

Mr. Freeman, while thus devoting so much time to the subject of life insurance and giving so much personal attention to his own company, has made himself thoroughly conversant with the many important questions which have agitated the country for the past few years, especially that of finance. This he believes to be the most important question of the day, and consequently has given it much thought. He is one of those who hold, with us, that the financial system of the Government will not be placed on a solid and enduring basis until the circulating medium shall consist only of *National Paper Money* made a perfect measure of value, through irreversibility of such currency, at holders' option, with Government bonds bearing a fixed rate of interest. As early as the year 1862,

he embodied these views in an able letter to the, then, Secretary of the Treasury. If his suggestions had been fully adopted at the time, the greater portion of the financial difficulties which the nation has since experienced would have been avoided; the national debt would have been kept within a much smaller compass, and, at the same time, the burden of taxation would have been greatly reduced.

"Mr. Freeman, while giving to the public the rich experience of a mature manhood, considers his work but just begun. None can doubt that the future career of so eminent a man will add still greater lustre to his name, and strengthen the high regard in which all the world holds the American citizen."



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DR. D. WILLARD BLISS.

R. D. WILLARD BLISS, son of Otadiah and Marilla Poole Bliss, was born at Auburn, N. Y., on the 16th of August, 1825. The father of Mrs. Bliss was Rev. Jephth Poole, a Presbyterian clergyman, who was for a number of years settled in Auburn, N. Y., and afterwards emigrated to Troy, Geauga Co., Ohio.

The father of our subject was the proprietor of large woolen mills in Morrisville, Madison Co., N. Y., and, having failed in business during the financial crisis of 1837, he emigrated from Madison to Thompson, Geauga Co., Ohio, where he continued to pursue his original occupation. Here young Bliss, at the tender age of twelve years, earned by hard labor his daily bread, during the summer season, and in the winter months attended a school taught by M. G. Leggett, Esq., late general in the volunteer army of the United States, and now U. S. Commissioner of Patents. In 1840 his father moved to Chagrin Falls, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, where he erected extensive woolen mills, in which Willard worked for five years, attending school during brief intervals, at the Asbury Seminary, of which L. D. Williams, Esq., now Professor of Mathematics in Meadville College, Pa., was the principle. During the summer months of these years his studies were not forgotten. While running a spinning jack, in the mill, his book was placed on a rest stretched to the roller of the jack, and it was under such circumstances he prosecuted the study of latin, and laid the foundation of his future knowledge and success.

He commenced the study of medicine in 1844 much against his

father's wish who offered him a desirable interest in the woolen mills, to divert him from his determination to acquire a profession. He entered the office of Doctors Clark and Brown, at Chagrin Falls, Ohio, now residents and prominent physicians of Detroit, Michigan. Under the tuition of these practitioners he continued one year, when he went to Cleveland, Ohio, to attend lectures in the Medical Department of Western Reserve College, where he entered the office of Professor Howard A. Akley, one of the most eminent and accomplished surgeons in the western States at that time. He graduated in the class of 1848-49, and remained in Dr. Akley's office until the summer of 1849. Dr. Bliss was the especial favorite of his preceptor, who often predicted the future eminence and popularity of his young pupil, and expressed entire confidence in his professional aptitude and natural abilities. While in the office of Drs. Clark and Brown, the firm of Bliss, Pade and Weston was erecting large wooden mills, and failing to secure the services of a practical machinist, they applied to the elder Bliss to recommend some competent person, which he did by referring them to his son, Willard. They immediately employed the young man, then only twenty years of age, who succeeded in setting the looms, arranging the entire machinery of the mills, and placing them in successful operation, to the entire satisfaction of his employers. After the job was completed they offered him a large salary to remain as supervisor of their mills, but he very promptly declined. His heart was fixed upon the idea of becoming a physician, and he politely informed them that the value of their entire indebtedness could not persuade him from his purpose.

In 1849 Doctor Bliss married Sophia Proufiss, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Proufiss, a Baptist clergyman then, and now a resident of Cleveland, Ohio. About this time his father again failed in business, and the Doctors, with his brother, Milton, went to Chagrin Falls, and took possession and conducted the mills, in hope thereby to rescue something from the wreck. During that year he was often called

upon to perform important and difficult surgical operations in that vicinity, which attracted the attention of the public to those superior qualifications which have since so distinguished him. Being without financial resources he determined to remove west, and settled in Ionia, Michigan, on Grand River, at the head of navigation. There he practiced medicine three years, riding often from ten to sixty miles from home, in the surrounding country. In 1854, he removed to Grand Rapids, Michigan, for the purpose of seeking a more compact and lucrative field of operations, and giving his abilities wider scope. Here he formed a partnership with Dr. E. L. Henderson. He performed many important operations, and was the surgeon universally sought after in all North Western Michigan, being recognized as the most skillful and successful operator in that region.

At the breaking out of the rebellion, Dr. Bliss took the deepest interest in public affairs, and his office was for some time the headquarters of military enlistment and preparation, in Grand Rapids, for the 3d Regiment of Michigan Volunteers. He took an active part in its organization, and was commissioned its first surgeon. He repaired to Washington with his regiment, arriving there June 18th, 1861, at which time he was commissioned Brigade Surgeon of Volunteers, by President Lincoln, and assigned to the staff of Gen'l I. B. Richardson, Commanding 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 3d Corps, Army of the Potomac. In May, 1862, Gen'l Richardson was placed in command of a division, and Brig. Gen'l Berry ordered to succeed him Surgeon Bliss remained on Gen'l Berry's staff until the army arrived in front of Yorktown, when he was assigned to the staff of Major Gen'l Phil. Kearney, commanding 3d Division, 3d Corps.

During the winter of 1861-62, he instituted a regular system of instruction for the medical officers of the brigade, and drilled its ambulance corps, the effect of which was especially noticeable in the superior efficiency of these two important branches of the service, in the campaign immediately following. During the marches up the

Pennsylvania, and at the Battle of Williamsburg and Fair Oaks, the prompt attention rendered the sick and wounded, and the general efficiency of the Medical Department, under his direction, were part of military notoriety, and secured him a commendation from the General of the Division, and the Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, in his official communications. His health having become seriously impaired by consequence of the severe mental and physical taxation imposed upon him during these marches and battles, he was granted ten days leave at Elmhurst, and went to Washington. At the expiration of that leave, his health not being restored, he was assigned to duty in the hospitals in Washington, at Epiphany and 14th St. Baptist churches.

His superior discipline and arrangement of those two hospitals, securing his personal fitness for hospital services, and his unimpaired executive abilities, recommended him to the Medical Director as the man of all others suitable to take charge of a General Hospital, and he was immediately assigned to duty in charge of the U. S. General Hospital at Army Square. Of the management of that hospital, and the improvements instituted, almost revolutionizing and reorganizing the whole hospital system then in operation, or the discipline in all the minute details, and routine of daily hospital experience, of his personal care for the convalescent of every individual under his charge, we may learn from the lips of thousands now scattered throughout the country—those who visited the hospital to look after their dear ones lying sick or wounded there, being friends and medical officers, but especially from those who were the recipients of his kindness and skillful attention. We speak of the patient in charge of Army Square Hospital with an unhesitating praise and confidence hardly witnessed. We find the great secret of his success in hospital management, not alone in executive and professional ability, but in his personal supervision of each and every department under his charge. He did not sit motionless of authority, and leave his orders to his subordinates, trusting, or their

implicit obedience, but he went master of the wards, observed minutely, inquired, examined, suggested, corrected and improved; in a word, cared for the every-day wants of those who were suffering for the sake of their country. He performed all the surgical operations—his former experience in that branch of the medical profession peculiarly fitting him for that duty. He instituted a thorough new system of dietetic for the hospital, which proved so valuable as to induce the appointment of a Board by the Surgeon General, of which Dr. Bliss was chairman, which reported unanimously in its favor, and which was subsequently adopted for the general hospitals; besides which he was the author of other and important reforms in the service, of which space will not allow mention. Particularly was he successful in the effort to throw around his hospital the atmosphere of home. Soldiers, thousands of young men, far away from the influences of near relatives and friends, sick, wounded, suffering all the agony of home sickness, brought in from battle-fields, and field-hospitals, longed for the kind, sympathetic words and treatment they found at Armory Square. Various amusements and employment for the convalescing were instituted in and about the hospital. To the "boys" it had the charm of home, and was conducted with that true spirit of patriotism and humanity, which is prompted by love of country, and sympathy for suffering humanity.

The war being finished, and Armory Square Hospital closed, Surgeon Bliss was mustered out of service in December, 1864, and immediately commenced the private practice of the medical profession in Washington city, where he has earned for himself the first position in point of pecuniary receipt, and the high character of the families whose confidence he has secured. While in the U. S. service he was twice brevetted for faithful and meritorious service.

At this time no man of the profession, in the metropolis stands higher than Dr. Bliss. While remarkable for the energy and skill with which he pursues his profession, he is no less so for his unselfish, generous bearing toward his professional *co-workers*, and his

uncompromising hostility to everything that savors of illiberality and injustice. Dr. Bliss is in the prime of life, of fine personal address, impressive physique, and has the promise of many years of usefulness and distinction.




Robert N. Scott

By permission we take this sketch from a photograph with permission of the Hon. Wm. H. Rouse Johnson, (1861-1877)

ROBERT KINGSTON SCOTT,

GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE subject of the present sketch, in his life and character, is a worthy illustration of that peculiar type of American nature which, encouraged by the generous institutions of our country, asserts its self-reliance in all the conditions of human experience, and achieves great results with no other help than such as springs from the latent energy of individual men. In his person, he likewise illustrates the influence of a sturdy ancestral stock—strong, healthy brain, and well developed *physique*—perfected through a long line, and preserved to the present generation; characteristics of mind and body which, being grafted on our race from the parent tree, have become distinct, national and emphatic.

Robert Scott, the grandfather of Robert K. Scott, was born in the North of Ireland, where his ancestors took refuge after the battle of Culloden in 1746, wherein the Clan Buecleuch, to which they belonged, were defeated and put to flight.

Previous to the Revolutionary war, he emigrated, with his three brothers, to this country, and at the age of seventeen entered the colonial army. In this he served with credit during the eventful struggle. On the termination of the war he settled at Shamokin, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and there died. The remaining three brothers lived in Maryland and Virginia.

John, the father of Robert K. Scott, was born and reared near Shamokin. He, too, was a soldier in the army of the United States during the war of 1812, with his brother William G. Scott, who was an officer, where his commander, and own second cousin, Gen. Win-

field Scott, won his early laurels. After the war John Scott removed to Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, and, in 1826, his son, Robert K., the present Governor of South Carolina, was there born.

Although facilities for acquiring a thorough education in those days were more limited than at the present time, Robert K. received the best elementary instruction which the common schools afforded, until, at the age of sixteen, he went to Ohio that he might have better educational facilities. Among other schools, he attended Central College for a time. After pursuing the study of medicine, and attending lectures at the Starling Medical College, in 1850 he crossed the plains in that mighty procession of emigrants who then began to people the new State of California. The trip was made in sixty days, at that time, the shortest on record. He engaged first in mining, and then in the practice of medicine, with varying success, until 1851, when, after a prospecting tour in Mexico and South America, he returned to the States. The Great West was but sparsely settled, and the young physician determined to cast his lot among the growing population of that region, and strengthen with their strength. He accordingly selected Henry county, in the northwestern part of Ohio as his future home, and at once commenced the practice of medicine. The cholera was raging at the time; the manners of the new doctor were popular; his success in the treatment of disease secured reputation, and reputation soon brought large pecuniary rewards. As years rolled on, early investments in land, also began to make profitable returns, and enable him to gradually withdraw from the active duties of his profession. Peculiar circumstances converted him, for a short time, into a merchant, and in this career he exhibited the same traits of energy which have marked his course through life. Having advanced money for business purposes to a friend, the latter eventually found himself on the eve of failure, and, to protect his generous creditor, transferred to him the entire stock of his store. The physician took charge of the establishment, devoted himself persistently to his new duties, and in less than eighteen months the results of his successful management were, that he

not only paid up the entire indebtedness of his friend, but made several thousand dollars, and returned a larger stock than that with which he had commenced the business.

One possessed of such qualifications as these, in a thriving community where brains and enterprise were the test of true manhood, could not but achieve popularity and influence. Accordingly, on the breaking out of the war in 1861, Gov. Dennison of Ohio, tendered to Dr. Scott a Major's commission, with instructions to organize the now famous Sixty-Eighth regiment of Ohio Volunteers. It was composed of the yeomanry of the country, the sons of farmers and mechanics, and in forty days after receiving the appointment, he had recruited 984 men, and marched them from the camp of rendezvous to Camp Chase. On the 29th of November, 1861, he was promoted to the Lieutenancy of the regiment. On the 8th of February, the command moved to the front and took part in the reduction of Fort Donelson, at that time regarded as one of the strongholds of the Confederacy in the West. His brigade commander was Gen. Thayer, the present United States Senator from Nebraska. The army, under command of Gen. Grant, now moved to Pittsburgh Landing, where the Sixty-Eighth participated in the great two days' battle that has become a part of the history of the country. In this fight Col. Scott had his horse shot under him. The siege of Corinth followed, and the command then marched to Bolivar, Tennessee, where it remained during the summer of 1862. In July of that year, he was promoted to the rank of Colonel, and the efficiency with which he managed his regiment so inspired the confidence of Gen. Ross, his Division commander, that, although the youngest Colonel of the Division, on the 3d of October he was assigned to a Brigade, and directed to join Gen. Hurlbut, whose Division had been ordered to intercept the retreating army of Gen. Price after his defeat at Corinth. In this capacity he took part in the battle of Hatchie river with Gen. Price's army, and subsequently received honorable mention, for gallant conduct, in General Orders. The importance attached to this battle will be the better understood when

it is known that a participation in it, made Brigadier-Generals Ord of the regular army, and Harburt of volunteers, Major-Generals. The elevation of Col. Scott to the post of Brigade-commander was a marked endorsement to the military skill and administrative ability displayed by him in the management of troops.

The arms being re-mounted, the Sixty-Eighth regiment became a part of the Seventeenth corps, then under the command of General McPherson, and was attached to the Third Division commanded by Gen. John A. Logan. The military history of Col. Scott, therefore, is but a repetition of the history of that famous corps. He participated in the battles of Port Hudson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Big Black, and finally the investment of Vicksburg. The Sixty-Eighth being one of the first regiments in position in front of Fort Hill, the stronghold on the main road from Jackson to Vicksburg.

On the termination of the siege, Col. Scott was placed in command of the Second Brigade, and, with the Seventeenth corps, joined the army of General Sherman at Big Shanty, north of the Kennewasaw mountain, during the operations against the Confederate Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. From that period the Brigade took a conspicuous and honorable part in all the events which transpired. During the investment of Atlanta, on the 22d of July, 1864, when the left flank of the Federal army was surprised by the dash of Gen. Hood, Col. Scott was taken prisoner, within a few rods, and within a few minutes of the time when Gen. McPherson was killed, and with other officers, carried towards Macon, Georgia. An event occurred on the way thither, which shows the determined character of the man. The prisoners were in the ordinary box, or freight cars, under the guard of a portion of the Fifty-Fourth Virginia regiment. The Colonel was sitting in the doorway with his feet hanging out, and a Confederate soldier by his side. Observing that the latter was inclined to sleep, he quietly slipped the cap from the gun, and at a favorable opportunity jumped from the car, rolling down an embankment sixteen or eighteen feet, he lay half-stunned for a time.

but on recovering, moved rapidly in the direction of the Ocmulgee river. For seven days he followed the course of this river, in the direction of the Federal lines, living chiefly, meanwhile, on three army biscuits. For three days he was pursued by men and dogs, finally, evading these, he came suddenly, at the angle of a road, upon a citizen. Conversation ensued, which resulted in his being furnished with food, clothing suitable for a disguise, and a comfortable night's rest. The next morning he resumed his journey up the river, and while traveling along the bank, well nigh beyond the reach of danger, he encountered a squad of Confederate soldiers guarding a ferry, by whom his disguise was penetrated. He was marched to the head-quarters of Gen. Granberry, commanding the neighboring post, thence to Forsyth, Ga., and finally to Charleston, S. C. From the latter place, he was exchanged, with some one hundred and fifty others, on the 24th of September, 1864. He immediately returned to Atlanta, and resumed the command of his Brigade, preferring to share the toils and honors of the field to the enjoyment of the "leave of absence" then tendered to all released prisoners. Col. Scott, accordingly, accompanied Gen. Sherman in his great "march to the sea," and only accepted leave of absence on arriving at Savannah. The movements of Gen. Sherman through South Carolina were so rapid that Col. Scott did not rejoin his Brigade until it arrived at Goldsboro, N. C. From that point the command moved to Raleigh, where the news was received of the capitulation of the Confederate army under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. After the great military review at Washington, in May, 1865, this Brigade was ordered to Louisville, Ky., and there on the 10th of July, 1865, mustered out of service. The officers of the Sixty-Eighth took occasion on that day to present to their old chief, (who had been officially made a Brigadier-General on the 12th of January, 1865, though serving as such during the most of the period of his Colonelcy,) a handsome gold watch. After an affectionate farewell from his men, Gen. Scott, in obedience to instructions, repaired to his home in Napoleon, Henry county, Ohio, there to await further orders. In the

following month of December, he was ordered to report to Gen. Howard for duty ; and on the 2d of January, 1866, received from that officer instructions to relieve Gen. Rufus Saxton, then Assistant Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau in South Carolina. Previous to his assignment to duty in that State, he was made a brevet Major-General, for general good conduct as an officer. He arrived in Charleston, and took charge of the Bureau on the 19th of the month, but under circumstances which required the exercise of the rarest tact and soundest judgment. He was informed that he had undertaken a task in endeavoring to bring order out of chaos, which it was not in human power to accomplish. The situation was indeed disheartening. Abuses of various kinds existed ; the whites were reduced to poverty, and Charleston was thronged with Freedmen, who, having been furnished with free transportation, had made their way to the city as if it were an Eldorado, in which they were to be supported by the General Government. General Scott at once employed two steamers to remove this surplus population, and enable them to return to the homes they had left on the coast. The privilege of free transportation was checked, and a system of labor organized which, it was believed, would do equal and exact justice between the employers and employed. For a long time, however, the adjustment of difficulties between the two classes seemed almost impossible. The old planters could not readily adapt themselves to the new situation, while the Freedmen often failed to comprehend the obligations of a contract ; nevertheless, these efforts were so far successful in satisfying both races that, in June, 1866, when an order came mustering General Scott out of service, (he being absent at the time,) a number of the citizens of Charleston telegraphed the President to rescind the order ; which was promptly done, and in two hours after the return of General Scott, he received a further order suspending the muster-out until the first of the following December.

When that time arrived, the same gentlemen telegraphed the President, asking the further suspension of the order, which was then entirely revoked, leaving him with his rank, the only Brigadier-Gen-

eral of the volunteer army of the United States not mustered out of service. But the organization of the labor system, was not the least of the evils with which General Scott had to contend. Almost the entire population, from the seaboard to the mountains, was in a state of destitution. The crop of 1865 was short; provisions were lacking, and, but for the assistance of the General Government, there would not have been enough of corn or meat to prevent starvation. Similar destitution prevailed during the year 1866. The high price of cotton having induced planters to devote their attention chiefly to the culture of the staple, without regard to the necessities of life. The crop, however, was destroyed by the caterpillar, and the price having depreciated, the result scarcely repaid the cost of production. In 1867 and '68, therefore, even greater destitution prevailed than before, and it was then that the extremities to which the people were reduced, led General Scott to visit Washington and secure the sanction of the President to a loan of three hundred thousand dollars from the appropriation for the support of Freedmen, to the people of the State at large. He therefore became the medium for advancing a large amount of provisions to the planters; the relief was timely, and afforded them the means of producing a sufficient crop for the succeeding year, and thus laying the foundation of permanent prosperity. He likewise exerted his influence in behalf of schools, and, under his administration, a large number of school edifices were erected, and colored children taught.

In March, 1868, General Scott received from the Republican party of the State, the nomination for Governor. He formally declined the honor; but, it being pressed by his friends, he was elected for two years by a majority of 46,000. In 1870, he was unanimously renominated, and after one of the most exciting political campaigns ever known in South Carolina, was triumphantly elected to fill the office for two years more, by a majority of 34,000 votes.

He entered upon the duties of the position under circumstances which required the exercise of profound judgment, patience, and moral courage. The majority of the white people of the State, led

by their old and experienced political leaders, were not only opposed to him in politics, but were untutored concerning their duties as citizens of a reconstructed State, and no little prejudice—bitter and personal—embarrassed every step of his way, creating obstacles which made it extremely difficult to secure the proper officers to fill the various positions intended to co-operate with the Executive, in the administration of the affairs of the State. Gradually, however, he succeeded in establishing a policy, and notwithstanding many drawbacks, the wisdom of that policy is recognized by many of the best citizens of South Carolina. The credit of the State has been improved; public institutions have been fostered; public and private enterprises encouraged, peace assured, and a new foundation laid for the development of a greater career than South Carolina yet has known. A firm believer in the spirit of the age, represented by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the organic law, Gov. Scott has sought to enforce the civil and political rights of all men, without respect to race, color, or previous condition, and, if thus far he has failed successfully to solve the greatest political problem of the hour, the failure is due rather to the inefficiency of the instruments employed than to any weakness of his cause.

He has a commanding person, that would be noticeable in any throng, being six feet two inches in height, straight as an arrow, and every way marked with the spirit of self-reliance, which conquers difficulty. Brown hair, grey eyes, and a broad forehead, with overhanging brow, and lines sharply drawn around the mouth, reveal his Scotch ancestry, while his frank, Western manner, suggestive conversation, and progressive ideas, point him out as an unmistakable American.

He is not a fluent speaker in public, but addresses himself always to the subject in hand, and wins, by common sense and hard facts, the victories which others frequently fail to accomplish with the mere graces of rhetoric.

As a man, Robert K. Scott has made that mark in life which must command respect from all who admire energy of purpose, success

fully employed. As a soldier his best tribute is written on the silver plate which adorns the flag staff of the Brigade so long commanded by him, and which record the names of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, Bolivar, Juka, Corinth 2d, Thompson's Hill, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, Fort Hill, Vicksburg, Fort Beauregard, Munro Raid, Bogachita, Meridian Raid, Big Shanty, Bush Mountain, Kennesaw, Nickyack, Siege of Atlanta, Atlanta July 21st, 22d, and 28th, Jonesboro, Lovejoy, Milledgeville, Savannah, Pocotaligo, Orangeburg, Charleston, Columbia and Bentonville.



Dr. A. H. H. H.

DEWITT CLINTON LITTLEJOHN.

BY S. WATKINS TUTTLE.



As an example of that peculiarly American type of character which is popularly denominated *Yankee*, expressing by that term all which a man can possess of indomitable energy, perseverance and determination, the career of Dewitt C. Littlejohn affords to the rising generation material for the most profound study and contemplation.

The trite aphorism concerning "self made men," which earned so much cheap applause in the callow days of the Republic, has become such an absolute rule with all those who have made themselves illustrious in our land, that it has no significance in its old acceptation. The truly self-made man is he who looks further into the future than do those about him, and intuitively discerning a public need or a great opportunity, makes that opportunity his own, and improves it to the utmost; overcoming all obstacles, dismayed by no difficulties, and heeding no allurements which would draw him from his course.

Life is too short for even the ablest man to waste himself upon a number of pursuits: success lies in the concentration of power upon *one* object, and steady perseverance in achieving it. To these qualities must be added the immense moral force which a man gains in being thoroughly imbued with the spirit of his labor; in other words, by believing in his own cause.

Before entering upon the narrative of Mr. Littlejohn's life, we would call the attention of the reader to the fact, illustrative of these remarks, that from his first entry into business, and in all the various positions of honor and responsibility to which he has been chosen, he has been identified with one great interest, viz: the western

carrying trade, and to an apparent coincidence in his career, that the focal point of all his business enterprises has been the City of Oswego, in some instances where no intention to that effect is evident.

As resulting from his acute perception of the gigantic interests involved in the business in which he was so actively engaged, Mr. Littlejohn is, and has been for years, the especial champion of the Niagara Ship Canal: so that it would almost seem as if the mantle of his illustrious prototype descended to him with his name, that he might add the crowning work to the system which the former inaugurated.

Dewitt Clinton Littlejohn was born in the town of Bridgewater, Oneida County, New York, in the year 1818. His youth, as is so often the case, was uneventful. He first received such instruction as could be obtained in the very ordinary schools which the country afforded in those days, and afterwards attended several terms at an academy, where he pursued his studies with so much industry that he was considered fitted to enter an advanced class in college. It had been his intention to obtain a collegiate education, but at this juncture some trivial circumstance changed his intention, and he determined to engage in mercantile pursuits.

At the age of twenty-one Mr. Littlejohn left his home for the flourishing village of Oswego, where he formed a business partnership with the Hon. Henry Fitzhugh, then, and until his death, one of the most estimable citizens of that place. Young Littlejohn took with him into the firm little money capital; but he had integrity, energy, a clear head, and great business capacity, qualities which never yet failed to tell to their possessor's advantage. At this time the great west was just beginning to assume importance as a producing section; and Oswego, from its position on Lake Ontario, bid fair to become the principal source for its vast commerce. Mr. Fitzhugh and his young partner embarked actively in what was then known as the lake trade, and soon took a high rank among the commercial houses of the country.

In his new position, Mr. Littlejohn very soon began to make himself known, and his influence felt among his fellow citizens. The ardor which he displayed in his commercial pursuits, redounded greatly to the benefit of his adopted home; and so closely were the interests of the place and the business interwoven, that faithful attention to the one, involved and implied fidelity to the other. So it came about, that while yet comparatively a stranger, he was chosen one of the trustees of Oswego Village.

This was Mr. Littlejohn's first entrance into political life—where he has since gained so much honor and renown. He accepted the position, as he himself says, not from any desire for notoriety, which never had any charms for him, but with that spirit in which a man worthy of trust, always accepts a duty which he is called upon to perform. Although quite young, he was an able debater, and never took a position without first entrenching himself with a battery of arguments to define and defend his opinions. In the direst extremity he will never confess a defeat, but fights for his cause with his whole heart and soul. These qualities soon gained him the leadership in his county,—a position he has ever since retained.

At this time the whole state was seething with political excitement. A new birth was evidently at hand, but no man could foresee the result. "Whigs" and "Democrats," "Barn Burners," "Hunkers," "Free Soilers," "Silver Greys," "Woolley Heads," and a score of other organizations existed, in one or other of which a man could trim to suit the shifting wind of popularity. But Mr. Littlejohn was never the man to keep his eye on the weather cock. He planted himself squarely on the Anti-slavery platform, then bitterly unpopular, without any "ifs" or "ands" or "buts"; and until the bloody end of the slave power he never wavered or hesitated, but with all the energy of his character, and all the force of his eloquence and logic, he battled with it till it was overthrown.

After the widening of the Erie canal under the Constitution of 1846, the commercial interests of Oswego demanded a like enlarge-

ment of the Oswego canal. The business of that place had meanwhile become immense, and it was seriously crippled by lack of facility in transportation to tide water; and in 1853 Mr. Littlejohn was chosen to the Legislature for the purpose of effecting the desired result.

The ardor with which he entered upon his allotted duty, and his eminent fitness for the task, were acknowledged and recognized in his appointment by the Speaker as a member of the Special Committee to prepare an amendment to the Constitution, authorizing the enlargement of the tributary canals.

The proposed amendment having been ratified by the people of the State, Mr. Littlejohn was returned to the Assembly by his constituency in 1854, to supervise the legislation necessary to carry its provisions into effect. During this session he held the position of Chairman of the Canal Committee.

Of the Legislature of 1855 Mr. Littlejohn was also a member; and the high position which he had attained in the politics of the State, caused him to be nominated and elected Speaker of the House. The arduous and delicate duties which now devolved upon him were discharged with rare skill and discrimination. The readiness of thought and promptness of decision which he had cultivated in business, enabled him to dispose readily of the vexatious questions continually arising. During this session the initiatory skirmish of the great struggle between slavery and freedom took place, on the occasion of the election of United States Senator. Governor Seward was the chosen standard bearer of the Anti-slavery party, and Mr. Littlejohn threw himself into the contest with an ardor and energy which contributed in a very great degree to the result. At all events the responsibility of this audacious success of Anti-slavery sentiments was charged upon Mr. Littlejohn, and his enemies used every effort in their power to crush the rising statesman. But he was not at all the sort of a man to be crushed. He returned home at the close of the session, and accepted the nomination of his party for Mayor of

the new City of Oswego. After a canvass of unexampled bitterness and personal vituperation, he was triumphantly elected.

In the years 1857, '59, '60 and '61 Mr. Littlejohn was again elected to the Legislature, and at each of these sessions was chosen Speaker. As a presiding officer he has few superiors. His knowledge of parliamentary law is extensive and profound; and his urbanity and impartiality win the confidence and support even of political opponents.

In the Presidential campaign of 1860 he took an active part in support of the Republican candidates: and as a recognition of his very valuable services, was offered by President Lincoln the position of Consul of the United States at Liverpool. As the war of the Rebellion had just broken out, and the future of the Republic was fraught with danger, he declined the proffered honor, preferring to remain in his own country, where his services might be needed.

The following year, on the call of the President for six hundred thousand troops, Mr. Littlejohn was solicited by the War Committee of Oswego County to accept the Colonelcy of one of the new regiments. He did so, and in ten days time recruited and put into the field the 110th Regiment.

With his command Col. Littlejohn went to sea as a part of the famous expedition of Gen. Banks to New Orleans. The voyage was an unusually stormy one, and for several days many vessels of the fleet were in extreme danger of shipwreck. The personal care and sleepless devotion of Col. Littlejohn alone preserved a number of them from being lost. The regiment went into camp at Carrollton, near New Orleans, and during the campaign of General Banks, did good service at Port Hudson, and at various points in the Department of the Gulf, and saw some hard fighting. It is due to their commander to say, that in all the privations incident to military life, he shared the lot of his private soldiers, and was unwearied in his attention to the comfort and welfare of his men.

While on duty with his regiment, in the fall of 1862, Mr. Little-

John was elected by his constituents of Oswego county a member of the 38th Congress. During the following winter his health, under the combined influence of exposure in camp, and the enervating climate, failed him entirely. For this reason, and there being also a question of his eligibility to Congress, while in the army, he resigned his commission about the 1st of March, 1863, and on the 4th of that month took his seat at the organization of Congress. But the disease which had fastened upon his system during his sojourn in the south, now laid him low, and for many months his condition was critical: a vigorous constitution triumphed, however, and at the December meeting of Congress he had so far recovered as to be able to resume his seat and take part in its deliberations.

Mr. Littlejohn's Congressional career was particularly honorable and active. Still true to the interests of commerce and the lake trade, he introduced and carried through Congress, in face of strong opposition, a bill which appropriated \$300,000 to the preservation of the harbors of our great lakes. His committee duties were various and exceedingly arduous. He was Chairman of the Committee on Rules; a member of that on Pensions; also on Roads and Canals, and a prominent and working member of the Committee on Ways and Means. On all political subjects, and in support of all projects to sustain the Government in its trying hour, Mr. Littlejohn was outspoken and energetic. His readiness in debate and familiarity with parliamentary law, rendered unnecessary in his case, that probation which a new member must usually undergo, and he at once took an influential position in affairs of state.

In his comprehensive scheme for the advancement of our internal commerce, Mr. Littlejohn has always considered, as of the first importance, the construction of a Ship Canal around Niagara Falls, and he has labored indefatigably for years to accomplish that object. The opposition which he has encountered would have discouraged most men, but he seems to thrive under it. During the last session of his Congressional term he introduced a bill into Congress to effect

this measure, and succeeded by his personal efforts in carrying it through the House. It failed in the Senate, however, most probably from want of time.

In the fall of that year, Mr. Littlejohn was again elected to represent his district in the State Assembly for the session of 1866. In that body he was Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation; second on the Canal Committee, and was also chosen Speaker *pro tem*. On account of the sickness and consequent absence of the Speaker from his post, Mr. Littlejohn discharged the duties of that office during nearly the entire term. Very early in the session he introduced a bill chartering a company to construct the Niagara Ship Canal. A majority of the people of the State have always been opposed to this measure, from a fear that it would draw traffic and revenue from the Erie Canal. It was therefore a remarkable triumph for Mr. Littlejohn, as well as a practical tribute to his skill as a legislator, that he succeeded in securing the passage of his bill in the face of the most determined opposition, which he fought single handed, while his progress was contested inch by inch. In the Senate, however, certain conditions were attached to the bill which caused its projectors to abandon their design.

During this session the writer being in professional attendance upon the Legislature, had daily opportunities of studying Mr. Littlejohn's character and mental qualities. What struck him as one of his strongest characteristics, was his intense earnestness in all he undertakes. There seems not to be the remotest trace of levity or nonsense about him. He never talks for the sake of talking, but when he takes a position on a measure, *he means business*. Another strong trait is his power of analysis, and of saying a great deal in a few words. As a legislator his industry is untiring, and his sagacity something marvelous.

In the year 1865 a project was formed by a number of prominent Railroad men and capitalists, to construct a Railroad from New York City, in as nearly a direct line as possible, through the interior of

the State to Lake Ontario, making its northern terminus at Oswego. A glance at the map of New York State will show that such a road would traverse some of the richest portions of its territory, in a section quiet undeveloped by Railroad facilities. It would also intersect and cross the N. Y. Central R. R. at Oneida; thus forming the hypotenuse of a triangle, of which Albany is the apex; and effecting a saving of distance from New York to the point of intersection, of some fifty miles.

A company to construct the "New York and Oswego Midland R. R.," over this route, was organized in that year under the General Railroad law, and was granted especial facilities by legislative enactments in 1866 and '67. As the best man for the place, Mr. Littlejohn was elected President of the Company, and entered with great spirit into the undertaking.

Having planned and perfected the financial system which he considered best calculated to render the enterprise a success, he made a thorough canvass of the various localities through which the line was to pass. His skill in influencing men, and obtaining their support, was never so wonderfully illustrated. An extraordinary amount of enthusiasm was aroused among the inhabitants along the proposed route, and some *six million dollars* were subscribed by them to the project. No aid has ever been received from the State by this road. Although projected and begun at a time of great financial depression, and encountering those periods of stringency in the money market, which have caused the ruin of so many schemes since the close of our late war, the Midland Railroad has steadily advanced under its able and efficient management, and mile after mile of its line has been completed and run, until it stands to-day a great reality, an accomplished *fact*, and a splendid monument to the energy, perseverance and resolution of its founders.

We believe the circumstances attending the construction of this road to be without a parallel in the history of similar enterprises; and that we are not extravagant in asserting, that without subsidies

from the State, no man but Dewitt C. Littlejohn could have made the project a success. In a couple of years more the entire line will be finished and in operation, forming another grand highway for western traffic to the metropolis.

Mr. Littlejohn was again chosen a member of the Legislature for 1867, when he was Chairman of the Canal Committee, and a member of that on Railroads. Again a member in 1870, and serving on the Committees of Ways and Means, Railroads, and Grievances, three of the hardest worked Committees in the House. Yet Mr. Littlejohn most conscientiously performs the duties assigned him, and is seldom absent from their deliberations.

At the present time Mr. Littlejohn is a member of the Legislature of 1871, and consequently is serving for his *eleventh* legislative term, during *five* of which he was Speaker, and as the newspapers bear daily evidence, is one of the most untiring and watchful of the minority.

In person Mr. Littlejohn is tall, thin and angular; with a careless, rapid gait, as of a man who thinks not so much of the *order* of his going, as to *go at once*. His head is long, and adorned with very black hair and whiskers, now sprinkled with grey. His eyes are black and piercing, and move incessantly with a quick, nervous motion. His under jaw is firm and square, giving evidence of great resolution and firmness.

The reader will have noticed that the marked successes of Mr. Littlejohn's life have been in no degree owing to accidental circumstances, but are rather the result of remarkable natural abilities and persistent effort. Endowed by nature with great powers of both body and mind, he has wrought out his present high position among men. Evidently from a long lived ancestry, he has inherited the elements of great longevity, and will wear out as it were by inches; and constantly improving with age, will be at the meridian of life at a period when most others become exhausted. He has great muscular strength and nervous energy, with a large brain, great clearness of

mind, and an excellent temperament, and these, combined with his large combativeness and strong will, enable him to throw great intensity and power into whatever he undertakes, and to exercise a commanding influence among men. He has also great breadth of intellect, and takes a comprehensive view of all subjects, and finds his true field in carrying forward great enterprises rather than in the more restricted channels of commerce and financial detail. Though having great strength and mental independence of character, he is by nature extremely modest, and his whole life has been marked by freedom from pretension. Had he been differently constituted in this respect, he would undoubtedly have attained still greater prominence. He has always acted upon the principle that "the position should seek the man, not the man the position," and has often refused to assume important responsibilities which have been urged upon him. This characteristic, though well known to his friends, is less understood by the general public, as when he has determined upon a course, the strength of his will and the intense energy of his nature cause him to override all obstacles, giving the appearance of great self-trust and confidence. While his combativeness and powers of resistance are very great, he is a stranger to revenge, or a desire to strike the fallen, being satisfied with such reparation as answers the ends of justice.

Owing to this peculiarity of his organization, opposition but strengthens him, and it is only in debate and when he has great obstacles to contend with, that his extraordinary power becomes fully manifest. Though the clearness of his perception and his strength of intellect makes his judgment almost unerring, he is, notwithstanding his strong will, always disposed to listen to advice, and to regard with much deference the opinions of others.

While possessing great enterprise as manifested by his life, he shows marked caution before embarking in any undertaking; but when, after full deliberation, he has determined upon his course, he follows it with unyielding persistency, and is bound to succeed.


Mr. Littlejohn has great kindness of feeling, and is heartily interested in whatever is calculated to benefit his fellow men ; has strong domestic feeling, and is greatly attached to home and family. He is a warm, hearty friend, and regards with the utmost fidelity the obligations which friendship imposes. Has a high sense of honor, and is scrupulously conscientious in his business relations—indeed, has no greater ambition or pride of character than to be known of all men, as one “whose word is his bond,” and who never deviates from the principles of fairness, and of even and exact justice.

Owing to the strength and endurance of his organization, Mr. Littlejohn is as yet comparatively a young man. The positions of trust and responsibility which he has already held, and the prominence he has attained ; his manly integrity and honor ; the purity of his life, and the confidence he inspires ; his great force, persistency and earnestness ; his intense energy and remarkable power ; the clearness of his perceptions, and strength of his mind, entitle him to a position among men, such as few in any age achieve.



Mr. B. Cooke

WILLIAM B. CLERKE.

HERE is not, probably, any city in the world possessed of greater facilities for making a fortune than the City of New York, and we doubt if there is any place on earth where it is more difficult to amass wealth. Contradictory as this may appear, it is nevertheless a truism whose demonstration we witness daily. And the obstacles which beset the paths of so many opportunities arise from that fierce and feverish competition among business men, which forms the most striking characteristic of all great centers of population, and which is more apparent in New York than in any other civilized city.

This holds good in all descriptions of business; but more practically in stock-brokerage and banking. There is no calling in life more fascinating, and none more dangerous than that of finance. Where one man succeeds, one thousand fail, and if the personal histories of the men who have frequented Wall Street for years could be told, the narrative would form a record of ruin to the many, which no romance could equal. The fact is, that a man, to succeed in Wall Street, must possess a peculiar order of genius; he must be a man of more than ordinary abilities; he must, indeed, possess talents of a higher order than can be found in the average man. Not greater courage is required to make a hero of a soldier, than is required to speculate in stocks. And yet there must be no rashness; he must be daring, and yet prudent; his knowledge of the market must be perfect, and he must be, to some extent, prescient of the future. A combination of qualities, many seemingly opposed

to each other, and incapable of harmonizing, is required in any man who would win a fortune in the daily struggles between the "bulls" and "bears" of the Stock Exchange.

The sketch which we shall proceed to give is that of a man whose success demonstrates his possession of all the qualities to which we have alluded. William B. Clerke was born in the City of New York in 1829, and is consequently still a young man. His father is the Hon. Thos. W. Clerke, a native of Ireland, who came to the United States at an early age and settled in New York, where he attained to considerable eminence as a lawyer, and made reputation as the author of several valuable works on legal subjects, including a very full digest of the New York State Report. In 1853 he was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, which position he held for nearly twenty years, winning the confidence and respect of the public and of the bar, by his upright and impartial course on the Bench.

William B. Clerke received a good education, in the city of his birth, and, after leaving school, entered the office of his father for the purpose of studying the profession of the law. But to the young man the dry and musty records had few attractions, and it was not long before himself and his father agreed together that whatever he might become, the legal profession was not intended for him; accordingly he threw aside his law books and entered Wall Street, in the capacity of clerk in the banking house of J. S. Carpenter & Co., where he remained for eight years, during which period of time he became fully initiated into all the mysteries of stock-brokerage and banking. As a subordinate, Mr. Clerke gave evidence of that shrewdness and business tact, which in after years he exhibited in his own behalf with marked success. His association, too, with the bankers and brokers of the city, had made him favorably known to them, and the excellent qualities he displayed as a clerk won for him an enviable reputation and many friends.

In 1850 Mr. Clerke resigned his position with Carpenter & Co.,

and engaged in business on his own account, as a banker and broker. Immediately after, he was unanimously elected a member of the New York Stock Exchange, an institution exceedingly powerful in the financial affairs of the country, and the members of which are usually very particular concerning those to whom they extend the right of association; the unanimity with which they elected Mr. Clerke to membership must, therefore, be regarded as a flattering evidence of the high character he bore in a community of capitalists, whose aggregate wealth must reach almost fabulous figures. He began business with little or no capital, but he had eight years' experience, keen judgment, a thorough knowledge of his business, and great resolution, with which to make up for the pecuniary deficiency. These formed the greater part of his capital, and they certainly did their part well, for Mr. Clerke prospered steadily, skillfully avoiding the treacherous dangers which crowd the path of the operators of Wall Street, and which have made hundreds of men, who arose in the morning wealthy, retire to bed at night bankrupt and penniless.

From 1850 to the present day Mr. Clerke has carried on business on his own account, and he may to-day be justly called one of the few successful men of Wall Street. He has acquired a large fortune, and has established his business on a firm and substantial basis. To do this was not an easy matter, as we have already said; to do it within twenty years, is something to be proud of; indeed, to do it at all is a demonstration of superior intellectual resources and business capacity. It would, of course, be impossible for us to enter into the particulars of the vast speculations in which Mr. Clerke has been engaged, or even to mention any single operation which added to his wealth; for if ever the mysteries of "margins," "puts" and "calls," were unfolded to us, it is still doubtful if we should understand them with sufficient clearness to make an intelligent narrative.

It is noteworthy that in Mr. Clerke's career, of nearly a quarter

of a century, he never was otherwise than popular with his associates in business. Ever since his connection with the New York Stock Exchange, he has been more or less identified with its legislation, and in May, 1870, his election, by an almost unanimous vote, as President of that institution, was a flattering testimonial to his abilities, and to the high esteem in which he is held. This position is occupied by Mr. Clerke at the present writing, and the complete satisfaction he has given all the members, by his dignified course, and skillful administration of its affairs, is the best proof of his capacity, and of their wisdom in selecting him. The Stock Exchange, it must be borne in mind, consists of an association of about eleven hundred of the most respectable citizens of the City of New York, and numbers among its members some of the ablest business men in the world. It possesses property valued at one million of dollars, including the building in which business is transacted. Over this vast institution Mr. Clerke presides.

While Mr. Clerke has been acquiring reputation and fortune, he has not only interested himself in matters connected with his personal business, but he has also devoted much of his time to charitable deeds; "laying up treasures in heaven, which moths and rust do not consume." He has been for some years, and still is, connected with various charitable societies, for the improvement of the condition of the unfortunate, such as the "City Mission," and "The Sheltering Arms," of which he is a trustee. Besides spending much time and contributing largely in money to the work of these institutions, Mr. Clerke has performed numerous deeds of benevolence, which he never speaks of, it is true, but which have gained him the undying gratitude of those whose sufferings he has alleviated, whose wants he has relieved, and of those whom he extended a helping hand to at the critical moment of their business careers, when, but for his assistance, they would have been irretrievably ruined. Remembering his own struggles, when he began business, and knowing how difficult it is for men in Wall Street to escape the dangers which

beset them on all sides, Mr. Clerke can and does sympathize with the unfortunate, and he has always proved a true friend to the young and inexperienced men who enter the Street, never refusing, when asked, to give them judicious advice.

Personally, Mr. Clerke is a gentleman of rather above the average height, and of a well-proportioned figure; he possesses a frank, open countenance, rendered somewhat French in its general cast, by reason of the style in which he wears his beard. His character as a man of honor and integrity is above reproach. During his long business career, not a word has ever been whispered against his honesty and fair dealing, not even in the way of slander. Very few men on Wall Street can say as much, for although it is unquestionably true that the sweeping charges which are occasionally made against them as a body are absurd and preposterous, it is rare that the individual members of the Stock Exchange escape the libelous tongues of others. The client of a stock-broker invests his money and loses it, and the chances are ten to one he believes his agent in some unexplainable way responsible for the loss he has sustained, and in many instances he will indulge in insinuations against his honesty. It has been Mr. Clerke's good fortune to conduct his delicate and intricate business for twenty-one years, without having even his motives impugned.

In the social circle Mr. Clerke is also very popular. He is a gentleman of finished address and polished manners, and his conversation is always pleasant and interesting. His career has been a striking exemplification of what pluck and indomitable energy can accomplish. If he is one of the fortunate few of Wall Street, it is because he is also one of the few gifted with requisite qualities for obtaining success. And we are confident that a man who has acquired fortune in as creditable a manner as he has acquired his, and whose business life has been as little open to censure as his has been, deserves, even as Mr. Clerke merits and obtains, the confidence and esteem of all to whom he is known.

BARTON H. JENKS.

BY J. ALEXANDER PATTEN.



HE pen has no worthier task than in recording the history of American manufacturing enterprise. In these achievements man has shown his grandest powers of genius and will, and accomplished lasting benefits for his race. The glory of even martial victories grows pale in the luster of these triumphs of industry and skill.

Barton H. Jenks, who is at the head of the great Bridesburg Manufacturing Works of Philadelphia, affords in his career a most striking illustration of energy and talent, as an inventor and manufacturer. He was born in Philadelphia, September 18, 1826, and is a descendant of those whose names are prominently associated with the early manufactures of the United States. His father was the late worthy and distinguished Alfred Jenks, and he is also a lineal descendant of the Hon. Joseph Jenks, governor of Rhode Island, who erected a forge in the seventeenth century. Alfred Jenks was the founder of the works now carried on by his son, and was a pupil and co-laborer for many years with the celebrated Samuel Slater, who erected the first cotton-mill in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. In 1810, Mr. Jenks removed to Holmesburg, Pennsylvania. He took with him drawings of every variety of cotton machinery, as far as it had then advanced in the line of improvement, and commenced its manufacture. He supplied the machinery for the first mill started in that portion of the State. During the war with England he greatly extended his business, and in 1819 or 1820, removed to Bridesburg, which is now a part of the city of Philadelphia. He conveyed his old frame building from Holmesburg on rollers, which yet stands amid the more substantial and imposing structures beside

it, a revered memorial of the past. The earliest demand for woolen machinery in Pennsylvania was supplied by Mr. Jenks. He furnished all the machinery for the first woolen mill established in the State at Conshohocken. In 1830 he invented a power-loom for weaving checks. The introduction of this loom at the Kempton Mill, Manayunk, occasioned such an excitement among the hand-weavers and others opposed to labor-saving machinery that the presence of an armed force was necessary for the protection of the mill.

Since the decease of Mr. Alfred Jenks, with a brief exception, and for a number of years previously, the business of the Bridesburg Works has been conducted by Mr. Barton H. Jenks. Under his able direction as a mechanic and business man the establishment has acquired colossal extent and a world-wide reputation. Ingenuity and enterprise are inborn to him, and the renown for both which was acquired by his ancestors is being greatly increased at his hands. In 1863, finding that the labors were overpowering him, he formed a stock corporation styled the Bridesburg Manufacturing Company, with a paid-up capital of one million of dollars. Mr. Jenks is the president. For a long period he sought retirement, but at length returned to the active management of the business, in which he still remains. The Bridesburg Works consist of numerous buildings covering a large area, and provide employment for about five hundred operatives. The machine-shop is a building three hundred and ninety-eight by thirty-two feet, and three stories in height, and all the other buildings are large. There are fourteen different departments in the Works, each under the charge of a competent superintendent, who controls assistant superintendents and their separate squads. The stock of lumber, which has to lie in the seasoning room for perhaps a year requires an expenditure of seventy thousand dollars. Five steam-engines and eighty-six different kinds of labor-saving machines are in constant use. All the machinery, and every other appointment, are as perfect as experience and money can make them. At a recent visit of

the Congressional Centennial Committee to these Works they expressed not only praise, but astonishment at their extent, and the variety and excellence of the machinery produced.

A large number of different styles of looms are made, all of which embrace in a greater or less degree improvements not possessed by looms manufactured elsewhere. The several improvements in looms are covered by seven distinct patents. The improved self-stripping cotton and woolen carding-machine was improved and brought to its present perfection by Mr. Barton H. Jenks. Some twenty thousand dollars have been expended in perfecting improvements of the carding machine.

Our country is indebted to Mr. Jenks for the first construction of the automatic wool-spinning mule. Much praise is due to him as the originator of the manufacture of this important machine in the United States, and thus enabling us to compete with England in its production. Self-acting mules for wool are about one-third more complicated than those for cotton. During 1869 there were about five hundred imported, and it was an ambition to supply the growing demand that induced Mr. Jenks to turn his attention to the practicability of supplying them from his own works. With this as his main object, he went abroad, and made a thorough examination of the automatic mules in Europe. He included in his search the various descriptions of the machine, amounting to about fifty in all, in use in England, France, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, and Belgium. After bestowing upon the matter great personal care, he finally decided that by far the most complete machine in existence was that of the Messrs. Platt, Brothers & Co., of Oldham, England. He purchased one of these, shipped it to America, and immediately upon his return devoted himself to the task of producing a copy equal, if not superior, to the original. That end has been reached, and the verdict of the experts who pronounced upon it declares its perfection. A slight idea of the superiority of the automatic over the hand mule may be formed from the statement that it dispenses with the wool-spinner and twister, and at the same

time manipulates about six hundred spindles, while the hand mules range from ninety to one hundred and fifty. As each spindle handles about a pound and a half a week, the difference is very considerable. The company expect to turn out one of these mules each day, and if necessary that power will be doubled. It is a great achievement of the mechanic arts, and it deserves a proper reward. From this time no American need go beyond the limits of his own country to secure the very best spinning mule; nor will a mill be stopped in its work by the impossibility of quickly replacing some fractured part.

In 1852 a patent was issued to Mr. Jenks for improvements in looms for weaving figured fabrics; in 1854 a patent for another improvement in looms, and in 1860 a patent for an improvement in cotton-gins. For several years he has been experimenting upon and constructing the necessary machinery for a cylinder cotton-gin. He has constructed a pump three hundred feet in height, with the capacity of pumping two thousand gallons per minute. He is sanguine of being able, at no distant day, to furnish the city of Philadelphia with forty millions of gallons of water per diem. When the war with the South broke out, Mr. Jenks erected an immense building with four wings, having a length of nine hundred and twenty feet, and filled it with all the best and most improved machinery for an armory. Five thousand Springfield rifle muskets were made each month until the close of the war.

Bridesburg has obtained all its importance and prosperity from the location there of the machine works. The place owes almost its whole existence to Mr. Jenks and his father. Mr. Jenks contributed more than thirty thousand dollars for the erection of the free church of the Presbyterian congregation. He designed it as a memorial of his father, who was one of the ruling elders, an office to which he has himself succeeded. The church is built of gray stone, with brown-stone trimmings, and arched windows of stained glass, and has a lofty spire.

Another of Mr. Jenks' liberal benefactions must be noticed. In

answer to an appeal to the public for pecuniary aid from Lafayette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania, he offered a gift of ten thousand dollars for the erection of a Chemical hall. His munificent donation was received with thanks and blessings, and with characteristic business punctuality he soon paid over to the treasurer the entire sum. On the 25th of July, 1865, the corner-stone of Jenks' Chemical Hall was laid on College Hill, with appropriate ceremonies. Rev. Professor W. Henry Green, of Princeton College, delivered the address, and in the course of his remarks said:—

“He who extends the advantages of intellectual and moral training to those who would not otherwise have procured them, or renders more complete and thorough the discipline of mind and heart of those who are in a course of instruction, ought to be held in honor as a public benefactor. And when this is done by a permanent foundation, whether by the erection of neat and appropriate buildings, such as that which is here contemplated, for scientific uses, or by endowment, securing in perpetuity a succession of able and qualified teachers in sufficient numbers, or affording to deserving but needy pupils the requisite pecuniary assistance, we see one of the noblest uses to which money can be put, and we admire their largeness of heart, and breadth of view, and far-sighted benevolence to whom God has given along with wealth this comprehension of its real value, and the wisdom to convert it into exhaustless mines of treasure which can not be weighed with gold.”

Jenks' Chemical Hall is built of dressed stone, and is seventy by sixty feet, with a projecting portico of the Doric style. The fourth story is appropriated to a museum of geology. A large lecture hall in the rear is planned also to exhibit the zoological department. Connected with the main hall are the rooms for private experiments and chemical analysis, and the apparatus. The structure is a tasteful addition to the college buildings, and in its purpose promises to be of the highest benefit to the cause of scientific education.

Mr. Jenks has an erect figure, and a head of large proportions. The features are prominent, and highly expressive of the intelligence,

decision, and good nature that characterize the man. He is polite and genial, but always much absorbed in his business and inventions. A man of good acquirements as a scholar, and withal a Christian, his society is much valued. He is liberal and just with those under him. It is his effort to use his fortune not only in schemes of enterprise, but for the welfare of all classes of his fellow-men.

These details of mechanical talents, business energy, public spirit, and practical benevolence tell their own significant story. They show how much can be done in a single life-time, and how nearly man may exalt himself to the perfection of usefulness and virtue. If our age had nothing else to boast of, its annals can never grow dim with such examples of manhood and success.



Wm. C. Cox

CHRISTOPHER CHRISTIAN COX.



HE subject of this sketch was born of highly respectable and influential parentage in Baltimore, Maryland, on the 16th of August, 1816, where his early childhood was passed.

Love of books became a passion with him at a very early period, and, indeed he may be said to have been a student almost from his cradle. After a thorough training in the classics and mathematics, under the best teachers, he entered, in September, 1833, the Junior class of Yale College, and was graduated from that venerable institution in the summer of 1835. Among his college associates at that time were many who have since acquired enviable distinction. Among these were ALEXANDER S. JOHNSON, late Chief Justice of the State of New York, WILLIAM M. EVARTS, EDWARDS PIERREPONT, and others.

The young graduate was designed for the law, his keen analytical mind eminently adapting him to that vocation; but, an incident diverting his attention from the original object of pursuit, he entered vigorously upon the study of medicine in the office of the late Dr. N. B. Ives, of New Haven. He received his diploma in Baltimore, after attending three full courses of lectures, and forthwith entered upon the practice. His health having been impaired by devotion to the lecture and dissecting room, he removed to the country, near Baltimore, and soon succeeded to a large practice, which, however, contributed less to his scanty pecuniary resources than to the building up of his health and experience.

In the fall of 1843, Doctor Cox located in Easton, Maryland. Here he soon rose to the highest distinction, his fame as a surgeon becoming rapidly diffused throughout the State.

In 1848 he accepted the chair of the Institutes of Medicine in one

of the Philadelphia Colleges, but at the close of the lecture term resigned, and resumed his practice. He became at this time a contributor to a number of medical journals, and an active member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Maryland, of which he was elected President. Early after the organization of the American Medical Association he was known as one of its most active and earnest supporters, and the annual printed proceedings of that body abound in evidences of his zeal and ability. At the Chicago meeting in 1863, he was elected one of the vice-presidents, and on the same occasion read an exceedingly able essay on Medical Education. His successive annual reports on American Medical Necrology are regarded as very valuable contributions to the literature of the profession. At the Cincinnati meeting, in 1865, he was strongly urged by his friends for the Presidency, and failed only by a single vote in competition with the acknowledged head of the profession on this continent. In 1866 he was sent abroad to represent the American Society in the British Medical Association, and other kindred scientific bodies. As the first accredited delegate from this country, he was most cordially welcomed by the *savans* of the Old World, and made many warmly attached friends in the profession.

In 1861 Doctor Cox entered the army as Brigade Surgeon, and was at once assigned to most important official duties at Baltimore. He was at the same time appointed Surgeon General of Maryland, and performed the arduous and responsible duties of both State and federal offices with signal credit and ability. In the spring of 1869 he resumed the practice of medicine in Washington, D. C., and was soon after elected to the chair of Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene in the Medical Department of Georgetown College.

Under the late law of Congress territorializing the District of Columbia, Doctor Cox was appointed by the President a member of the Board of Health, of which he was subsequently chosen the presiding officer. He now practices his profession with signal ability, and success in Washington, his reputation as an eminent surgeon and physician having preceded him.

Occasionally by force of circumstances Dr. Cox has been compelled to take an active part in the civil and political issues of the day. He was twice nominated for Congress. The first offer was declined, the second accepted, and his election failed by a very small majority in a district strongly Democratic. In the fall of 1864 he was surprised by the unanimous nomination for Lieutenant-Governor of Maryland, and was triumphantly elected, running in advance of his ticket nearly two thousand votes. In this position he achieved the admiration and respect of all political parties. In 1865 he was urged by his friends for the Senate of the United States, and would have received the nomination had he consented to be balloted for. In 1868 he was appointed by President Johnson, and unanimously confirmed by the Senate, as United States Commissioner of Pensions, which he resigned in 1869, in order to resume the practice of his profession.

As a ripe scholar, and man of letters, Doctor Cox has few equals. He has been elected to honorary membership in many literary and scientific societies, both at home and abroad, and has been made the recipient of honorary titles from various colleges. Among these is that of Doctor of Laws from Trinity College, Hartford.

He has been a liberal and favorite contributor to various periodicals of note both in Europe and America, and has, it is said, a number of unfinished works nearly ready for the press. As an author, and public lecturer he is widely esteemed, while as a ready, fluent and eloquent platform speaker, he has rarely been excelled.

The subject of this sketch may properly be classed among the progressive, representative men of the age. He is identified, more or less prominently, with most of the great movements of the day, and his merits are recognized by an appreciative public.

Doctor Cox is of medium height, not robust, but compact and active. He is full of energy, and, possessing an admirable physique unimpaired by bad habits, we may safely predict for him a long life of usefulness and fame.

RICHARD VAUX.



RICHARD VAUX was born in December, 1818, in the city of Philadelphia, of Quaker ancestry, associates of Penn both in England and the colony. His education, although entrusted to private tutors, was carefully supervised by his father, Roberts Vaux, who was so well known and so closely identified with the history of Philadelphia. At the age of nineteen he entered upon the study of the Law with the Hon. William M. Meredith, and before his majority was admitted to the Bar of Philadelphia. Soon after this Mr. Vaux went to Europe, and on arriving in London, the Hon. Andrew Stevenson of Virginia, then the United States Minister at St. James', appointed him Secretary of the American Legation, *ad interim*, in London, to fill a vacancy in that position. Mr. Vaux was not then twenty-one years of age. Unexpectedly placed in so responsible a public post, it was his good fortune to be enabled to meet the leading statesmen of England. King William IV died, and the present Queen of England came to the throne soon after his association with the Legation, so that he was a witness of this interesting condition of the public affairs of Great Britain, and the ceremonies incident to these events. While thus employed, the diplomatic relations between the United States and England were disturbed by the troubles on the Canadian frontier, which resulted in the burning of the steamer "Caroline." During this exciting period in the public relations between the Government of this country and Great Britain, great labor was devolved upon the United States Legation in London, and Mr. Vaux performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of the American Ministry, as the

records of the Department of State at Washington attest. The Hon. Virgil Maxey having been appointed American Minister at Brussels, on his way to Belgium, he passed through London. While there, he requested Mr. Vaux to accompany him on his mission. This was declined, but Mr. Vaux went to Brussels and remained with Mr. Maxey until he was settled in his Legation. About this time the Hon. George M. Dallas, then the American Minister at St. Petersburg, requested Mr. Vaux to accept the Secretaryship of his Legation, as the then Secretary, Col. Chew, was in ill health, and about to return home. The cordial friendship which Mr. Dallas always entertained for Mr. Vaux, and the devotion of the latter to Mr. Dallas, almost prevailed in deciding the acceptance of this offer; but circumstances arose which prevented it. Mr. Benjamin Rush, a son of Hon. Richard Rush, formerly Minister of the United States at London, and a grandson of Benjamin Rush, one of the "signers," was sent to London by President Van Buren, as Secretary of Legation, and Mr. Vaux, soon after his arrival, went to travel in Europe, the original object of his leaving home.

Returning to his native city, Mr. Vaux began the practice of his profession. While thus engaged, the Recordship of the city of Philadelphia became vacant, and the Governor of Pennsylvania, David R. Porter, appointed Mr. Vaux to that office. Young, correct, active, it was thought advisable by his friends that he should accept the appointment for the benefit of the experience and legal knowledge there to be acquired. For seven years he filled that municipal office, and the legal opinions delivered by him on cases which he adjudged were published under the title of "The Recorder's Decisions." Resigning from this position, he again entered upon the active practice of his profession.

When the city of Philadelphia was consolidated with the "Districts," an election for officers for the consolidated city was held. At this election, Mr. Vaux was the candidate of the Democratic party, in which he was then and has ever since been a leading member, for Mayor. He was defeated, however, and his competitor,

Hon. Robert T. Conrad, was elected. At the next election Mr. Vaux was the successful candidate, and his administration of the city government of Philadelphia is part of its history. His administrative ability was tested, and to this day the reforms and improvements he made, and the organization of the executive department of the city government are the best evidence of his ability.

In 1859, and again in 1862, the State Conventions of the Democratic party elected Mr. Vaux Elector at Large for Pennsylvania, in the Presidential contests in those years.

It may not be aside from the present purpose of the writer of this sketch to remark that, in 1842, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania appointed Mr. Vaux one of the Inspectors of the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. This Penitentiary, owing to its being the only institution in the United States where the "separate confinement" of prisoners is in successful operation, has obtained a world-wide reputation. Mr. Vaux, from that time till now, has been earnestly engaged in the discharge of the duties of this appointment. As President of the Board of Inspectors, he has written yearly its reports to the State Legislature, since 1843, and they contain the arguments and facts on which the "separate system" rests its claim as the most philosophic system of convict punishment. The "National Association for the Promotion of Social Science," held in London in 1862, requested Mr. Vaux to prepare a paper on Social Science, to be read at its meeting in July of that year. This request was complied with, and the essay entitled, "Penal: an element in Social Science," was submitted.

The subject of education has received from Mr. Vaux careful study. Elected a Controller of the Public Schools of Philadelphia, he served in that position for some time. Again, in 1858, he was elected a Director of Girard College of Philadelphia, and by the Board of Directors was elected its President. His reports in that capacity have attracted very great attention. Mr. Vaux has cultivated largely his literary taste. His public speeches and addresses

ary evidence of a strong and vigorous style. As Grand Master of Masons of Pennsylvania, his treatment of the esoteric mysteries, so far as is permitted in oral or written teachings, and his addresses on public occasions, have been noticed in England and America.

His style of speaking and writing is original, striking, and impressive. It has been said of him that, for his age, few men have made more public addresses on so great a variety of subjects, and always with marked ability. His reply, in Boston, to the speech of the late Hon. Edward Everett, was regarded by the large and critical audience as a most masterly effort, delivered as it was with but a few hours for preparation. As a popular orator he ranks among the most gifted.

Our acquaintance with Mr. Vaux has been long and intimate. We can say of him, that a more upright, honest, conscientious, fearless man is not to be found in any community. Ardent, earnest, sincere, true, he is emphatically a man of progress. We remember well, in the year 1845, at a public dinner given in this city, he was invited to reply to the toast in honor of Philadelphia. In referring to the true interests of its citizens, he urged them to foster that great Railroad, the Pennsylvania Central, as intimately united with their material prosperity and progress; and we cannot forget the impression made on the company when he said that the man was then at that festive board who "would see the productions of China passing through Philadelphia on the way to London." Few then present ever dreamed that in six days they could travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean by rail. "Mr. Vaux is a genius," said one of his friends to the writer of this sketch, "he masters so many subjects; always in advance of his time; thoughtfully considers all that engages his attention; he suggests work for many hands to execute. He is not understood except by those who, like me, know him well; he never gets the credit to which he is most eminently entitled." This is the true estimate of his character.

We wish only to add that, in manners and disposition, he is cultivated, social, and genial; a severe student, devoting all his energy

to whatever he undertakes. "He," in the words of another of his friends, in reply to a question of ours, preparatory to preparing this notice, "has never failed to make his mark in every position he has held."

Of his literary labors, a notice can be found in Dr. Allibone's Dictionary of Authors.



— L. C. L. L. L.

THOMAS C. FIELDS.



THE subject of this sketch is of Irish extraction, his ancestors having emigrated to this country in the early part of the Revolutionary war. He was born in the county of St. Lawrence, State of New York, on the 9th of December, 1825. He is the youngest of ten children, nine of whom are now alive. He inherited from his parents a robust constitution, uncommon vitality and physical advantages and powers such as are rarely enjoyed by men of the present day.

His elementary studies were pursued in the common schools of St. Lawrence, and at an early age he was sent to the Delaware Academy, a well known seminary of learning in Delhi, the shire town of Delaware county. Young Fields went through a regular academical course at this institution, and graduated among the most advanced scholars of the establishment.

Leaving the Academy in 1840, he took up his residence in the city of New York with an elder brother, then in business in that city. After remaining in New York for a few months, Mr. Fields went to the State of Georgia, where he resided for about two years, when he returned to the city, and entered the office of the late Robert H. Morris as a student at law.

After the usual course of preparatory study, he was admitted to the bar in 1846. He immediately commenced the practice of his profession, in which he has continued up to the present time. Mr. Fields had in him the making of a very successful and eminent lawyer, especially at *nisi prius*; and if he had kept aloof from politics he would have won a place in the foremost rank of the profession. The law is a jealous mistress, and demands the exclusive attention

of her votaries, if they would attain the highest distinction at the bar. He is a powerful and effective advocate now, notwithstanding his public duties have engrossed so much of his time. He has the rare faculty of thinking on his legs with as much deliberation and consecutiveness as most men exhibit in the closet, and his ample resources are all at command with the least possible preparation.

In the free-soil contest which divided the Democratic party in 1844, Mr. Fields took the national side, and supported the nomination of Gen. Cass with characteristic vigor and determination. He took an active part in the election of Gen. Pierce in 1852; but he zealously resisted the policy of the administration on the Leecompton question, co-operating with that large section of the Democracy which foresaw the disastrous consequences which resulted from that great mistake. He was a warm admirer and friend of the lamented Douglass, and enjoyed the confidence of that distinguished statesman for the last fifteen years of his life.

Mr. Fields entered public life in 1857, when he was appointed Public Administrator of the city of New York, which office he held until 1860. He was appointed a member of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park on its organization, and has remained in that position up to the present time.

He was elected to the Assembly in the Fall of 1862. There had been a very animated contest throughout the State. Mr. Seymour was chosen Governor over Gen. Wadsworth, fresh from the battlefield and covered with laurels. There was a tie in the Assembly, and the struggle for the organization was protracted and acrimonious. The debates were bitter and personal. They were maintained on the Democratic side almost entirely by Mr. Fields. His facility and resources commanded general admiration, while his power of endurance was amazing to everybody. He had given much attention to parliamentary law, and understanding almost intuitively the rules of the House, he became at once the foremost floor-member on the Democratic side. He comprehended the situation at a glance; and although always an earnest and uncompromising Demo-

crat, he never hesitated in giving the weight of his influence to the support of the Federal Administration in the prosecution of the war for the Union.

If the sagacious counsels of Mr. Fields, in which he had the sympathy and support of Dean Richmond and many other far-seeing Democrats had prevailed, the party would have maintained the ascendancy acquired in 1862, and the tranquillity and material prosperity would long ago have been restored.

Mr. Fields was elected to the Senate from the seventh Senatorial district in 1863. In that body he sustained the reputation he had acquired in the Assembly as a fluent, incisive and forcible debater, and his uncommon aptitude for legislative duties, strengthened and enlarged by two years' experience with several able and accomplished associates of both parties in the chamber, rendered him a very effective and important member of the Assembly, when he re-entered the House in 1870. He was re-elected the next year, and is now chairman of the Judiciary Committee and the Committee on Grievances. He is also a member of the Committee on Insurances. He is the most conspicuous member of the Assembly, and his multifarious duties have been discharged with great judgment and perfect fidelity.

Mr. Fields was appointed Corporation Attorney of the city of New York in the month of April, 1868, which office he now holds.

As a leader, while he is bold, aggressive, and almost audacious in his bearing, he is not intolerant or illiteral, and is disposed to accord to the minority all the rights and privileges to which they are entitled.

His distinguishing characteristics are great acumen, a ready apprehensive mind, fine perceptive powers, and promptness in decision. He masters a subject with great facility, and is always thorough and exhaustive in his investigations. He is warm in his resentments, but never malignant or vindictive. He is frank and manly in his bearing, rather positive in his opinions, but courteous in his manners, and never overbearing or unreasonable.



Richd A. Thomas

RUSH R. SLOANE.



WE have in the career of the subject of this sketch a notable illustration of what may be accomplished in this country, by a young man of energy and decision of character, and possessed of good natural ability, although without family influences or wealth to advance him in his pursuits. Rush R. Sloane was born in Sandusky, Ohio, September 18th, 1828, where he has ever since resided, and has met in all his varied pursuits and engagements such success as is surprising, even had he been supported by powerful friends, and lived in a place where circumstances would have been more favorable for his advancement than in such a quiet city as Sandusky. Young Sloane passed his boyhood days at the schools in his native town, until in 1844; he was for a few months at the Seminary in Norwalk, Ohio, but his father's means not justifying the expense, he returned home, and in the month of September of the same year made an engagement with the firm of Peck & Stapleton to open for them a hat, cap, boot and fur store in Monroe, Michigan, which he successfully carried on and had the sole management of, until in the month of April, 1845, he sold the same under directions from the owners, on most favorable terms, and returned to Sandusky. Having earned wages sufficient to again place himself in school, he continued for nearly two years in the schools of Sandusky, when he made an engagement with Messrs. Boalt & Follett to enter their office, they being engaged as warehousemen and in the produce and commission business; he was giving good satisfaction in this situation, when his father required his services in his own store, he

having in the fall of 1847 commenced the dry goods trade in Sandusky. Young Sloane opened a branch store at Bellevue, Ohio, under the name of Sloane & Co., which firm continued until the spring of 1848, when, under directions from his father, young Sloane sold out the same on good terms, and returned home, when he commenced formally the study of the law, he having entered his name the preceding year as a student at law. The years 1848 and 1849 he devoted to his legal studies, and on September 18th, 1849, the day he was twenty-one years of age, he was duly admitted to practice law in all the courts of the State of Ohio. He at once formed a partnership with W. F. Converse, an old established lawyer, under the firm of Converse & Sloane, which firm continued in successful practice until 1852, when Mr. Sloane continued the practice alone. An incident in connection with Mr. Sloane while engaged in the practice of the law is worthy of special notice, and is spoken of by Mr. Greeley in his history of the causes of the rebellion. In October, 1825, Mr. Sloane was called upon to defend some negroes who were seized as fugitive slaves; he at once appeared as their counsel, and on investigation, found that they were detained without authority of law, and he so stated to the large and excited audience assembled; the negroes were at once seized in triumph and carried to a boat and were soon over in Canada. With these proceedings Mr. Sloane had nothing to do, yet suit was commenced against him in the United States Court for the value of these negroes, and after a long litigation under the infamous Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, and the ruling of Judge Leavitt, Mr. Sloane was found guilty and mulcted in large damages and costs for simply acting as the counsel of human beings arrested without color of warrant, as runaway slaves; this litigation in all cost Mr. Sloane nearly five thousand dollars, and much time, which to him was then invaluable; yet, while it seemed very hard, and was a severe blow to a young man just starting in life, it gave him a national renown and warm friends all over the land, and perhaps tended more than any one matter to arouse the people

of the State of Ohio to the enormities of slavery, and to the outrageous demands of the slave oligarchy, for legislation in Congress in its behalf and support. Thank God, such cases will be heard of no more in this land ; and how terrible has been the retribution upon the upholders and defenders of slavery ! Mr. Sloane continued in the successful practice of the law until the spring of 1858, when, having the year before been elected Probate Judge of Erie County, he quit the practice of the law, and entered upon his duties as Judge of the Probate Court ; in 1860 he was re-elected to the same office. Having been tendered by President Lincoln the position of Agent at large of the Post Office Department, Judge Sloane resigned his judgeship and entered upon his new duties. Being at Washington in March and April, 1861, Judge Sloane was selected at the organization of the "Clay Brigade" for the defense of the city, to select reliable men to unite in that organization. At that time Washington was full of rebels. The convention at Richmond had broken up, after giving their adhesion to the "Davis" government, and it was daily expected that the rebel forces would attack Washington. Gen'l Scott was alarmed and wanted a brigade of true men to use in the defense of Washington, and selected Cassius M. Clay to organize it ; Gen. Clay detailed Judge Sloane as one to select reliable and true men, and he was the first Ohio man who joined "The Clay Brigade," a body of men who did the first active military duty in the defense of Washington, and in the safety of the President, whom the rebels had hoped to capture.

This brigade was on service for weeks in duties demanded by Gen. Scott, then the Commander-in-Chief—services of the greatest importance to the country, in its then sore hour of need, when all communication with the north was cut off, and rebels in arms encircled the city on every side. At the request of Judge Blair, then Postmaster General, Judge Sloane was relieved after a time from that military service, and engaged with zeal in the duties of his agency. He soon became a favorite official with Hon. M. Blair, and was by

him selected as the First Assistant Postmaster General, upon the resignation of Hon. John A. Kasson, but ex-Governor Randall having returned, and resigned the Mission to Rome, President Lincoln, without consultation with Judge Blair, appointed ex-Gov. Randall to the position.

Judge Sloane was desirous to leave the service of the Post Office Department and enter the Military, but the Hon. Postmaster General would not consent. Judge Blair insisted that he must have an equally efficient man in the position, and that if Judge Sloane resigned, some one must fill the place, and if *he* could help it, there *should be no* change, that the integrity of the army required frequent and reliable communication with home friends, and this could only be had by a most efficient Post Office service.

Judge Sloane continued in the faithful discharge of his official duties, and was at three different times specially commended in letters by Judge Blair for his valuable services. A new law was passed, creating a higher grade of agents, and it was Judge Blair's intention at once to appoint Judge Sloane to one of the highest grade. At this time Hon. Wm. Dennison succeeded Judge Blair in the P. O. Department, and he at once, on the recommendation of his predecessor, appointed Judge Sloane to the highest grade agency in the Department, only two being created by the law, and not filling the other place.

In 1865 Judge Sloane was elected Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Ohio, and most successfully carried on the canvass in that year, although circumstances at that time tended to decrease the republican strength, and to greatly embarrass its leaders. President Johnson was determined in his opposition to the reconstruction plans of Congress. For a long time the friends of the republican party hoped for a satisfactory adjustment of all differences, but in the summer of 1866 a split became *inevitable*, and at this time the President and his friends held out every inducement to Judge Sloane to sustain the policy of the President, but finding

the President obstinate, and determined to oppose the action of Congress in their policy, Judge Sloane refused to co-operate or act with the Johnson party, so-called—and in consequence thereof was removed from his official position in the month of August, 1866.

It was no sooner known that Judge Sloane was disengaged, than the owners of the Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati Railroad tendered him, for the *second* time, the management of that road, and the presidency of the company, and in October, 1866, he entered upon these new duties. The road had become greatly delapidated and was really in a most unsafe condition, and was shunned alike by travelers and shippers of freight. Its present condition as a first-class railroad, and the reputation of its management, is a sufficient commentary on the business capacity and ability of Judge Sloane, and has given him such a reputation among railroad men and capitalists, that he has twice been offered the presidency of leading lines of railroad, with the tempting salary of ten thousand dollars a year. He is now the moving spirit, as well as one of the principle owners and capitalists, in the building of a new line of railroad between Columbus and Springfield, Ohio; and upon the completion of this road proposes to retire from active railroad management. Judge Sloane has engaged quite largely in real estate investments from time to time, in Chicago, and other cities in the West, and his gains in these and in his railroad investments have been such as to give him an independent fortune—for the West—and he will have sufficient requirements upon his time in giving such attention as is requisite to his own private business.

At times Judge Sloane has been favorably spoken of as the Republican Candidate for Congress in his district, and in 1864 received the full vote of two counties for the nomination, and this was done after his name had for weeks been absolutely withdrawn from the canvass; also in 1868 he received for some twenty-three ballots the vote of all the townships but one, in his own

county, and for several ballots the entire vote of his own county and some from Huron and Ottawa Counties, for the Republican Congressional Nomination, and his friends were sanguine of his nomination by the Convention, but at this juncture he peremptorily withdrew his name, as he had from the first been disinclined to enter the contest, on account of his extensive and engrossing business duties. Judge Sloane has of late devoted his entire time to his railroad operations, and personal business matters, and few, if any, have all their business more systematized, and under more perfect control; a great worker himself, he required the prompt discharge of all duties on all employees, and the result is seen in the economy with which he manages the railroads under his charge. Judge Sloane, although over forty-two years of age, is yet apparently a young man, and as full of energy and fire as ever; he enjoys good and robust health, is socially inclined, and warmly beloved by his friends; generous, yet unostentatious, in a quiet way he pursues his duties in life, and is in every respect an example that young men may gladly emulate.


To be the possessor of such a name as his, of so extensive and favorable a reputation, both business and political, and to have acquired at so young an age so large a property, and so wide an influence, must certainly be most gratifying to him.

We doubt not a yet more brilliant future is before him, and that yet higher distinction awaits him, although he insists that his only desire for the future is for a quiet home life, and that he shall seek the same, and shun the cares, duties and responsibilities of official and business life, which course, should he succeed in pursuing, would entitle him to high rank in the category of true philosophers, and as one who had been able to discover the source of true happiness, while temptations of no ordinary attraction surrounded him on every side. Certainly we can not too highly commend such an example for the study of the youth of our land.



John Quincy Adams

GOVERNOR THOMAS CARNEY.

 THOMAS CARNEY, of Leavenworth, Kansas, was born, in Delaware county, Ohio, August 20th, 1824. His father James Carney, died when Thomas was but four years old, leaving his widowed mother with four boys, the eldest being but six years of age. The family resided upon a small farm, with only some six acres improved. Delaware county was, at that time, a comparative wilderness, and afforded but limited educational advantages. The common school education which young Thomas received, was acquired in a log cabin, which he attended during the winter months until he arrived at the age of eighteen. He then attended school for six months at Berkshire, Ohio, paying for his board and tuition by working nights, mornings and Saturdays.

At this period, young Thomas began the battle of life for himself, his first engagement being to work on a farm for six months at ten dollars per month. At the end of that engagement he sought employment in a store, which he succeeded in obtaining after very determined and persevering effort. He was entirely unaided, having no friendly hand to assist him. He visited several of the stores in the small towns of his county seeking employment, but for a time without success. One instance is related which furnishes an example to the young of the value of perseverance. In 1844, Thomas called at a small store in a neighboring village, and asked the proprietor if he desired to procure help. The response was that he did, upon which the young adventurer offered his services. The proprietor, after making a critical survey of the applicant, remarked that he did not think he would make a merchant. This ungracious reception was not pleasing to the young man, and as he turned to leave

he remarked that he would yet see the day when, as a merchant, he could buy and sell the petty monarch of the village store. This prediction, though uttered by a boy who had not twenty-five dollars in the world, has long since been fulfilled; for Thomas Carney has given away more money, for various purposes in a single year, than it has been the good fortune of the Ohio merchant to possess in the course of a long life.

Being unsuccessful in his immediate neighborhood, he visited Columbus. With his "bundle" under his arm, he went down one side of High street and up the other, calling at all the stores without regard to the nature of their business, whether dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes or what not, and had almost completed the rounds before receiving even an encouraging word as to employment. He at last found a retail dry goods firm in want of help, who were willing to give him a trial, and offered him fifty dollars and board for one year's service, which offer was accepted. At the expiration of the year he engaged for another year at one hundred dollars. At the termination of that engagement he determined to enter upon a larger mercantile field, and visited Cincinnati, taking with him recommendations from his late employers and neighboring merchants. He engaged himself with a large wholesale dry goods house for five years, at three hundred dollars for the first year and one hundred dollars advance each year for four years thereafter. At the end of the five years he was offered, and accepted, a quarter interest in the business, and his name was placed at the head of the firm.

He remained in business four years and a half, devoting to it all his energies and abilities, until his health became impaired, when he was advised by his physician to give up business in the city for a time and try the country air. Quiet was incompatible with his nature, and therefore as soon as he had arranged with his partners to take his business, he set out to look at the great West. In the summer of 1857, he visited most of the Western States and the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. He was so much pleased with Kansas that he decided to make it his home, and on his return to Cin-

cinnati, he made arrangements to commence business at Leavenworth during the ensuing spring.

Located at his new home, he pursued his business closely, until the fall of 1861, when, without his seeking, he was elected to the legislature of the State. The important events in which he participated, brought him prominently before the public. Some of the State officers who had been intrusted with the sale of bonds of the State, had transcended their powers by employing an agent who sold the bonds largely below the price fixed by law. Mr. Carney participated in the investigation which followed, resulting in the impeachment of the Governor, Auditor and Secretary of State. The two latter were subsequently convicted, but the former was acquitted. During the investigation the agent who had sold the bonds, taking advantage of the fact that the State had no money in its treasury, offered to return the bonds which had been sacrificed upon a reimbursement of their price. In a speech to the legislature, Mr. Carney announced his readiness to advance the money to the State, thus making an acceptance of the proposition practicable, whereupon it was immediately withdrawn.

His course in this and other important matters which engaged the attention of that legislature, made Mr. Carney prominent and popular among the people, and much against his inclination, he was brought forward as a candidate for Governor, to which position he was elected in November, 1862. He entered upon the duties of his office in January following, and at a time when the State was greatly in need of his executive ability. It was the critical period of his history. Its treasury was empty, and its credit was at the lowest ebb. The Governor advanced the means out of his own purse to pay the interest then due upon its bonds for one year, thus preventing dishonor and irreparable injury to its credit. When he left the Executive chair the credit of the State was unequalled by that of any other new Commonwealth. Its bonds sold at nearly par, and its financial standing was upon so sound a basis that it has ever since ranked among the very best of the new States.

Nor were the Governor's abilities less taxed in other respects. His administration covered the most trying period of the late war. The State was in peril at almost every point, and its settled portions were one extended camp. A rebel foe hovered upon its eastern and southern borders, while hostile Indians were murdering and scalping in the west. Nothing short of a constant vigilance could prevent the rebel enemy from invading the State and butchering the people. The Governor armed and placed upon the eastern border one hundred and fifty mounted men, to warn the inhabitants of approaching danger, and for this service he advanced the means from his own pocket. Co-operating with these rangers, were the regular militia of the State, for whom excellent arms and equipments had been procured by the energy of the Executive. These mounted forces were kept in the field until the Governor was notified by the commanding General of the district that he was able to protect the State. They were then discharged, and in three days thereafter Lawrence was in ashes and one hundred and eighty of her citizens murdered in cold blood. Meantime the young men of Kansas were hurrying to the field in proportionate numbers unequalled by any other State. No Governor contributed more lavishly of his means and energies for the encouragement of enlistments than did Governor Carney, and in this regard, though operating on a more limited field, he is worthy to be ranked with the most famous of the "War Governors."

During the legislative session of 1864, Governor Carney was chosen United States Senator by a two-thirds vote of both houses, but as considerable dissatisfaction was expressed because it was thought the proper time for the election had been anticipated, (although no specific time had then been fixed by Congress,) he surrendered his credentials and declined the position. The succeeding Legislature, though understood to be specially friendly to a political rival, unanimously adopted a resolution commending in warm terms the able and efficient manner in which the Executive duties had been discharged during Governor Carney's administration.

Returning to Leavenworth, the ex-Governor was elected Mayor

of that city, notwithstanding his positive refusal to serve. At the urgent solicitation of many leading citizens, however, he finally consented to serve, and was re-elected with but trifling opposition.

Governor Carney retired from public life in 1866, since which time he has been mainly devoted to his private business and has acquired an ample fortune. No man in Kansas is more honored and respected than he, and no man has done more, either in a public or private way, for the advancement of his State and its institutions. Its railroads, bridges, churches, school-houses, and its citizens needing assistance, all bear truthful witness to his liberality and bounty. His unbounded hospitality in private life has made him troops of friends, and as warmly endeared him to the wide circle of his personal acquaintances as his generousness in public has secured for him from the citizens of his State the recognition his munificent spirit seems to deserve. Without ostentatious parade, he seeks the accomplishment of good works, and there is no man in Kansas so highly esteemed for the possession of those genial qualities which in social life have made him deservedly popular.

Governor Carney was reared a Whig, and since the dissolution of that party has been an earnest and steadfast Republican, ever advocating equal rights for all without regard to race or color, and demanding the largest liberty for the citizen consistent with good government.

History furnishes but few as salient examples of what important results can be evolved, through vigor, determination and rectitude, from amid unpropitious surroundings. Few in their spheres have done more for humanity, and it is pleasant to know that in blessing others few have been themselves more largely blessed. Governor Carney is still in the prime of life, and may reasonably anticipate many years of accumulating honor and usefulness.





H. A. Smythe

HENRY A. SMYTHE.



HERE is not a more prominent or esteemed merchant and financier in the city of New York than the gentleman who forms the subject of this sketch. Mr. Smythe is descended from two of the distinguished families of this State.

His parental father was one of the early settlers of Delaware county, New York, then spoken of as the "far west." Here he read law with the Hon. Anthony Marvine, the famous lawyer, who for some time represented his district in Congress, and whose daughter Abraham D. Smythe married. It will thus be seen that on both the paternal and maternal sides Henry A. Smythe comes from "good old stock," a fact which is always a matter of satisfaction, however much we may, in our republican theory of equality of all men, ridicule the idea that there is anything more than accident in one's birth. And, indeed, while the distinction gained by a man's parents may not make him any the more talented than his neighbors, it at least inspires him with the laudable ambition of perpetuating such distinction, so that, after all, "the old families" of a locality who have maintained a high standing in the community for many generations, have reason to feel proud of their ancestry.

Henry A. Smythe was born in the town of Hobart, Delaware county, in the year 1819. At Delhi, in the same county, he received a good academic education, displaying so much proficiency in his studies that at the age of fifteen he was able to leave the academy and enter upon his business career. He went to Catskill, where he entered a store in the capacity of a clerk, and after serving for about one year, acquiring some practical knowledge of commercial affairs, he removed to New York. Here he first obtained a position of

responsibility in one of the large jobbing and importing establishments of the city conducted by the Lathrops. Shortly afterward, he left this firm and entered the house of Paton & Stewart, where he first engaged in the importation of dry goods. A few years later the building occupied by the gentlemen named was entirely consumed by fire, and this accident closed the business. Had Mr. Smythe been an ordinary man, he would have probably found it a difficult matter to obtain another position. But he had already made his mark among the merchants of New York, and was regarded by many as a valuable acquisition to any house. So highly appreciated was his business talents and general capacity, that immediately after the fire had destroyed the firm of Paton & Stewart, he was offered a partnership in the firm of S. T. Jones & Co., then the largest importers of British goods in the city.

Mr. Smythe continued his connection with Jones & Co. until 1846, during which year he joined the firm of Francis Skinner & Co., of Boston, to which city he removed and resided there for a few months, when he returned to New York and, as the only partner there, opened a branch business. This was the pioneer house from Boston in domestic commission goods in the city, and it was followed by many others in after years, until at the present time the business of these branches in New York amounts to over one hundred millions of dollars annually. When Mr. Smythe started it, however, it met with considerable opposition from the Boston merchants, who desired to keep the trade in their own city. To establish himself successfully, it consequently became necessary to overcome all the influences which were brought to bear against the innovation. His tact and energy overcame all obstacles, and his success finally made those who had most earnestly opposed him, not only acquiesce in the wisdom of his course, but also influenced them into imitating his example. Mr. Smythe had perceived that as a commercial city, Boston did not have the advantages possessed by New York, and that if Eastern manufacturers wished to prosper, they must make the latter city their headquarters for disposal of their manufactures.

His wisdom in this opinion was apparent in a very short while. The branch house prospered exceedingly—far surpassing the most sanguine expectations of the firm of Skinner & Co. When Mr. Smythe retired, after eleven years connection with it, he left the business in a flourishing condition, which demonstrated his mercantile ability.

This was in 1857. During the same year he established the firm of Smythe, Sprague & Cooper. It will be remembered this was the year rendered ever memorable as the one of the great commercial crisis. Mr. Smythe, as the principal partner and managing member of the firm, displayed great skill and mercantile acumen during this eventful year. In the midst of the great excitement which prevailed in commercial circles, and when the resources of many solvent men were strained to the utmost, and almost every merchant suspected his neighbor of being a bankrupt, he remained confident and undismayed. He not only carried his house successfully through the crisis without loss to their constituents, but his large business suffered no diminution, and was indeed remarkably profitable at the very period when everybody else was complaining of "hard times," and when numerous merchants were daily added to the lists of insolvents. And the same success which attended Mr. Smythe in 1857 followed him throughout his commercial career in all the revulsions of business from that year until 1864, when he retired from the firm to devote his attention to finance. There have been but few merchants of New York who have presented a career of such unvarying triumphs, won not by chance, but by the application of sound judgment and judicious management. Mr. Smythe had to build up a business. It was like making something from nothing, as indeed all new speculations, however legitimate, must be like. It is not enough to have the goods; purchasers must be found for them, Mr. Smythe found them and kept finding more and more every year until he had built up one of the most extensive houses of commerce in New York.

On retiring from mercantile affairs, Mr. Smythe was the principal capitalist in organizing the "Central National Bank," of which he

was elected the president. His success as a banker was not less signal than it was as a merchant. To preside successfully over a banking institution, great executive ability is needed; a thorough knowledge of finance is required, as well as tact, energy and firmness. These requisite qualifications were possessed, as they still are, by Mr. Smythe in an eminent degree. The bank, which he was mainly instrumental in calling into existence, had not been engaged in business much over two years when its deposits had reached the enormous sum of twenty-five millions of dollars and had become one of the most flourishing concerns of the kind in the United States. This exceptionally rapid progress must be attributed to Mr. Smythe's admirable management. His character and reputation were alike so favorable that the mere fact of his being at its head was a guarantee of its reliability, and doubtless, to a great extent, the cause of its receiving so striking a proof of public confidence; but the most enviable reputation may be possessed by a man who has not the first qualification for conducting a bank. The business of trading in money is the most delicate and intricate in the world. A single false step may involve it in utter ruin. Hence it will be seen how great is the talent necessary to profitably conduct a bank, and more especially to take one in its infancy and establish it firmly.

Previous to organizing the "Central National Bank," Mr. Smythe had been for thirteen years a director of the Bank of Commerce, in which institution he acquired that experience in finance which he subsequently turned to such good account. He was also, and still is, a director in three of our largest Life and Trust companies, and in four or five of the Fire Insurance companies of the city of New York, besides holding a large number of private trusts. He had also paid some attention to railroad matters, having been for several years a prominent director in the Hudson River Railroad.

All of our prominent business men have been more or less brought into politics, and Mr. Smythe is no exception to the rule. He is not, however, and never has been, in any sense of the word, a politician. He was formerly known as an old line Whig, and after the

dissolution of his party joined the Republican organization, preferring it to that of the Democracy, but scarcely approving of its tendency to radicalism. His nature is essentially conservative, while sympathizing with real, tangible progress. The great political questions which agitated the country, and which culminated in the secession drama, received the most serious attention from Mr. Smythe. He was a strong opponent of negro slavery, and is a devoted lover of the Union. When the rebellion broke out he unhesitatingly advocated coercion, and he supported the Government with all his ability and influence while the contest lasted, at which time he was a very heavy loser pecuniarily. After the Southern Confederacy had been overthrown, Mr. Smythe advocated a liberal policy towards the South. Accustomed to examine carefully both sides of every controversy, he had never been a partisan in politics; hence it was that he could look at the political situation calmly and dispassionately. He believed that a full restoration of the Union, and the prosperity of all the States, were only possible by an early settlement of the questions before the public at the close of the war. Mr. Smythe, therefore, supported the early measures of President Johnson, looking to the re-organization of the Southern States and their representation in the Congress. Considering how much injury was inflicted upon the material interests of the country by the agitation of the reconstruction question, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that had Mr. Smythe's sentiments been adopted by Congress, they would have resulted beneficially for both sections.

Throughout his life Mr. Smythe had never sought an office, and until 1866 he had never held one. During that year, at the solicitation of an immense number of merchants, embracing members of all political parties, President Johnson appointed him Collector of the Port of New York. Never before had an appointment given more general satisfaction. Mr. Smythe's sterling integrity, his administrative and executive ability, and his non-partisan character was a promise that he would perform the duties of the position efficiently. A few days after his name was sent in to the Senate the

appointment was confirmed, and he at once took charge. The work before Mr. Smythe was enormous. Political influence had greatly impaired the efficiency of the Custom-house. Many corrupt men had succeeded in entering its service, and complaints were loud and frequent that the business was most loosely and unsatisfactorily performed. Upon Mr. Smythe devolved the work of reformation. Of course, in carrying out his plans he was not left undisturbed. The politicians first tried to compel him to subserviency to their will, but he rejected their overtures and defied their threats. Finding that they could not use him, they next tried what defamation would do, but their abuse could not shake the public confidence in his honesty and capacity. The reforms he made were thorough and sweeping. They greatly facilitated the transaction of business, made corruption on the part of employes more difficult, and increased the efficiency of the Customs service generally. During his term of office a less number of cases were sent to Washington for adjudication than during the terms of any gentleman who has held the same position, and simply because Mr. Smythe had so systematized the business that troubles were rendered difficult of occurrence; and throughout his administration the obnoxious but common practice of taxing all employes in the custom-house for political purposes was dispensed with.

Mr. Smythe held the office of Collector of the Port of New York until after President Grant's inauguration, when he resigned. While Collector, President Johnson appointed him to the important diplomatic position of Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia. The Senate, however, failed to come to a vote on the appointment until the end of the session, although it was known that a large majority of the Senators would have voted in favor of its confirmation.

After retiring from the Collectorship, Mr. Smythe went to Europe with his family, visiting the various cities and towns of interest and note and remaining abroad for some years. On his return he resumed business as a financier, and has recently organized the "New York State Loan and Trust Company," of which he is the

president. This institution is at the present writing about commencing business operations, and, judging from the past career of its president, we have no doubt that under his management it will meet with marked success and prosperity.

Socially, Mr. Smythe is one of the most genial and entertaining of men. His conversational powers are notable and his company is always attractive. Kind-hearted and charitable, he has always been foremost in performing good deeds, and has been connected with several of the benevolent institutions of New York. Cultivating the Christian virtues, he is just and liberal, while stern in exacting from all connected with him a strict adherence to duty. He possesses a remarkable knowledge of men, and is therefore seldom deceived in the estimates he places upon the characters of those with whom he comes into contact. All who know him, and whose good opinions are worth having, esteem him highly. It may be doubted, indeed, if there is another prominent character in New York with a larger circle of sincere friends. It has been said of him that he never forgets a friend, and that he is slow to forgive an enemy. So far as the latter characteristic is concerned, the statement may be open to doubt, but the former is unquestionably true. Mr. Smythe's friendship is highly valued because it never fails those upon whom it is bestowed.

Honored, esteemed and popular in business, political and social circles, we find Mr. Smythe to-day in the midst of a career of exceptional success, gained by his own talent and exertions. He is now in the prime of life and bids fair to attain an old age, being as sound in body as in mind.



John L. McCracken

COLONEL JOHN J. McCOOK.



COLONEL JOHN J. McCOOK, the subject of this sketch, is the youngest member of a family that has always been well and favorably known throughout the country, but more especially since they made themselves famous by their distinguished patriotism and gallant service in the armies and navies of our country during the late war.

The McCooks were among the many Scottish families who, being firm in their Presbyterian faith, were driven from their homes during the religious persecutions and settled in the north of Ireland.

Throughout their long residence in that island, they seemed to have maintained many of the traits and marked characteristics of their northern home; but constant association and occasional inter marriage with the people of their adopted nation, gave to us a race which, of all others, was, perhaps, best fitted for the purpose of performing so great a part in the settling and development of our country.

The Scotch-Irish element, although numerically small, has always exerted great influence in our midst and commanded the respect and admiration of all.

To this element we are indebted for many of the brightest examples of the men most successful in their calling, whether at the pulpit or bar, on the field of battle, or at the head of great commercial enterprises.

During their residence in Ireland, that branch of the McCook family which we are now following, devoted their attention to agriculture and manufactures; although the official lists of the British army show that even then they possessed the military spirit that

evinced itself so remarkably a hundred years later, when Judge Daniel McCook and his nine stalwart sons responded to the first call of the President for volunteers, when the struggle for our national existence began.

In 1797 Colonel McCook's grandfather emigrated to this country, first settling at York, Penn., but soon after removing to the then almost wilderness of Western Pennsylvania, and located at Canonsburg, in Washington county, where for many years he conducted a large and general commercial business.

He was prominent in the organization and support of Jefferson College in that town, one of the oldest academic institutions of the West, and from which his three sons were graduated.

Of these three sons one, Dr. George McCook, is now living, and although well advanced in years, yet maintains himself at the head of his profession in Western Pennsylvania.

The second, Dr. John McCook, each of whose five sons served with honor and distinction in the land or naval forces during the war, died just as peace was declared, a sacrifice to his devotion to the hospital service.

The history of the third son, Judge Daniel McCook, who with his nine boys served from the commencement of the war, is familiar to all. It would require a volume to give in detail the services of this gallant old man, who fell at the age of sixty-four in the front of battle, and of those of his nine sons; so we must confine ourself to a mere list of their names, and leave to a saved and strengthened nation the grateful duty of singing the praise and honor of those who poured out their hearts' blood in her defence.

Major Daniel McCook, (father,) killed at battle of Buffington Island.

Surgeon Latimer McCook, twice wounded, and died of disease contracted in service.

General George W. McCook served in Mexico and also in the late war.

Lieutenant James McCook died in naval service.

General Robert L. McCook, wounded in battle and afterwards killed by guerillas.

General A. McD. McCook served throughout the war.

General Daniel McCook, Jr., killed at battle of Kenesaw Mountain.

General E. S. McCook, three times wounded, but served through the war.

Charles M. McCook, private Second Ohio Infantry Volunteers, killed at first Bull Run.

Colonel John J. McCook, once wounded and served through the war.

Colonel John J. McCook, the subject of our sketch, had but recently entered Kenyon College when the war commenced, and although but sixteen years of age, he quickly doffed the student's gown for the uniform of a private soldier.

During his four years of life in the field, he served with both the Western and Eastern armies, and for service in ten battles he was as many times especially mentioned in the official reports of corps and division commanders, and recommended for promotion, which in due time came to him.

During General Grant's campaign against Richmond, Colonel McCook received a wound that for the time disabled him from field service, but the long days of slow recovery were carefully devoted to study, so that when the war was closed he returned to college and was enabled to pass an examination on the subjects which his class had passed over during much of his absence in the field, and thus graduated but one year later than the class with which he originally entered college. After a year's study of the law at Steubenville, Ohio, Colonel McCook repaired to Harvard University from which he received his degree of LL.B.

He then returned to his home in Ohio, where for two years he devoted his whole attention to the management of a large estate which he held in trust, and to a careful study of the great and largely increasing system of railroads of that State.

Early in the present year Colonel McCook made his home in New York city, and first became identified with the great law firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, but a few months later he associated himself with the firm of Alexander & Green, where he devoted himself to the law of railroads and insurance, of which departments he has made a specialty, and already his influence is being felt and respected among the controlling minds of those great interests.

Colonel McCook inherited the powerful physique of his Scottish ancestors as well as the untiring energy of that race.

Possessing as he does an active mind and sound judgment, he has been enabled to conduct with remarkable success the important enterprises which he has undertaken, and is markedly entitled to a place among the practical and progressive spirits of our times.

Colonel McCook is yet a young man, and has a future of great usefulness and promise before him.

HENRY C. CAREY.



HENRY C. CAREY was born 15th of December, 1793, at Philadelphia. In 1819 he became a partner in the book-publishing business with his father, Mathew Carey, and in 1821 his successor, continuing the pursuit, as leading partner, first in the firm of Carey & Lea, and subsequently in that of Carey, Lea & Carey, until the year 1838. In 1824 he initiated the system of periodical trade-sales, now the established method of exchange between publishers. Inheriting an inclination to investigations in political economy, and occupied with business congenial to his favorite study, he commenced his long career of discovery and of authorship by the publication, in 1835, of an "Essay on the Rate of Wages, with an Examination of the Differences in the Condition of the Laboring Population throughout the World." This work was substantially absorbed and expanded in his "Principles of Political Economy," of three octavo volumes, published successively in 1837, 1838, and 1840, and subsequently republished in Italian, at Turin, and in Swedish, at Upsal. The central and pivotal proposition of this work, to be known thereafter as "Carey's Law of Distribution," surprised European economists not more by its novelty than by the force of its demonstration. Twelve years later the distinguished French economist, Fred. Bastiat, in his "Harmonies Economiques," adopted the "Principles" of Carey—as Professor Ferrara, of the University of Turin, expresses the coincidence—"in theory, ideas, order, reasoning, and even in figures." In the discussions that since have followed, its fundamental principle is known to the readers of his work as his theory of "labor-value." M. Bastiat phrased it "service-value." Marking as it does a grand epoch

in the history of the science, it is entitled, even in so brief a notice as this, to the following condensed expression: 1st, Labor gains increased productiveness in the proportion that capital contributes to its efficiency; 2d, Every improvement in the efficiency of labor, so gained by the aid of capital, gives so much increased facility of accumulation; 3d, Increased power of production lessens the value in labor of capital already existing; bringing it more easily within the purchase of present labor, for the reason that value can not exceed the cost of reproduction. These simple, self-proving propositions were felt to have the power of revolutionizing the science of political economy, by taking from it the dismal prediction of a constant tendency in the distribution of wealth, under a law of necessity, towards greater destitution of labor, and correspondingly enormous increase in the power of capital. This law of labor-value was, however, destined to obtain a still wider and grander application — its fundamental principle an universal range. The commonly accepted doctrine that men, in the settlement of land, choose the best soils first, and, according to Ricardo's theory, are empowered by such priority of possession to charge, as rent, the difference between the productiveness of the last and lowest grade that comes into occupancy and that of those previously in use, was full of despair to the on-coming generations of men. Of what avail to humanity was the beneficent law of distribution governing the joint products of labor and capital, if the law governing the occupation of land were really at war with it? Confronted with this apparent contradiction in the system of Providence, he challenged the facts on which it had been supposed to rest, the results of his inquiry having been given to the world in 1848 in a volume entitled "The Past, Present, and Future," which must be regarded as the most rigid and exhaustive instance of application of the inductive method to be found in the whole range of economic literature. The authentic history of ages past with its contrasted conditions of contemporary communities, on the broadest scale, is found bearing the most positive refutation of the Ricardo theory:

and even the most minute and familiar examples of topographic detail add their testimony to the invariableness of the newly discovered law in obedience to which the richer soils are reserved for the latest settlement of the earth, and the latest applications of capital and labor to their cultivation. So complete was the demonstration, that theorists who had built their systems upon the assumptions of Malthus and Ricardo were compelled to surrender them to the facts and arguments then so conclusively arrayed against them.

As early as 1838 Mr. Carey published his work on "The Credit System in France, Great Britain, and the United States," which the *Journal des Economistes* then pronounced "the best work on the credit system that had ever then been published;" in 1851 "The Harmony of Interests," which *Blackwood's Magazine* recommended to all who wish to investigate the causes of the progress or decline of industrial communities. In 1853 appeared "The Slave-Trade, Domestic and Foreign: Why it Exists; and How it May be Extinguished." Concurrently with these systematic treatises in book-form, his pen was busy with pamphlets and newspaper contributions, applying his doctrines to exigencies of the passing time. It is not within our limits even to enumerate these productions. They cover every topic of the times in any way related to the philosophy of business, currency, politics, internal and international affairs, the subjects of his studies for nearly half a century; and he continues this service to the public still, with all the ardor of a young lover and all the effectiveness of a veteran.

In the years 1858-59 Mr. Carey digested the doctrines of his previous productions into a single work of three volumes, octavo, entitled "Principles of Social Science," which has since, under his own supervision, been condensed into a "Manual of Social Science," by Miss McKean; and in an introduction to one of the German editions of this latter, which he entitles "Review of the Decade, 1857-67," he has given the most remarkable vindication of its

leading doctrines to be found in any department of science applied to the affairs of nations.

Students of political economy, familiar with the distracting ambiguity of the general terms of the science as they are employed by the systematic writers of Europe, must recognize and appreciate Mr. Carey's definitions, a few of the most general and important of which show the fundamental differences of the system of our American economist.

Social Science treats of the *laws* which govern man in his efforts to secure for himself the highest individuality, and the greatest power of association with his fellow-men. *Political economy* treats of the *measures* required for so co-ordinating the movements of society as to enable those laws to take effect. *Wealth* consists in the power to command the gratuitous services of nature. *Production* consists in directing those forces to the service of man. *Capital* is the instrument by which man acquires power to direct the forces of nature to his service, and consists of land and its improvements, ships, wagons, roads, houses, churches, engines, plows, implements, books, clothing, food, moral and mental power, and especially that moral force to which is due the existence of a credit system which, in all advancing countries, assumes ever-growing proportions to all other kinds of capital. *Value* is the measure of nature's resistance to man's power, the limit of value being the cost of reproduction. *Utility*, the measure of man's power over nature. *Labor*, the first price of all things that have exchange value. *Money*, the grand instrument of association, its value, like that of all other things, being determined by the cost of reproduction. Money is capital, whether in the shape of the precious metals, in promises to pay, or in any other conventional form by means of which exchanges are effected. *Commerce* consists in the exchange of services, products, or ideas, *by men directly*. *Trade* is the performance of exchanges intermediately *for* other persons, being the agency used by commerce, in different degrees of indirectness, with proportionate loss, cost, or other in-

jury, to the extent allowed or compelled. *Land*, a machine, under the laws of all products of human effort, its value being wholly due to labor. His definitions of the dependent terms of art are all in keeping with those given of the more general and essential. It is scarcely necessary to inform the reader that Mr. Carey is not responsible for the exact form of words in which the logical elements of his theory are here expressed. To his "Principles of Social Science" the student is referred for the required fullness and illustration of methodic statement.

The principal and some of the minor works here named have been translated and published in one or other, and some of them in several, of the following languages: Italian, French, German, Swedish, Russian, and Hungarian. In Germany, particularly, they have been frequently reprinted.

Enjoying an enviable popularity, surrounded by the most charming domestic influences, and having earned, by years of public service, the confidence of every one that knew him, his power for good is wide-reaching and acknowledged.

DR. I. I. HAYES.

BY ADOLPH HUGEL.



R. I. I. HAYES was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, March 5, 1832. The scene of his birth is one of the richest agricultural districts of the old Keystone State. His father, one of the largest and most successful farmers of that fertile region, is a strict member of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, as they are more popularly known. His ancestors were among the followers of Penn.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the strict precepts of the faith of his fathers, thus precluding him from studying law, to which his first inclinations tended. He applied himself for a time to civil engineering, his proficiency in mathematics being especially marked, causing him to be selected as tutor of his class at the age of seventeen. A year later he began the study of medicine, and finally received the degree of M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania, April 5, 1853, just one month after attaining his majority.

Throughout his youth he had manifested a decided inclination for the study of the exact sciences, and to his fondness for mathematics was added an almost passionate love for the study of geography in all its varied branches; and the scope to which he applied geographical knowledge can not be better illustrated than by an extract from an address delivered by him before the American Geographical Society.

After styling Geography, in the words of Malte-Brun, "a living picture of the universe," he proceeds to say: "Geography may be likened to an unfolding scroll, ever fresh with novelties to please the mind and delight the fancy. We read there the general prog-

ness of all the sciences and of the arts; of the influences of religion upon communities of men, and of schemes for their advancement; of every thing indeed which concerns human history; of barbarous peoples brought within the pale of civilization; of new lands for enterprising men, new products for the lap of commerce."

His spirit and disposition were adventurous, and he excelled in all manly exercises, especially in horsemanship, of which he was particularly fond. It is not surprising that the practice of medicine proved to be scarcely adapted to his nature. The writer of this sketch has often heard him say, that the sight of pain, without any positive means of arriving at either cause or remedy, was so aggravating to him, that he had not the nerve to undertake the responsibilities of a physician. With surgery and anatomy, which were more positive, he had no such fault to find, but pursued his studies in these departments with zeal.

While thus occupied, the uncertain fate of Sir John Franklin was arousing the sympathies of the civilized world, and the thoughts of the young student being turned in that direction, the foundation was laid for his subsequent renown.

In the autumn of 1852, it had been determined by the philanthropic merchant, Henry Grinnell, to fit out a second expedition to take part in the search, and to intrust the command of it to Dr. E. K. Kane. In December, 1852, Dr. Kane being in Philadelphia, the young student sought and obtained an interview with him, which resulted merely in the promise that the applicant would be remembered if he concluded to take a medical officer with the expedition, an event barely possible.

Here the matter rested, and the youthful aspirant for Arctic adventure heard of the preparations which were making for the departure of the expedition, with not the least expectation of being called upon to take part in it.

In the spring, while ardently engaged upon his preparations, Dr. Kane, never at any time throughout his spirited and heroic career a strong man physically, was stricken down with inflammatory

rheumatism, from which he recovered in a very enfeebled condition. Acting upon the advice of his friends, he now determined to take a surgeon with him, and remembering the student who appealed to him in the previous December, he sought Dr. Hayes and offered him the situation, which was promptly accepted. Two days afterward, May 31, 1853, the expedition sailed from New York, and the young man who had never been a hundred miles from his father's house, set out upon an enterprise destined to become one of the most famous of modern times.

In the operations of this expedition, Dr. Hayes took a most conspicuous part, notwithstanding his youth and inexperience. Enthusiastic and energetic in whatever he undertook, he soon gathered a valuable collection of natural history, never allowing an opportunity of visiting any new locality to escape him. His botanical collections were of especial value, and from the situations in which they were made, attracted much attention.

It is known that the expedition, failing to penetrate to the Polar Sea, on account of the heavy ice, wintered near the mouth of Smith's Sound, in lat. $78^{\circ} 37'$, in which position their small vessel, the brig *Advance*, was frozen fast in September, and was never released. The long winter night came on, and the party were one hundred and thirty-six days without once seeing the sun, darkness reigning most of that time. Upon the return of daylight the explorers set out northward, with sledges, over the solid ice.

With these various journeys and the terrible hardships and sufferings attending them, the public is familiar through Dr. Kane's narrative of the voyage. The crowning achievement was the discovery of the Polar Sea by William Morton; but scarcely less important, was the discovery and survey, by Dr. Hayes, of Grinnell Land, the most northerly land known. This journey, which resulted in a success so important, was peculiarly difficult and hazardous. It was made with a small team of dogs, and one companion, who was, throughout the journey, alternately mutinous and in violent despair of ever extricating himself from the dangers into which he

commander was leading him. Once he threatened the life of Dr. Hayes, and had it not been for the latter's fearless and quick movement in seizing the rifle at the very instant of its discharge, this desperate attempt of a man rendered insane by fatigue and suffering might have been successful.

After this, one would think something more than ordinary courage was required, with such a companion, to push on day after day over a rugged and apparently interminable plain of ice and snow, in search of land which he was confident was before him, and which he was determined to reach. In order more certainly to insure success, he threw away his bedding to lighten the heavy load his weary dogs were dragging, and slept without any other covering than the sky, while the temperature was still below zero. Thus overcoming every obstacle his perseverance was finally rewarded. He greatly extended our geographical knowledge of the region around the North Pole, and planted the American flag upon the newly discovered land, in latitude 80°.

This journey was attended with so many hardships that Dr. Hayes was completely broken down upon his return, and for some time thereafter was perfectly blind from exposure to the constant glare of the sun, an irritation of the eye very common to the northern latitudes, and known as snow-blindness.

The *Advance* not being liberated in the autumn of 1854, a party of volunteers, of which Dr. Hayes was one, was organized to seek relief from a Danish settlement—a forlorn hope of the most heroic and daring character. Although unsuccessful in achieving the object aimed at, it was not without its good results. A narrative of this journey, unparalleled in the history of Arctic adventure, having been published by Dr. Hayes in a book entitled "An Arctic Boat Journey," which has been before the public for several years, and has passed through several editions, most readers are familiar with the story. Some idea of the fearful sufferings of this boat party may be gathered from the fact that, being overtaken by the winter, they were forced to live in a miserable hut, liter-

ally buried in the snow, through three winter months, without fire, and often without any other food than stone moss (*tripe de rocher*), which they gathered from the rocks, after clearing away the deep snow with an iron plate, their only shovel. The terrible alternative of cannibalism was at one time threatened, after two weeks of this wretched diet (which was scanty, full of sand, and innutritious), and was only prevented by Dr. Hayes, who was finally rewarded for his firmness by the timely arrival of some wild Esquimaux, who not only saved the lives of the party, but helped them to succor their sick and suffering comrades in the ship.

As is well known, the expeditionists finally escaped from their ice-bound vessel, and after sailing over a thousand miles in their boats, were picked up and brought home by the United States ships under command of the late Captain Hartstene, sent out by the government to search for them. This occurred in October, 1855.

Dr. Kane dying early in 1857 from the effects of the voyage, left Dr. Hayes the only conspicuous representative of Arctic exploration in America, and the mantle of his deceased commander fell naturally upon his shoulders. He at once announced a plan for renewing the explorations which Dr. Kane had begun, in a paper read in December, 1857, before the American Geographical Society in New York. His scheme was simply to follow up the line of approach to the Pole that had been pursued by Dr. Kane. Although a committee of co-operation was appointed by the society, very little interest was manifested toward a renewal of the exploration, and it was not until Dr. Hayes, in August, 1858, calling the attention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, to his project, that its ultimate success was placed beyond doubt.

The paper which he read to the Association was a clear and earnest exposition of his views. It was listened to with great interest by the beauty and intellect of Baltimore, which crowded the immense hall of the Maryland Institute, and excited the liveliest sympathy.

Upon concluding, a resolution of thanks was enthusiastically voted the orator, and, upon the proposition of the late Professor Eache, a committee of sixteen was appointed to co-operate with him in the organization of the enterprise. After this the principal scientific societies of the United States signified their disposition to lend their aid, yet, notwithstanding, "the sinews of war" were not forthcoming until the spring of 1860, when he finally sailed in a schooner of 133 tons with a crew of fifteen men. Although this scheme had occupied his time for many years, Dr. Hayes had yet only attained the age of twenty-eight the year he sailed.

The history of this voyage has been given to the world by Dr. Hayes, in a work bearing the title of "The Open Polar Sea," and, having been translated into the German and French languages as well as republished in England, the public is generally familiar with the result of the voyage. It may not, however, be here out of place, to recite the most conspicuous features of the expedition, which was in all respects one of the most successful ever made into the Arctic regions.

As has been shown before, Dr. Hayes possessed a great fondness for natural history, and although occupied with the cares and responsibilities of command, his personal collections were probably the largest ever brought by any single expedition from that quarter. In physics he had associated with him Mr. August Sonntag, of Germany, whose death during the first year of their absence was a sad and serious loss, not only to Dr. Hayes, but to the whole scientific world, for he was unquestionably one of the ablest and most promising scientific men of his time. Like his friend Dr. Hayes (the two had served together under Dr. Kane), he was still young, dying in his twenty-ninth year. Dr. Hayes in his narrative makes the following touching allusion to his desolate resting-place: "And here in the drear solitude of the Arctic desert, our comrade sleeps the sleep that knows no waking in this troubled world—where no loving hands can ever come to strew his grave with flowers, nor eyes grow dim with sorrowing; but the gentle stars,

which in life he loved so well, will keep over him eternal vigil, and the winds will wail over him, and nature, his mistress, will drop upon his tomb her frozen tears forevermore."

This great calamity to the expedition naturally curtailed some of its results. Most important observations were however made in astronomy, hydrography, meteorology, magnetism, and for the determination of the configuration of the earth at the poles by means of the vibrations of the pendulum. These, forming a series of rare value, were published in detail in one volume by the Smithsonian Institution. The geographical explorations were still more important, at least in a popular sense, as were also the geological.

Dr. Hayes had in his voyage with Dr. Kane gained large experience in the exploration of glaciers, having performed an extensive journey to the *mer de glace*; but he was now to mount the *mer de glace* itself, and to penetrate fairly into the interior of Greenland, where there is nothing to be seen but a vast region of ice and snow, covering the lofty mountains and in many places completely filling up the valleys to the same elevation as the highest peaks.

Although this journey was made in October, before the winter had fairly set in, yet the temperature at their highest elevation (5,000 feet) fell to 34° below zero, and this severe degree of cold being attended with a gale of wind, Dr. Hayes had much difficulty in saving his party from freezing. By careful management they all escaped without serious accident.

The most important feature, however, of the geographical discoveries of the voyage was the extension of the survey of Grinnell Land (which he had begun in 1854) from latitude 80° to latitude $82^{\circ} 45'$, culminating in a promontory which he named Cape Union, little imagining at the time, the peculiar significance of the name, for this was in May, 1861, when the Union, quite unknown to him, was threatened and civil war had really been inaugurated by the bombardment of Fort Sumter.

The shores of this land were found to be bathed by the open Polar Sea, and the further progress of the explorer was prevented by the

water, for since the journey had been made with dog sledge from the winter-quarters at Port Foulke, there were no means at hand of navigating it. The furthest point reached was nearer to the North Pole than had ever been attained before by any explorer except Sir Edward Parry; and further than any one had ever reached by land. Thus had Dr. Hayes planted his country's flag upon the most northerly known land of the globe.

The history of this spirited journey, which occupied sixty days and resulted so triumphantly—made over interminable ridges of hummocked ice and through deep snows, while the temperature was sometimes as low as 60° and even 68° below zero, while sledges, dogs, and men were continually breaking down under the distressing labor, while the food by day was scant and the sleep by night was in a snow hut—reads, as has been aptly observed by a London review, more like some tale of wild romance than the simple statement of fact. The entire distance traveled was estimated at 1,300 miles. On setting out, the party numbered twelve persons; but all of them except one, Mr. George F. Knorr, were sent back, or were finally left behind, owing to their utter inability to further continue their laborious march after their resolute leader. To convey an idea of the nature of the traveling, it is only necessary to state that the party was once detained fourteen days in making only forty miles.

We can well understand the emotions of the explorer as he stood upon the land he had discovered and looked out upon the open water before him, which he confidently believed extended to the Pole, and which, being without a boat, he was unable to traverse. He writes in his narrative, evidently with much feeling: "I quit the place with reluctance. It possessed a fascination for me, and it was with no ordinary emotions that I contemplated my situation, with one solitary companion, in that hitherto untrodden desert."

For this important achievement Dr. Hayes has received the most distinguished honors that can be bestowed upon a geographical explorer, among the most conspicuous being the diploma of honor-

ary membership of the Royal Geographical Societies of Berlin and Italy; the Patrons' Medal of the Royal Geographical Society of London, for 1867; the Grand Medal of the Geographical Society of Paris, 1868, besides other evidences of distinguished appreciation, not least among which may be reckoned one possessing at this time something of mournful and melancholy interest,—the cross of officer of the Order of Guadalupe, sent him by the accomplished gentleman and unfortunate emperor, Maximilian of Mexico. Nor has the American Geographical Society been behind its sister associations of foreign countries in contributing, by resolution, their acknowledgments to one who had done so much to make American enterprise and character respected abroad. •

The expedition was unfortunate in one especial particular—in the circumstance that, owing to the unusually heavy ice which was encountered in North Baffin's Bay and Smith Sound, the expedition schooner, *United States*, was badly damaged, and instead therefore of attaining a more northerly position than that of Dr. Kane, as he had expected, Dr. Hayes was forced into a winter harbor considerably to the south, thus necessitating, not only an additional distance over the ice when the sledge journeys came to be made in the spring, but likewise the covering of the entire grounds previously gone over by Dr. Kane before new explorations could be accomplished. Besides this he met with a serious disaster in the death of the greater part of his dogs, upon which he had relied for field service. But notwithstanding these drawbacks most important additions were made to our knowledge as has been already shown.

The crippled condition of Dr. Hayes' vessel unhappily compelled him, after being frozen up in the ice ten months, and absent fifteen, to sail for home in order to refit, and he reached the *United States* in the autumn of 1861 with the intention of returning north to resume his explorations the following spring, little expecting to find the country occupied with a gigantic civil war. Perhaps the most touching of the incidents of Dr. Hayes' narrative is his arrival in Boston, and his first realization of the state of the country which

he had left at peace and in the highest prosperity. The party had, at Halifax, where they put in for repairs (having been almost wrecked by a severe gale off the coast of Labrador), learned something of the state of the country; but when they arrived in Boston Bay their worst fears seemed realized; a heavy fog hid every thing from view and "the night was filled" says the narrative, "with an oppressive gloom. The lights hanging at the mast-heads of the vessels which we passed had the ghastly glimmer of tapers burning in a charnel-house. We saw no vessel moving but our own, and those which lay at anchor appeared like phantom ships floating in the murky air. I never saw the ship's company so lifeless, or so depressed even in times of real danger."

Each man clearly anticipated some personal calamity, and when they reached their anchorage and learned of the battle of Ball's Bluff, which occurred the previous day, in which some of the best regiments of Massachusetts were so fearfully cut to pieces, their worst fears were realized, and "it seemed as if the very air had shrouded itself in mourning for them, and the heavens wept tears for the city's slain."

The terrible reality was now fully realized, and without a moment's loss of time Dr. Hayes, abandoning for the time his darling project of polar exploration, decided upon his course. To quote his own words, "I resolved to postpone the task with which I had charged myself; and I closed as well the cruise as the project by writing a letter to the President, asking for immediate employment in the public service, and offered my schooner to the government for a gun-boat."

But the schooner proved to be too small for the new service in which Dr. Hayes and his crew were desirous of aiding their country. The vessel not being therefore accepted by the government, Dr. Hayes sought duty in a field perhaps better calculated to exhibit his unusual administrative talent, his skill in command, and faculty for organization. The President commissioned him a surgeon of the United States Volunteers, and early in the spring of 1862

he was detailed to construct and organize at Philadelphia a hospital for wounded soldiers, on a scale never before attempted either in civil or military affairs.

The duty was not so congenial to Dr. Hayes' natural disposition as more active service in the field ; but, being ordered to the task, he accepted it with characteristic alacrity, and in two months had constructed a building capable of containing upward of four thousand patients, which, together with the attendants, composed a family of five thousand souls. This command he held until the close of the war, and it is safe to say that his hospital was from first to last the model hospital of the United States Army. His method of administration was generally adopted throughout the service. With Dr. Hayes it was quite a labor of love and patriotism, his personal ambition lying in a very different field ; and a severe labor it was. He was never absent from his post a single day, except upon special service, to which he was occasionally ordered, and no man could possibly have performed his duty more conscientiously or more thoroughly. With a firm hand he held the reins of his large command, and brought every thing to the system and order of clock-work, the result of which was manifested in the unusual low rate of mortality among his patients. Out of nearly thirty thousand who passed under his care, mostly of the worst class of cases from the battle-field, he lost by death less than six hundred.

With the termination of the war, Dr. Hayes' public career ended. He has since occupied himself with literary and scientific pursuits, occasionally lecturing, for which latter, his fine voice, ready delivery, and clear method particularly adapt him. Indeed he has been often heard to say that he never would have commanded an expedition to the Arctic seas had he not assiduously cultivated the art, in which Americans as a people so much excel, of public speaking. His last literary work, without respect to occasional magazine articles on various topics, was a book for boys, entitled "Cast Away in the Cold," which first appeared in *Our Young Folks* magazine, and, as a book, has run through several editions.

From a paper read before the American Geographical Society in November, 1868, detailing the progress of Arctic discovery up to that time, and setting forth his plans for further explorations, we are led to believe that he still contemplates the renewal of the enterprise which the war compelled him to abandon temporarily, as he announced at the time. As he is still on the sunny side of life, let us hope for the sake of science and the country that he may yet adhere to his original resolution. Last year he made a short summer voyage to Greenland, with the view of making some preliminary preparations looking to that end, and to a further exploration of the Greenland glaciers, the results of which have not yet been published.





Geo. M. Curtis

GEORGE M. CURTIS.



AMONG the men who have attained judicial eminence early in life, George M. Curtis, of New York City, is conspicuous. He is now thirty years of age, and though one of the Judges of the Marine Court of the metropolis, he may be regarded as but just entering the field of legal renown. The intellect of the jurist invariably receives its highest development after thirty. And the persistency with which this young Judge studies and cultivates himself, is the best guaranty that he will attain the summit in his profession. Not only does he labor indefatigably in the causes submitted to him for decision, but he burns the midnight oil in the midst of his legal library, fortifying himself with the knowledge of principles and precedents for future use.

This young jurist may be said to possess a Napoleonic mind, and rapidity of decision. He is, indeed, physically like the impetuous Corsican. The resemblance is the subject of frequent comment among friends and strangers. He renders his decisions at times with the promptness and insight of genius. He unquestionably possesses the gift which rendered Peter Caggar, of Albany, so marvelously efficient as a leader in the political arena, viz., the power to read accurately the character of men with whom he is brought in contact. With this talismanic key to the human heart within his grasp, it is difficult for witnesses in his court to deceive or mislead him. He seems to be conscious when falsehood, no matter how sedulously veiled, stands before him.

But his gifts are not exclusively legal. He is a cultured scholar in the realm of history, poetry, and general literature. He has an innate love for military operations, and his military sketches, con-

tributed to the public press, have attracted marked attention from army men. His recent article upon the war between France and Prussia, and its relations to the future of the two empires, was instantly copied into the *Army and Navy Gazette*. He contributes frequently to the press of New York, and his delineations of the turf and the popular sports of the day, are regarded as master-pieces in their way, and exhaustive of the subject. His correspondence from Europe in the summer of 1870, and his letters from the American watering-places, are justly regarded as of the highest literary merit. His political articles are clear, trenchant and powerful. He is also a natural orator, and in the State Legislature was regarded as one of the most brilliant debaters of the day.

He was born on the 20th day of June, 1841, in the State of Massachusetts. At the age of 21, he was admitted to the New York bar. He was elected to the legislature of New York in 1863, and in that session made the admirable defence of Governor Seymour, and his great speech in vindication of the municipal rights of New York City. In May, 1865, he became the Assistant Corporation Attorney of the same city. He was re-elected to the legislature in the fall of that year, and particularly distinguished himself by his able speech upon the "Health Bill." In 1867, his legal abilities had become so universally recognized that he was elected a Judge of the New York Marine Court, and was at the time of his election the youngest man ever chosen to a judicial position in the United States. While practicing at the bar he defended, as an advocate, seven men charged with murder, and appeared in many important civil suits. After him is named the fastest running horse in America.


George M. Curtis is one of the most brilliant conversationalists in the metropolis. No one can be in his society for an hour without realizing the breadth of his intellectual grasp, his culture, and the warmth and energy of his heart and expression.

He is an honor to his adopted State, and a lesson to earnest and studious young lawyers. Doubtless he will enjoy an enviable notoriety when he shall attain his meridian splendor.

HENRY D. COOKE, ESQ.

GOVERNOR OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

We are indebted to the *Washington Sunday Gazette* for the following notice :

 HENRY D. COOKE, of the eminent firm of Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers, and President of the First National Bank of Washington, beloved as a Christian philanthropist, respected as a valuable and worthy citizen, distinguished as a liberal patron of every well-devised plan for the moral and intellectual advancement of the residents of this district, and ever prominent in advancing every movement having for its purpose the permanence and prosperity of the National Capital, was born November 23d, 1826, in the town of Sandusky, Ohio. His distinguished father, the Hon. Elutheros Cooke, was one of the original settlers of that section of the State, and for many years one of its most prominent and influential citizens, and an early and efficient advocate of all enterprises looking to internal improvements, especially in the perfection of plans and projects for building canals and railroads. In connection with Ex-President William Henry Harrison, the Hon. Elutheros Cook organized the first railroad company, and constructed the first thirty miles of railroad ever built west of Schenectady, N. Y., or the Alleghany Mountains. This was the third railroad started in the United States, and it now constitutes a part of a continuous line between Cincinnati and Sandusky, and is known as the Cincinnati, Dayton and Sandusky Railroad.

Mr. Cooke's father was also one of the ablest lawyers in the State of Ohio, pre-eminent as an advocate, and remarkable for his uniform success before a jury. His fame was such that he was fre-

quently called to the assistance of clients living in the adjoining States of Indiana and Kentucky. He also enjoyed the rare and distinguished honor of being admitted to full practice in the courts of Montreal and Quebec. During his public life he was a member of both branches of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, a member of Congress from Ohio, and, as the colleague of Corwin, Stansbury, and other eminent men of Ohio, he held high rank as their peer. As a gentleman of ample resources, he afforded to his children the means of a liberal education, of which the subject of this sketch fully availed himself. He entered Alleghany College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania, in the winter of 1839-40, and remained there two years, and then finished his collegiate course at Transylvania University, Kentucky, graduating and taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts in August, 1854. He graduated with the first honors of his class, one embracing names since distinguished as soldiers and statesmen.

Mr. Cooke, after graduating, entered the law office of his brother, Pitt Cooke, of the firm of Beecher & Cooke. He continued his legal studies in the city of Philadelphia, and while there he was a frequent contributor to the literary journals and magazines of the day, and a contemporary friend of the brilliant and much lamented Joseph C. Neal, remembered as the author of the celebrated *Charcoal Sketches*, and other popular works.

In 1846-7, Mr. Cooke's health being somewhat impaired by severe study and close application, he accepted a position in the consular office of his brother-in-law, the Hon. William G. Morehead, then United States Consul, under the administration of President Polk, at Valparaiso, Chili. Before sailing from Baltimore, Mr. Cooke engaged to correspond regularly with the *United States Gazette*, then edited by Hon. Jos. R. Chandler, and with the *Courier and Enquirer*, then under the editorial management of the late Hon. Henry J. Raymond, and owned by General James Watson Webb. Correspondence from that quarter of the world was at that time very rare, and the pecuniary considerations extended to

Mr. Cooke were of the most liberal nature. In this connection, as subsequent events will show, he was enabled to render the country an important service. While the barque *Hortensia*, in which Mr. Cooke had sailed, was off the Bermudas, it encountered a violent hurricane, was thrown on her beam ends, and with her masts carried away, and her bulwarks stove in, was in a leaky and sinking condition. The buoyant nature of her cargo, however, saved her from sinking, and on the subsidence of the storm, which had lasted for four or five days, jury-masts were rigged, and being in the track of the North-east Trade Winds, the ship carried sail enough to run before the "Trades," which blew the vessel in the direction of the Windward Islands, forming the northern boundary of the Caribbean Sea. They attempted to make the Island of Santa Cruz, but the difficulty of managing the vessel prevented this, but they succeeded in entering the harbor of the Swedish Island of St. Thomas. Here Mr. Cooke was detained over a month before securing a vessel in which to leave the island.

But his active and practical mind did not remain unemployed. Hon. David Naar, of New Jersey, was then our commercial agent at St. Thomas. To Mr. Cooke he suggested the idea of a line of steamers, to run directly from New York to Chagres, thence across the Isthmus up to California and Oregon. Mr. Cooke, fully comprehending the value and importance of these suggestions, gathered in their support many statistics, and through the medium of his correspondence with the *United States Gazette* and the *New York Courier and Enquirer*, he made the idea so feasible and attractive as to arrest the attention of the entire country. At the same time, and subsequently, these valuable facts and figures were embodied in his official dispatches from the Consular Office of Mr. Morehead, at Valparaiso, to the Department of State. The strong and favorable impression made by these dispatches upon the mind of ex-President Buchanan, then Secretary of State, secured for the project his unqualified endorsement, and in the next message of Mr. Polk, then President of the United States, to Congress, he mentioned this pro-

ject for favorable consideration. Congress, entertaining the same views, acted promptly in the matter, and in a little over two years from the date of the original suggestion a steam frigate was built, and a line of steamers were in actual operation from New York to San Francisco, under the auspices of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, of which Howland and Aspinwall were the leading and controlling spirits.

This, it will be recollected, was during the war with Mexico.

In the summer of 1847, Mr. Cooke, as supercargo, visited California in charge of a ship laden with supplies for the United States army, and with general merchandize, and during the two or three succeeding years he devoted himself entirely to commercial pursuits, being engaged in trading between San Francisco and South American ports. The general knowledge possessed by Mr. Cooke, and his power of application in turning this knowledge to the best account, is well illustrated by the fact, for one voyage, being unable to procure a competent ship-master, he successfully navigated the vessel himself.

During the progress of Mr. Cooke's mercantile business on the Pacific coast, finding difficulty in procuring transportation for his merchandize, he purchased the *Kamāhamaha*, a fore-top sail schooner, for his use, and took out the first register ever issued to an American vessel on the Pacific coast.

A most interesting incident in the early California life of Henry D. Cooke, connects him with the history of the first rich specimens of gold that were sent to the United States, in 1848. He was at Monterey, in his schooner, the *Kamāhamaha*, unable to secure a captain and crew for her, because of the attractive power of the gold-mines, which had drawn thither the few settlers and others then temporarily sojourning in that distant land. The American Consul (Mr. Larkin), had brought from the mines the first beautiful specimen of gold, and conceived the plan of sending it at once to Washington, as a present to the then Secretary of State, James Buchanan, in order that the Government might form some idea of

the value of the rich possessions it had just acquired by treaty or purchase, at the conclusion of the Mexican war. Prompted by laudable ambition, Mr. Cooke received from the consul the lump of precious metal, with letters and reports directed to and prepared for the Secretary of State, and taking the command and navigation of the schooner into his own hands, with an insufficient crew, he set sail on the waters of the great Pacific for a port on the coast of Mexico, at which he arrived in safety, and succeeded in forwarding to Washington the first specimen of California gold that reached the National Capital after the discovery of gold in California, in May, 1848.

In commercial enterprises Mr. Cooke was very prosperous, and, toward the close of 1849, he returned to the Atlantic States, and married in Utica, New York, his present wife, the daughter of Dr. Erastus Humphreys, an eminent physician of that city. Mrs. Cooke, sharing the honors won by the high character, rectitude, and business tact of her distinguished husband, has filled her exalted, social position with great dignity and grace, and, governed by profound religious convictions of right and duty, she has made her residence a temple of peace and the home of a refined and elegant hospitality; while to the worthy poor she has been a munificent and generous benefactress.

After the acquisition of a large fortune by steady industry and uniform success, Mr. Cooke's entire means were swept away by losses occasioned by the terrible fires that occurred in San Francisco, and incidental business relations with other sufferers. Although forced to commence again from the foundation, he did so with a cheerful heart, and without the slightest discouragement. He established himself in Philadelphia, assuming charge of the financial department of the *North American and United States Gazette*, then edited and controlled by the Hon. Morton McMichael, and recently Mayor of the city of Philadelphia. Having tendered to him increased pecuniary facilities from Ohio, to take charge of the *Sandusky Gazette*, one of the leading dailies of that State, and

with the view principally of advocating certain railroad enterprises. Mr. Cooke gave up his position in Philadelphia, and removed to Sandusky. His family had a deep interest in the Michigan, Southern, and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, and his advocacy of these vast undertakings proved a great success.

While editing the *Sandusky Register*, Mr. Cooke was chosen one of the Presidential electors for General Fremont, and his popularity was such with all classes that in the election he largely led his ticket. From that time he became a prominent leader in the Republican party, and after repeated solicitations to do so, he accepted the care, control and editorial management of the *Ohio State Journal*, the State organ of the party in Ohio, and a leading journal of the West. Under his management the journal was pecuniarily and politically a success.

When Congress divided the duties of Printer and Binder, the position of Binder for Congress was tendered to and accepted by Mr. Cooke, and its duties were faithfully and acceptably performed. As Mr. Cooke had not intended to remain permanently in journalism, he accepted a position in 1861, in the Banking House of Jay Cooke, & Co., of which his brother was the senior member, and in connection with that able financier, Mr. Fahnestock, took charge of the banking house of that firm in the city of Washington.

In the summer of 1864 Mr. Cooke went abroad. Whilst in Europe he visited the different financial centres, and was successful in his efforts to enlist the efforts of bankers and capitalists in the loans of the United States, which were then being largely and enthusiastically subscribed for by our citizens, through the energetic and successful agency of Jay Cooke, the able and popular financier and banker. The influence and information communicated through Mr. Henry D. Cooke went very far towards determining the favorable consideration which was subsequently given to his practical suggestions, and American bonds became popular, thereby securing the confidence and a ready market in the financial and commercial

marts, and prompt sales among the moneyed men and the masses of the people of the Old World.

From this epoch in the active and useful career of Henry D. Cooke up to the present time, all the residents of the District of Columbia are perfectly familiar. They look back upon the association here with many pleasant recollections of his noble works, his generous deeds as a citizen, and his splendid charities. His life has been so even, so just, so consistent with every high sentiment of Christianity, patriotism, and honor, that he has secured the genuine respect of the community, the unfaltering devotion of friends, and the constant prayers of the thoughtful and the good.

By this great moral achievement, rather than in his brilliant success as one of the confidential and principal agents of the Government in speedily effecting the gigantic war loan; rather than in his skill and enterprise in pushing forward to rapid completion the Washington and Georgetown Passenger Railway, and his administration of the road as its first president; rather than in his organization and vice-presidency of the powerful National Life Insurance Company, chartered in 1868; rather than in his daily control of millions of his own, and millions of the funds of other people, the sterling qualities of the mind and character of Mr. Cooke are revealed.

Monday, the 27th day of February, 1871, Henry D. Cooke was appointed by the President of the United States, Governor of the District of Columbia, and this appointment was unanimously confirmed by the Senate, without reference to a committee. Action of this nature is the highest and most flattering expression of esteem and confidence the Senate can make, and we think it is the first time in the history of nominations to that body, unless one of its own number. *In this case the office sought the man*, something in these days of moral and political obliquity. It is a remarkable fact, and in this biographical sketch it should be recorded that the elevation of Mr. Cooke to this office gives universal satisfaction.

The *Sunday Gazette* of March 5th, 1871, refers to Gov. Cooke in the following complimentary editorial ;

"Our readers will feel gratified to-day in reading the interesting biographical sketch of the Hon. Henry D. Cooke, the first Governor of the District of Columbia. It has ever been the policy of the *Sunday Gazette* to commend, without distinction of party, public men and public acts that have the endorsement of the people, and in this connection we sincerely extend to the President of the United States the sincerest congratulations of this community upon his wisdom and his discretion in making this eminently judicious appointment.

"With a thorough, conscientious regard for the best, the permanent, the vital interests of this District, Governor Cooke will proceed to the discharge of his difficult and delicate duties. Let him be handsomely and cordially supported."

In his religious sentiments Mr. Cooke is a devoted Episcopalian. Grace Church, Georgetown, Rev. J. Eastman Brown, Rector, was built and presented for free use by Mr. Cooke. His family are regular communicants at St. John's Episcopal Church, Rev. A. B. Atkins, Rector. To Mr. Cooke the Young Men's Christian Association of this city are mainly indebted for their elegant building on Ninth and D Streets, whose beautiful and imposing architecture will long be a pride of the city. We should be glad to dwell for a long time upon the many pleasant incidents and peculiar traits personally known to us in the life and character of Mr. Cooke, and to draw from them those useful lessons for the young, which they so abundantly afford, but our limits in this sketch hardly permit it. His whole life, however, reveals the fact that he regards his business prosperity as a dispensation of an All-wise Being, and that he has not been made proud by wealth, nor been depressed by misfortune ; and that with his mind and heart constantly fixed on the Infinite Source of all good, he has obeyed the admonition, "SEEK YE FIRST THE KINGDOM OF GOD AND HIS RIGHTEOUSNESS."



Edw. A. Lyman

THOS. BARBOUR BRYAN,



He stands prominent among the young and representative men of the West, owes his proud position not so much to the adventitious circumstances of birth, as to the possession and cultivation of such qualities as ensure respect and success.

Born in Alexandria, Va., Dec. 22, 1828, of most honorable though not wealthy parentage, Mr. Bryan early learned the lesson of self-reliance. He graduated in the law department of Harvard University in 1848, where, to a considerable extent, his educational expenses were defrayed by the use of his pen in contributing both original and translated matter to the Northern press, and in editing a grammar in the German tongue, which became deservedly popular, and is still published by Appleton & Co.

On leaving Cambridge Mr. Bryan entered upon the practice of his profession, soon won success and formed, though still quite young, a full partnership with Judge Samuel Hart, then an eminent jurist at the Cincinnati bar. About that time he married, and two years subsequently was tempted to Chicago—the then rising star among Western cities—the very field in which to call into play and develop Mr. Bryan's peculiar talents and qualities of head and heart.

We find in a recent work written and published during Mr. Bryan's absence in Europe, a biographical sketch, from which we make the following extract: "Mr. Bryan, it is safe to say, has more warm personal friends than any other prominent citizen of Chicago. From the time of his first arrival here, he has been a leader in all good works—an ever liberal friend of the poor, favorable to every public enterprise that was calculated to benefit the city, and ensure the

welfare of the community. A champion of progress, a patron of art and popular education, and an exemplar of human refinement and Christian magnanimity and charity, he combines in himself those noble and commendable qualities of heart and soul which make up the true 'Christian gentleman.'"

But it was chiefly during the great rebellion that Mr. Bryan attained prominence as a patriot and an orator. "From the first boom of Fort Sumter's guns," says another publication, "he has been for his country *first, last, always*, and has contributed the utmost efforts of mind and means to that great cause the 'Union, one and indivisible.'"

Mr. Bryan was chosen to deliver the welcome address to Douglas in behalf of all parties in Chicago, on the occasion of the great ovation to that statesman, on his return from Washington, after his noble declarations of support to President Lincoln in the effort to enforce obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the Union. This was the last public reception extended to Douglas, as he died within a month afterward, and both the address to the Senator and his utterances in response, were conceived in the spirit of loftiest patriotism.

Mr. Bryan's executive talent has been practically shown in various enterprises in Chicago, both public and private, as in the instance of that beautiful rural cemetery "Graceland," established by him—the Soldiers' Home which he was mainly instrumental in founding, and of which he is President—the last great Sanitary Fair of which he was also the efficient executive officer, and of many other kindred and successful undertakings.

Since Mr. Bryan's return from Europe, where he passed several years, he has resided mainly in Washington, retaining, however, his summer residence near Chicago, the less rigorous climate of the former city being one of its chief attractions.

At the election in Illinois, in 1869, for the State Constitutional Convention, (held in Mr. Bryan's absence from the State and entirely without his knowledge) he was declared by the Board of Censors duly elected, and a commission was accordingly issued to

him by the Governor, but upon learning that, in the exciting campaign which had been held, the vote had been very close, (mere local questions, neither personal nor political considerations being involved,) and that his election resulted from the accident of certain irregularities in the votes for the other candidate, he promptly declined to accept a seat in the Convention, concluding his letter of declination with this declaration :

"I know full well that this decision will be subject to the animadversion of some of my constituents and friends, whose zeal is ardently enlisted in the present county controversy ; but I insist that there *ought* to be honesty even in politics, and my course would be precisely the same were the position surrendered ten times as exalted.

Let the *right* prevail.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25, 1869.

THOS. B. BRYAN.

Among the many published speeches of Mr. Bryan delivered in the West, none perhaps has elicited more general and eulogistic notice of the press, than his address to the regiment of the Young Men's Christian Association, when departing for the war, and as its spirit and counsel are admirable for the guidance generally of young men, for whose stimulus to action and honorable effort this work is largely designed, we append the following extract with the introductory words of the paper from which we quote :

TRUTHFUL AND BEAUTIFUL WORDS.

"Below we give an extract from the remarks made by Hon. T B. Bryan, to a regiment just departing for the field. They ought to be stamped indelibly upon the mind of every soldier. They would become sharp swords of truth standing at the gateway of every one's Eden, guarding it with zealous care, and directing the true way of life.

"Of all the strength and impetus given to the cause by Mr. Bryan—which has been well nigh all his strength and time and princely of his means, since the war begun—he has done the cause no greater

good than now, by uttering these notes of warning. They are of fire of truth, and are appreciated because so much demanded. Verily, the friend of the soldier will be remembered by him not the loss for this cluding :

" After several years of daily intercourse with soldiers, in whom as a body I entertain the liveliest interest, I may, perhaps, as a fellow-townsmen, who is specially proud of you, and of all Chicago's noble sons in the army, be indulged in a word or two of affectionate moral warning. The most of you are for the first time about to be initiated into the mysteries of war. Resolve in advance that it shall not prove to you a school of vice. Show to those whose cowardice or treachery would fain have dissuaded you from enlisting, that in donning the blue coat you do not doff the gentleman. Keep the lips pure, that no blasphemy go out, nor vile whiskey in. Use as much powder as you please against the enemy, but do not spout fire and brimstone among your friends. When the stomach is diseased the breath is offensive; let not the character of your speech indicate foulness of heart. 'Hard tack' may not be luxurious diet, but a mess of curses and vulgarity is infinitely more unwholesome, and to all but vitiated appetites, greatly more unpalatable. Station a sentinel about the citadel of your virtue, and let not licentiousness be your camp divinity. Remember that courage is not a quality of mushroom growth, and that godliness is the surest antidote to dread of bombs and bullets. Let virtue, therefore, be your morning star, and even amid the gleam of swords it will shine benignantly upon you. Choose conscience as your safest counsellor, and never be deaf to its 'still, small voice,' even amid the clang of arms and the thunders of artillery. If obedience to officers be enjoined as a just requirement of military discipline, how infinitely more imperative should be obedience to the behests of Him who holdeth supreme command, as the Lord of Hosts. Repose a loving confidence in Him, for in His hand is the thread of your lives—to be at His pleas are strengthened—or cut in twain. In whatever conflicts you may be engaged, remember always that the greatest of all triumphs is

the victory over sin, the most priceless of all gains is the gain of eternal blessedness."

Were these noble sentiments more generally inculcated by our public speakers, and observed by the young men of the land, to how many of them might be applicable a judgment like that recorded by an able writer of the subject of this sketch, in these words: "Of Mr. Bryan it is hardly necessary to speak. There is the man, and he *is* a man *all over*. Look at him, scrutinize him closely, critically, in a fault-finding, flaw-picking spirit if you wish. On the pages of his clear, noble, spotless, private life, we defy you to point out a single stain or blemish. His position as a public man is the natural sequence, outgrowth and consistent development of that well known character for honor, integrity, and manly dignity."



Walter L. Wroughton

WALTER L. LIVINGSTON.



F the many families whose names are conspicuous in the annals of the State of New York, there are none more distinguished than that of the Livingstons. It ranks with the Washingtons, Fairfaxes, Randolphs, Adamses, Masons, and others which held prominent positions in Colonial days, and is remarkable for the number of distinguished men it has produced. The founder of the American family was Robert Livingston, first Lord of the Manor of Livingston, who emigrated to this country from Scotland, in 1672. He received a royal patent for a large tract of land on the Hudson, extending in the interior a distance of twenty or thirty miles. In the colony he held many important positions under the crown. Among his descendants, whose names are familiar to every student of our history, were the celebrated chancellor, Robert R. Livingston, one of the Committee for drawing up the Declaration of Independence; William, who was Governor of New Jersey twenty-six years; and Edward, who became a Senator in Congress, Secretary of State, and Minister to France.

The subject of this sketch, is a descendant of Robert, and the second son of Henry W. Livingston, and of Caroline Depau, one of the daughters of Francis Depau, who was a distinguished merchant of New York City in his day. On his mother's side, he is a great-grandson of Admiral Count de Grasse, who commanded the French fleet that contributed so much to the cause of the Colonists, during the revolutionary war, and whose defeat of the English fleet off the coast of Virginia enabled Washington to completely hem in the British forces, under Lord Cornwallis, and finally compel its surrender. For his services during the Revolution, Count de Grasse

received from Congress a special vote of thanks, and a present of two field pieces of ordnance.

Walter L. Livingston, the gentleman whose name heads this article, was born in the City of New York, on Broadway, near Franklin Street, on the 21st day of December, 1830. The family were then residing in the country, and at his father's residence in Columbia County he spent the earliest years of his childhood. Here his father owned a large part of the tract of land, famous in our history as the old Livingston Manor. While a child, he was taken to Europe by his parents, and there he was principally educated—partly at the Jesuit College at Fribourg, in Switzerland, and partly at the College of Juilly, near Paris. To his ancestry on his mother's side is to be attributed his being a member of the Catholic Church, his father's family being Episcopalian.

In his youth he made several trips to and from Europe, and shortly after his final return home, after the completion of his studies, he determined to embrace the profession of the law. Accordingly, he entered the office of the Hon. Francis B. Cutting, and remained there until he became a student in the law offices of Messrs. Sutherland and Monell, both of whom are now judges—Sutherland of the Supreme Court of New York, and Monell of the Superior Court of the same State. Under these gentlemen he finished his legal course, and was in due time admitted to practice. In May, 1852, soon after his admission, he opened a law office at No. 72 Wall Street, and it was there that Sigismund Kauffman, who is now widely known at the bar and in politics, studied law with him. Mr. Livingston encountered the usual obstacles which young practitioners meet with on the threshold of their careers; for although he possessed a large and influential circle of acquaintances in New York, professional business was secured only by labor and perseverance.

In 1857, he married Miss Coster, the eldest daughter of Washington Coster, of New York City, and four years later, he moved with his family to Brooklyn, where, at 92 Hewes Street, he has ever since resided. Before he had been long in the city, the active part

He took in politics made him prominent and popular, and for a number of years he was an influential member of the Democratic General Committee of Kings County. He was not, however, an aspirant to office; but in 1867, the very marked compliment to his legal abilities was paid him, in his nomination as one of the four candidates of the Democracy from his Senatorial District to the Constitutional Convention of the State of New York. He was, with his three colleagues elected by a handsome majority. One of the candidates on the opposing ticket was the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, for whose election great efforts were made, the occasion being his first candidature for public office.

The record of the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention shows that Mr. Livingston took an active and important part in the various measures submitted. He joined in the debates on the judiciary article, in relation to the powers of the Legislature; on the article relating to the bill of rights; on the question of suffrage, etc. He was a member of the Special Committee on the Adulteration and Sale of Spirituous Liquors, and also a member of the Committee on Charities. He introduced among others a resolution providing that all laws relating to the elective franchise should be uniform throughout the State, which was reported from the Committee on Suffrage by the Chairman, Horace Greeley. He also secured the passage of a resolution prohibiting the construction of a railroad within any town or incorporated village without the consent of the local authorities, and without the consent of the owners of at least one-third (in value) of the property affected; and in case the consent of such property owners could not be obtained, the authority of the General Term of the Supreme Court of the district in which the road was to be located was declared necessary—the consent and authority to be obtained in such manner as the Legislature should provide, by a general law.

When the Committee on the Adulteration and Sale of Spirituous Liquors submitted their report, they were found to be equally divided, the Republican members of it reported in favor of conferring

upon the Legislature authority to pass laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, while the Democratic members reported in favor of prohibiting the Legislature from passing any law forbidding the manufacture and sale of distilled and fermented liquors and wines, but permitting it to regulate the traffic by laws having uniform operation throughout the State. On this question Mr. Livingston sided with his Democratic colleagues; and when the matter was brought before the Convention, he delivered an able speech upon it. The subject was one of great importance to the people of the Metropolitan City of New York, not only as involving their commercial interests, but also as affecting long established rights and privileges. Although a friend of the temperance cause, Mr. Livingston opposed everything in sumptuary legislation, believing that it was harsh and oppressive, without attaining its object. In the speech referred to, he said :

“MR. PRESIDENT:—I trust that the Convention will reconsider the vote by which the article recommended in the report printed as that of the majority of the Committee on the Sale of Liquors was rejected, and that upon further reflection, the article itself will be adopted, for the following reasons, which I will state as briefly as possible. In my opinion, the Legislature should be denied the right to prohibit absolutely the manufacture or sale of wines and liquors, because such prohibition violates all the principles of our system of government and of sound legislation, and however much we may condemn the vice of intoxication, however desirous we may be to contribute to its suppression by all proper and legitimate means, we should be unwilling to attain that end at a sacrifice of a cardinal principle of justice and liberty. In this country, the law should leave to the individual all the liberty, not strictly inconsistent with the good order and safety of society. * * * It is a well established principle of good government, that ‘laws should never be passed forbidding acts which, in the opinion of a large proportion of the educated members of the community, are in themselves innocent.’ Now, it will not be seriously claimed, that the manufacture or sale of wine and liquor,

under proper regulations, is immoral. These articles enter largely into the commerce of the world ; they are recognized as the legitimate subject of traffic by the laws of the United States. Their use as a beverage has been sanctioned, from time immemorial, by the practice of all civilized nations, and so far at least as wine is concerned, by the teachings of the Holy Scriptures."

Continuing, Mr. Livingston referred to a case recited by Wendell Philipps, of a man in Maine, who, though trying to be a disciple of temperance, could not resist the temptation of getting liquor ; whereupon his friends, under the prohibitory law, procured a writ and closed up all the liquor shops in the town. "I cannot, for one, subscribe to the soundness of such a principle of legislation." After quoting from several authorities, to prove that the prohibition of the sale of liquor is, to use the language of John Stuart Mill, a "gross usurpation upon the liberty of private life," he went on :

"It is quite true, however, that the sale of liquor, under certain circumstances, may become a wrong ; such, for instance, as the sale of strong drinks to a child, or to a person known to be an habitual drunkard, and I am not contending that the Legislature should not have the power to prohibit such sales ; on the contrary, the proposed article gives that right to the Legislature. But I do insist that the existence of such abuses is no more an argument in favor of the absolute prohibition of the sale of liquor, than is the fact that tobacco is frequently sold to children of tender years an argument in favor of the prohibition of the sale of that article. But it is said that the Legislature should not be restrained on this subject, because it represents the popular will, and therefore will not pass a prohibitory law unless the majority of the people demand it. This argument assumes that the minority have no rights which the majority are bound to respect, and might with equal force be applied to the other numerous restrictions upon the powers of the Legislature to be found in other parts of the Constitution.

"There is no provision made for submitting the law to the direct voté of the people, or for requiring that it should be passed at two

successive sessions of the Legislature before it shall become operative, and without some such check, the experience of the past teaches us that a mere impulse of the people may become the law of the land. The distinguished Chairman of the Committee also tells us, in his report, that 'this power (of prohibition) in the hands of the Legislature can only be exercised when the people shall direct, by such an expression of popular will as shall leave no doubt of the duty of the servant, that popular will suggests the law and demands its enforcement.' And he then adds, with more confidence, I confess, than I have in the readiness of the minority to yield to the wishes of the majority, however exacting and unjust: 'It is the people who will then act, and the people are the government to which every good citizen will yield a pleasant obedience.' Does my distinguished friend consider that this power will be any the more safe in the hands of the Legislature, because it can only be exercised at the command of the majority? If, in his opinion, the will of the people should be respected on all occasions, why did he not raise his eloquent voice in condemnation of the article on the bill of rights, which was discussed in this Convention immediately previous to the consideration of his own report, and in which we find almost as many checks upon the powers of the Legislature as there are sections in the article? M. de Tocqueville says, in his work on democracy in America, 'I regard as impious and detestable the maxim that in matters of government the majority of a people have the right to do everything.' And a little further on he says: 'What then is a majority, taken collectively, but an individual having opinions, and most often interests, opposed to another individual called the minority. If, then, you admit that a man invested with unlimited power can abuse it to the injury of his adversaries, why do you not admit the same thing in regard to a majority. In coming together, have men changed their nature? Have they become more patient under provocation, in becoming stronger? For my part, I cannot believe it, and the power to do everything, which I refuse to a single individual, I will never give to a number of them.' * * * * 'And

what is the most repulsive to me in America, is not the extreme liberty that prevails there, but the little security to be found against tyranny.' What I now ask of this Convention, is to hold the shield of the Constitution over the minority, in order to protect it against the tyranny of the majority, on this subject of total abstinence. The article now under discussion does not propose to strip the majority of any of its just rights. It leaves to the Legislature full authority to suppress the abuse, without prohibiting the use, of intoxicating beverages, and in my judgment, this is all the power that the Legislature should properly exercise over the subject, for it is the abuse alone that is reprehensible. But it is said that this concession to the Legislature of the right to regulate the sale of liquor grants the whole argument in favor of total prohibition. Says Wendell Phillips: 'Governor Andrews grants the whole argument, when he talks license, for he grants that society has a right to put its hand upon drink.' Well, Mr. President, is there no difference between regulation and prohibition? To my mind the distinction is marked; in fact, those two words convey ideas totally inconsistent with each other. Prohibition destroys the right to sell liquor, and as a necessary consequence, to a great extent, the right to use it as a beverage; while regulation, on the contrary, implies the existence of the right both to sell and to use it, for it is the sale and the use of that article that is to be the subject of regulation. How, then, can it be said that the concession to the Legislature of a power which recognizes the right to do a certain thing, is identical in principle with the grant of authority to prohibit and to destroy altogether such right? As well might it be argued that the right to license hotel keepers implies the authority to shut up all the hotels in the State, or that the right to license marriages, in those countries where it exists, admits the power to prohibit matrimony.

"Butchers, for instance, are licensed to sell meat. Is not that a substance both useful and healthful? Is it not an article which involves no harm and no danger? Many other innocent and harmless occupations cannot be pursued without a license. Our Revised Stat-

may prohibit any person from travelling from place to place, within this State, for the purpose of carrying, to sell or exposing to sale, any goods, wares or merchandise, of the growth, produce or manufacture of any foreign country, unless he shall have obtained a license as a hawker and peddler in the manner (lawen directed). The law of 1843 authorizes licenses to keep taverns to be granted, without including a license to sell strong and spirituous liquors, or wines, or alcoholic drinks; and persons without a license are prohibited from putting up a sign indicating that they keep a tavern, under penalty of one dollar and twenty-five cents for every day such sign shall be kept up. Many other instances could be cited if necessary, and I recollect having, several years ago, seen in the newspapers that a man had been arrested in New Haven for having sold tickets of admission to Mr. Dickens' readings without first having obtained a license to do so. That there exists a distinction between regulation and prohibition does not admit of a doubt.

"Mr. President, I am in favor of denying to the Legislature the right to pass a prohibitory law, because experience teaches us that it will remain a dead letter in those localities where it is considered by its advocates to be most needed. I refer to the cities of the State. I fully agree with the distinguished Chairman of the Committee when he says:

"In my opinion, laws enacted in advance of public opinion are worse than dead letters; they countenance disrespect for laws, the observance of which are absolutely necessary for the security of life and property. All success of laws are the public mind; all salutary enactments are the public will; all attempts of restraint are but rebuffs against the throbbing impulses of the American heart."

"But, sir, it is the public opinion of the great part of the State which will be most affected by the operation of the contemplated law that should be consulted. The fact that public opinion in the rural districts is in favor of a law very universally pronounced and deemed oppressive in the large cities of the State, lends no aid whatever to its enforcement in those cities. The history of the agitation in Eng-

land on this subject touches us the rule of any measure which is not upheld by the moral sentiment of the people affected by it."

Mr. Livingston here gave a brief account of the famous attempt made in England, in 1736, to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors, bers favorable to the temperance cause will not object to it, for, at most of the temperance meetings which have been recently held, resolutions have been passed demanding that the distinction which has been made on this subject between the metropolitan district and the rest of the State should be abolished, by extending over the entire State the excise law now in existence in that district. Nor will any objection come from the members representing the cities of the State, for whatever distinction has been heretofore made, has always been to the disadvantage of their constituents. If there is any opposition then to the proposition, it must be limited to the members from the rural districts who are not particularly in favor of the temperance movement; and I respectfully submit, sir, that it can only spring from the fear that the regulations connected with the sale and use of liquors, which they are willing to have enforced in certain parts of the State, will be extended to those localities which they represent. Why should any distinction be made on this subject of excise between the different parts of the State? Is there any reason why a man who takes over his bar fifty dollars a day in the city of New York, should pay a higher license fee than the man whose bar-room in a country tavern will yield the same profit? Is there any reason why liquors should be sold after twelve o'clock at night in one place any more than in another? Is there any reason why a man of bad moral character should be allowed to sell liquor in the country and not in the city? Is there any reason why liquor should not be sold to a child, for his own use, or to a habitual drunkard in one part of the State, which will not apply to the sale of liquor to such persons everywhere throughout the State? Is there any reason why liquor should be sold on Sunday in one part of the State and not in another? If there is then no reason why any distinction should be made in any of these respects between the different parts of the

State, what possible objection can there be to compel the Legislature to make the law uniform? It has been urged, however, in answer to this proposition, that the means required to enforce the laws in the cities are different from those necessary for the same purpose in the and the utter failure that it met with. He then proceeded to describe the failures which have attended all efforts at prohibition. Governor Andrews of Massachusetts had declared that "prohibition has really existed in New England only in name." In Sweden, where it is forbidden by law to give, and more explicitly to sell, spirituous liquors to a specified class, drinking, according to Allison, is universal. The attempt to enforce total abstinence from drink by legislation is opposed by some of the most earnest advocates of the temperance cause. Mr. Livingston continued as follows:

"Mr. President, I would not intentionally say anything in extenuation of the evils of intoxication; nor would I ever oppose any effort to instil the virtue of temperance in the people by religious and moral training. I will go further, and say that I should like to see the temperance men a little more practical than they are for the success of their own cause.

"I would be pleased to see them inclined to adopt measures which, in my opinion, would promote the cause of temperance without interfering in the least with the rights of any one, and without violating any principle; such, for instance, as the introduction into general use, at cheap rates, of light wines, which would soon replace, to a great extent, the less agreeable but stronger spirituous liquors; and in this connection, I will state, without fear of contradiction, that the introduction of lager beer in this country by our German population has proved a great benefit to the cause of temperance."

On this subject he quoted from an article published in the *Edinburgh Review*, demonstrating the benefit to the temperance cause in England which had been derived from the commercial treaty with France, whereby wines were admitted almost free from duty. He ended this able speech by saying:

"Before concluding my remarks, I desire to say one word in rela-

tion to that provision in the proposed article which requires that the laws regulating the sale of liquor, should be uniform in their operation throughout the State. I am surprised that a proposition so fair and just should meet with opposition in this body. Surely, the men-country. Granting this argument, a little reflection will convince the members of this body that it offers no objection whatever to a uniform law on this subject. It is founded upon the erroneous idea that the uniformity of a law depends upon the persons who are charged with its execution, and not upon the acts which it prohibits or authorizes. If the argument is worth anything, it proves that the election laws, and the laws against murder, manslaughter, arson, burglary, larceny, assault and battery, and many other crimes, should not be uniform in their operation. In fact, that no uniform laws should be passed at all, on any subject. Nothing further is needed to show the weakness of this objection, and I will not trespass any longer on the patience of the Convention. I have discussed the article in question at some length, and I have stated, as clearly as I know how to do it, my objections to leaving the power of prohibition with the Legislature. I warn the Convention not to treat this matter as though no danger of a prohibitory law was to be apprehended. Its advocates are in earnest, and they do not conceal the hopes they entertain of succeeding again as they did in 1857. If the members of the Convention can see no reason why such a law should not be enacted, then let them reject the proposed article; but if, on the contrary, they agree with the views I have expressed, then let them not imagine that the passage of such an act is improbable that no guaranty against it is required in the Constitution."

As a member of the Committee on Charities, of which the Hon. Erastus Brooks was the chairman, Mr. Livingston made a minority report to the Convention, disagreeing with the report of the majority. This latter urged that the State should be absolutely prohibited from making any donations to charitable institutions which were religious or sectarian, or a majority of whose managers were of one religious denomination. This proposition was opposed by Mr. Livingston,

who pointed out the injuries which would result from its adoption, and insisted that it would be far better to prohibit the State from making donations to any private charitable institution, than to exclude only such as might be considered religious or sectarian. The true rule, he maintained, was to open the door to all on equal terms, or to close it to *all* without distinction.


On his return from the Constitutional Convention, the subject of this sketch resumed the practice of law, and during the same year he was spoken of for the position of Comptroller of the City of Brooklyn; and it was generally believed that he could have obtained the nomination of the Democracy for the office, had he desired it. He was one of the original signers of the call for the organization of the Bar Association, of which he is, at the present writing, a prominent member.

Mr. Livingston is a gentleman of commanding and impressive appearance. Physically he is a man of large proportions, being over six feet in height. Socially, he is warm and ardent, most affable and conversational in the company of others, and at home is devoted to his family, in the midst of whom he dispenses his hospitality to his friends and acquaintances with all the heartiness and generosity which are the characteristics of his family, and which he possesses to an eminent degree.



Ed. Parker

ELY S. PARKER.

 It was the general belief not many years ago, and even to-day the opinion is still held by a majority of our people, that the Indians of this continent were incapable of attaining to the high state of civilization which has made the white man master of the world. Numerous theories are promulgated in support of this idea, and certainly the history of our Aborigines seemed to give color to what was nothing more than a popular fallacy. Centuries of rule have failed to elevate the Indians to the position of the whites. They flee from civilization, apparently preferring the wild life of the plains to the ease and comforts of modern christian society. And yet, we have in General Ely S. Parker, the present United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the most indisputable evidence of the capacity of the Indian, not only for receiving and practicing all the virtues and arts of civilization, but for rising above the masses and distinguishing himself for the culture of his intellect, and for his administrative abilities.

General Parker is a full-blooded Indian, of the Seneca tribe. There are but few persons familiar with the history of this country who are unacquainted with the Senecas and Iroquois. They have a page in the annals of the Republic ; they have been immortalized in poetry and romance. Of this once powerful and heroic tribe, but a small remnant remains. The false policy pursued by our government toward the red men have almost exterminated them, and General Parker is only one of a handful of warriors. Singu-

lately enough, while so many families of the Senecas and Iroquois have become extinct, the most celebrated of them all is still represented in the land of the living. The subject of this sketch is a grandson, on his mother's side, of the famous and noble Red Jacket, whose career, in the early days of the Republic, form an interesting part of our history. The great silver medal presented by Washington to Red Jacket in 1792, as a token of his friendship and esteem, is now in possession of General Parker. It is a most interesting historic relic, and is cherished with great care. The medal was engraved by Rittenhouse. On one side are full-length figures of the two chiefs—Red Jacket, in the costume of his people, presenting the pipe of peace, and Washington, with his right hand extended, as if in the act of receiving it; on the other side the date, 1792.

Born in Genesee County, in the State of New York, in 1828, General Parker, whose Indian name is *Donchorgontah*, displayed in early youth a keen desire for intellectual culture, differing in this respect from the majority of his people. At the Baptist Indian Missionary School he received a plain education, outstripping all the other scholars by the rapidity with which he learned. His zeal in his studies were remarkable, and it soon became apparent that he was marking out for himself a pathway through life, leading to honor and renown. The education he received at school did not satisfy him. At the age of fourteen years he entered the Academy of Yates, remaining there less than two years, at the end of which he went to Cayuga Academy in Cayuga County, and studied there for nearly a year. His academical course was not quite complete when he was summoned by his people to accompany a delegation of Chiefs to Washington, for the purpose of transacting important business connected with the land reservation of his nation. The part he took in the transactions which followed were important, and launched him fully into public life. He did not return to the Academy, but remained in Washington for some time, devoting his

leisure time to cultivating his mind, and adding to his stock of literary acquirements.

It had always been the desire of General Parker to embrace the legal profession, and accordingly in 1847 he entered the law office of Angel & Rice, at Ellicottville, New York, where he remained some two years. But when he had nearly completed his legal studies, he discovered that an obstacle lay in his path which he could not surmount. The then existing rules of the Supreme Court of the State prohibited any but white male citizens practicing law in the several courts. General Parker was not a white man—he was not even recognized as a citizen, we believe—hence he was ineligible to become a lawyer. It was a singular position for a man to hold, who was *par excellence* an American of Americans, a man whose ancestors were powerful chiefs of powerful nations who were the original masters of this great republic. Doubtless had the idea ever entered the minds of the judges that an Indian would present himself for admission to the bar, they would have so modified their rules as to make him eligible. There never existed any political prejudice against the red-skinned people. One of the most aristocratic families of Virginia boasts to-day of descent from the famous Pocahontas. In fact, all that white men ever urged against the Indian was that he was intractable and bloodthirsty; that it was impossible to christianize or civilize him.

Finding that it was impossible for him to become a lawyer, the young man sadly but wisely abandoned his legal studies and looked around him for some honorable employment in which he would have a chance of gaining distinction. It was not long before he discovered that other and equally promising professions were open to him. In a subordinate capacity he accompanied an engineering party engaged on the Genesee Valley Canal, and in the course of his labors learned the rudiments of engineering. In 1850 he was transferred to the office of the State Engineer at Rochester, New York. Here he remained five years, acquiring a thorough knowledge of his

profession, and by the end of the time named, exhibiting such marked ability and proficiency, that he was appointed to the position of Acting Resident Engineer on the Rochester section of the Erie Canal before he left that city. He resigned to accept a more lucrative position on the Chesapeake and Albemarle Ship Canal, for which he made all the preliminary surveys, located the route of the canal, and placed it in process of construction. On leaving Virginia, the Hon. M. Guthrie, of Kentucky, then Secretary of the United States Treasury, appointed him Constructing Engineer for the Lighthouse District, composed of Lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior. By this time General Parker had already won reputation as an engineer, and his appointment under the government not only extended his sphere of usefulness, but also gave him a recognized standing in his profession. The skill and assiduity he displayed were appreciated by the authorities. In 1857, Hon. Howell Cobb, of Georgia, Secretary of the Treasury during Buchanan's administration, appointed him superintendent of the construction of a Custom House and Marine Hospital at Galena, Illinois. These works he completed and was then transferred to Dubuque, Iowa. It is likely that at Galena General Parker made the acquaintance of the future conqueror of the rebellion and President of the United States, Ulysses S. Grant, then a plain citizen engaged in the business of a tanner. But even if he did not, it was singular that a few years later, he should be closely associated with the General in the mighty work of putting down the southern confederacy.

We now enter upon another phase of General Parker's public career. His duties at Dubuque were still unfinished when the rebellion burst upon the country. An ardent patriot, he did not hesitate a moment regarding the course he should pursue, but hastened to Washington and tendered his services to the government of the United States. To his grief and mortification they were declined. He then returned to his home in New York, and directed his efforts towards ameliorating and improving the

condition of his people. We should state here that in 1852 he was elected Chief of the Six Nations of Indians, a position he still holds, and one in which he feels a just pride. While engaged in this laudable work, he was surprised in May, 1863, on receiving from President Lincoln an unsolicited commission as Captain and Assistant Adjutant General of the United States Army, together with an order for him to report to the headquarters of the Western Army under General Grant. He joined the Union forces at Vicksburg, Mississippi, which city was then invested, and distinguished himself during the siege. From the west he accompanied the General to Virginia, not holding any recognized position on that officer's staff, but simply as a captain "on duty at headquarters." In 1864, however, after the resignation of Lieut. Col. W. R. Rowley, he was appointed Military Secretary to General Grant, and was promoted to the rank of Lieut. Colonel. He participated in the great campaigns in Virginia, winning imperishable honors by his gallantry and military talent. On the reorganization of the Army, he was retained in the regular service, doing duty on the staff of the General of the army, with the full rank of colonel, to which was added the brevet rank of brigadier-general, and was, at the same time, appointed an aid-de-camp on the staff of General Grant. He was officially present at the surrender of General Lee, and wrote and published a graphic description of that remarkable event.

General Parker remained on the staff of General Grant until after the election of the latter to the Presidency, when he was appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a position he still holds at the present writing. The signal success which has thus far attended his administration of the affairs of his department is not surprising, because his heart is in his work. Civilization and association with white men, honors, such as few men men attain to, have not rendered him forgetful of the fact that he is an Indian. He sees his people yearly diminishing in numbers, and he seeks to prevent their extinguishment, by weaning them from their wild and

savage life to christian society and civilization. Indeed, we may truly say that his whole aim in life has been to benefit his people. If he has sought honors, it has been to prove to the world that there is no civilization too exalted for the Indian to gain. The feeling which actuates him was expressed in eloquent language at a masonic banquet, given in Chicago, in September, 1865. It attracted considerable attention, because it contained the utterances of a man who represented the scanty remnant of a disappearing race. General Parker referred to this fact; he spoke of his struggles in coming to manhood; of the anguish which filled his heart when he saw the Indian race wasting away like the dew before the morning sun. Continuing, and paying a high compliment to the masonic fraternity, of which he is a member, he said :

“I asked myself, ‘Where shall I find a home and sympathy, when our last council fire is extinguished?’ I said, ‘I will knock at the door of masonry, and see if the white race will recognize me, as they had my ancestors when we were strong, and the white man weak. I knocked at the door of the Blue Lodge, and found brotherhood around its altars. I knelt before the great light in the chapter, and found companionship beneath the royal arch. I entered the encampment, and found valiant knights willing to shield me here without regard to race or nation. I went farther: I knelt at the cross of my Saviour, and found christian brotherhood, the crowning charity of the masonic tie. * * I feel assured that when my glass is run out, and I shall follow the footsteps of my departed race, masonic sympathies will cluster around my coffin, and drop in my lonely grave the evergreen acacia, sweet emblem of a better meeting. If my race shall disappear from the continent, I shall have the consoling hope that our memory will not perish. If the deeds of my ancestors shall not live in story, I know that the fact of the Indian’s existence will remain in the names of your lakes and rivers, your towns and cities, and will call up memories which would otherwise be forgotten.”

In this touching language we find the sentiments of a man, proud of the race from which he sprang, and anxious to rescue it from extinction. That he will devote all his energies to improving the condition of the Indians in all parts of the country; that he will endeavor to fill their minds with the noble ideas of civilization which he possesses in so eminent a degree, his past career and his present course fully vouch for. And who is there who will not wish him God speed in a work so grandly humanitarian, so beneficial to our people, so great a gain to christianity?

General Parker has traveled much, and wherever he has been, has attracted attention. He has made numerous speeches, all of which are distinguished for their finished style and elegance of diction, added to that peculiar eloquence, for which the Indian race is noted, and which few white men have been able to employ in their oratory. He is also well and favorably known in literature; the "League of the Iroquois," being the joint production of Morgan and himself. General Parker has written a great deal, and if he has not published much, it has been because of an excessive modesty or sensitiveness, which has made it repugnant to his feelings to appear prominently in the literary world.



M. Wilson

M. C. WILCOX.



M. C. WILCOX was born January 5th, 1832, at Middlebury, Summit County, Ohio. His father was a cabinet manufacturer and furniture dealer, of moderate means, and unable to give his son a higher education than could be obtained in the common schools of the West. At the age of thirteen years his father placed him in his shop to learn the trade, and he soon became an expert in finishing, excelling the workmen in this branch of the business.

The possession of a trade proved of great utility to him, for by this remuneration he was enabled to pursue his studies by night, after the labors of the day were over.

In the winter of 1853 and 1854, he commenced teaching, and continued his school winters, working at his trade summers, until 1857, at which time he entered Alleghany College as a student. During his term at college he was obliged to work at his trade nearly six hours a day as a finisher, in order that he might be able to pursue his course of study successfully.

In 1860 he commenced teaching again. As a teacher he occupied positions in the various grades, from the primary department to that of principal of the Middlebury Union Schools, a position attained just nine years subsequent to his retiring from it as a pupil, and which situation he continued to fill until the opening of the war.

As a teacher he was a rigid disciplinarian, and in this respect attained much renown.

At the opening of the rebellion he gave notice to the Board of Edu-

cation that he would close his engagement with them at the end of the year, and enter upon new duties and responsibilities to his country.

Early in 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company H, 104th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

While engaged in teaching he had pursued a course of study in medicine under the tutelage of an experienced physician of wide practice, and, besides, he had spent one term at a medical college, and by this study was peculiarly fitted for the position of Regimental steward, to which position he was soon appointed.

After the entry of the Union Army into Tennessee, he went into the regular service as U. S. Army Hospital Steward, passing a very satisfactory examination before the Board of Examiners. Upon his appointment to this position by the Secretary of War, he commenced service in the 23rd army corps; in this and the 9th, also, he continued to serve during the campaigns in Kentucky and Tennessee, and entered Tennessee with the division commanded by General Burnside, in 1863. He was at Knoxville during the siege in that year, (which commenced November 15, 1863) and was principal steward for the two army corps. He had the care and responsibility of attending to 2,500 sick and wounded men; of these he was required to make personal inspection during every twenty-four hours, going through all the hospitals for that purpose.

October, 1864, he married Miss Isabella, daughter of Dr. James Rodgers, a prominent Union man and physician in East Tennessee. In 1864 he was made a colonel of volunteers, and assigned to duty in Tennessee as private secretary to Governor Brownlow, and served thus as colonel and aid-de-camp until the mustering out of the Tennessee troops in 1866, at which time he resigned. After the close of the war he became interested in the development of the coal interests in East Tennessee, and their extension to Georgia and Alabama, and organized a company for the development of coal at Coal Creek, thirty miles from Knoxville; this is the most successful company south of the Ohio River.

During the year 1870 he organized the "Wilcox Mining Company," which has been duly incorporated under the laws of Tennessee, with a capital of \$300,000, and the success of which is due to the supervision of Mr. Wilcox, who is the main director. His mines at Emory have a capacity of 300 tons per day. Colonel Wilcox has done a great deal to develop the mineral interests of Tennessee; he has induced in various ways a great deal of northern emigration to that State. By his active interest in the emigration of northern enterprising men to go south for the development of agriculture and mechanical interests, much credit is due him. He took a prominent part in procuring the passage of the Public School Act from 1866 to 1868-9, and in the organization of free schools in the State. (There had not been practically any public school system in the State prior to that time.) The act became a law in the winter of 1868. Mr. Wilcox was superintendent of the schools of the city of Knoxville and county of Knox up to the time of the repeal of this same law by the present legislature. He gave largely of his means for the support of the schools during the time he was superintendent, when from the condition of the state financially it was with difficulty the system was carried on. (See report of State Superintendent General John Eaton, showing indebtedness to Colonel Wilcox for these services and advances.) He fitted up the school-houses for the city and became personally responsible for the leases of the buildings. During the organization of the public school system in Tennessee, no person in the State gave more largely of time and money to the cause.

He assisted in the organization of the State "Teachers' Association," in 1865, and served therein as vice-President and Secretary, until November, 1870, publishing during this time the only reports.

The "State Teachers' Association" has been the means of great good to Tennessee in various ways.

In 1870 he became connected with the "Continental Life Insurance Company," of New York, as its general agent for Tennessee, and is now manager of the department for that State, and State of

Kentucky. He has worked actively for the company, and gained for it a large amount of business since his connection with it, and has under his supervision a large and efficient corps of agents in these States, having offices at Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, Chattanooga and Knoxville. His coal offices are at Knoxville, Chattanooga, and at the mines. He manages personally all his business, visiting semi-monthly all the officers, inspecting their books and accounts, and planning and directing all business himself, works sixteen hours out of twenty-four, traveling in the night-time, reaching the cities so as to attend to business at business hours. Never takes over six hours sleep, is regular and temperate in habits, and eschews the use of intoxicating liquors or tobacco, in any form.

Colonel Wilcox presents a fine personal appearance, is of medium height, with a complexion of the rosiest hue, clear eye, evenly proportioned features, and a remarkably large head and brain. He seems the very impersonation of sound physical health, which is to be mainly attributed to his rigid observance of the health laws, and a life of temperance and activity. That he is capable of an immense amount of work is at once apparent.

If there is any one trait which is over-developed in his nature, it is benevolence; it is but truth to say that his charities are but little known, even by his intimate friends. In his domestic relations he is most happy, residing at Knoxville, Tenn., where he married Miss Bella Rodgers, possessing in her a charming companion, who, it may be remembered, was the accomplished "Belle of Knoxville, Tennessee," in 1863-4. He exercises much influence for good among a class of people with whom he, as a northern man introducing the spirit of his section in the south, is brought socially and politically in contact.



James L. Thompson

JAMES L. PLIMPTON.



FEW persons in any age have perhaps contributed more largely to the rational enjoyment of the masses, than has the subject of this sketch. In Massachusetts or South Carolina, New York or California, in Paris or Australia, or wherever else Roller Skating assemblies have been introduced, the originator has been justly acknowledged a great public benefactor. We are therefore satisfied that our readers will appreciate our having gathered together the following facts in reference to one whose personal efforts have added so much to public amusement.

James L. Plimpton was born at Medfield, Massachusetts, April 14, 1828. In his early youth, it was plainly perceptible, should he be allowed to follow his inclinations, that mechanical pursuits—and not the calling of a farmer, the occupation of his father—would in after years become his choice. Sixteen years upon a farm, however, so knit his frame and prepared his constitution as to withstand the great mental and physical labor he has since performed.

When eight years of age, his parents removed to Walpole, Massachusetts. Here the ill health of his father was such that he was barely able to *plan* the farm-work, the most of which was executed by James and Henry—an elder brother—each having an allotted amount of work to perform in a given number of days. The specified tasks having been accomplished, the brothers were liberally remunerated for all extra work performed by them; and thus they acquired self-reliance, industry, and skill, learning at the same time the importance of religiously observing all contracts and

agreements, and the true value of money, whereby was laid the foundation of much of their present prosperity and success.

With the capital thus accumulated, Henry devoted himself to study, becoming eventually a noted school-teacher; James, with rapidly developing mechanical ideas, applied his earnings to the purchase of tools, chemicals, drafting and philosophical instruments and apparatus, useful books on mechanics, arts, etc. A small out-building, formerly used for storing corn, served as his combined study, work-shop, and laboratory. Here he performed his various experiments—here were to be seen specimens of his mechanism, and here was the "curiosity shop" of the neighborhood. With his turning lathe, vise, forge, electrolytic machines, batteries, etc., he exhibited wonders of his own handiwork.

When at the age of sixteen, young Plimpton left home to serve a year in a small machinewhop, in another part of the town, his renown as a mechanical genius had preceded him. Only a few months had elapsed in his new sphere, when he was intrusted with all the drafting, gear-cutting, and other important work of the establishment requiring skill, close calculation, and brain work.

This year of contracts having expired, he accepted a more lucrative position in a large machine-shop, at Claremont, New Hampshire. Here his great ability, sound judgment, and unassuming manners gained for him the confidence and respect of all with whom he came in contact; and before his eighteenth birth-day, he was promoted to *foreman*, with over fifty hands under his immediate supervision. With his greatly increased earnings, he added more useful books to his library, devoting each spare moment to assiduous study. Patents and patent laws began at this time to claim his particular attention and study; and to this day he pursues these subjects with marked interest and pleasure, having collected one of the largest and most valuable libraries pertaining to such matters owned by any private individual. He has assisted as expert and adviser in many important cases, and his aid to Stevens, of East Brookfield, in the celebrated infringement suit

of Henry M. Stevens, is a marked instance of his ability in this direction.

At the age of twenty-one, he associated himself with his brother in the business of machine-building at Westfield, Massachusetts, and this, over twenty years ago, was inaugurated the business firm of H. R. & J. L. Plimpton, *essentially* *active* for many years past as designers, manufacturers, and dealers in fine furniture, decorations, etc., Henry R. having charge of the business in Boston, and James L. in New York.

An hour spent at Mr. Plimpton's place of business in New York would astonish any one, at the vast amount of mental labor performed by him in directing the great variety of interests upon which he is at present engaged. It is not unusual for him in one short hour to act in the capacity of merchant, architect, landlord, designer, inventor, legal adviser, capitalist, financier, etc. In all matters he is clear, cautious, and decided, never yielding a principle for profit, and never failing to meet an engagement or agreement—he has always enjoyed the confidence and respect of all who know him. It would be impossible in this short notice to illustrate the various traits of his character or to enumerate the many complicated machines and original inventions that have emanated from his fertile brain; we have therefore selected the ones in which the public are at present most interested.

Having improved his health from a season of ice-skating at Central Park in 1862, it was Mr. Plimpton's desire to continue the exercise. Careful investigation fully demonstrated that *artificial* ice was a failure for that purpose, and that no roller-skate had ever been made, upon which the curved movements of ice skating could be performed. Mr. Plimpton in his desire to supply that much-needed article, soon produced a roller-skate that could be guided by the will of the wearer, by the natural inclination of the body. From this simple instrument he has reared one of the most popular and beneficial systems of exercise extant, and of which it has been justly said, "As Howe's sewing machine is to our

industrial wants, or Morse's telegraph to commercial pursuits, so Plimpton's system of exercise is to the social and physical wants of society."

In adapting these great inventions to the requirements of the public, though simple in themselves, they have caused their originator a vast amount of time, mental labor, and money.

Having completed the necessary mechanical appliances, Mr. Plimpton directed his attention to the development of the new field of usefulness to which his invention had given rise.

By his efforts in 1863 the New York Roller Skating Association was organized. This pioneer association has ever since flourished in a marked degree, always having been under the immediate supervision of its distinguished founder. As a popular instructor and disciplinarian he is eminently qualified with generosity unequalled, and liberality to a fault, no personal exertion or expense is ever for a moment considered, while his friends or the public are to be benefited thereby.

His imposing and beautiful block known as Plimpton's Building, in New York, was designed by himself, and erected under his own immediate supervision at an outlay of over one hundred thousand dollars, and built principally for the purpose of having a suitable place in which his favorite hobby could be developed, and for the better accommodation of his pet association. In the summer of 1866, this association leased the Atlantic House at Newport, Rhode Island, converting the large dining-room and piazza into a summer skating hall, fitting up the other portions of this spacious and fashionable hotel for the accommodation of the association and their invited guests; while nothing was left undone for the comfort and enjoyment of the members, much pains were also taken by Mr. Plimpton in bringing this system of exercise to the notice of the educated and refined classes from all parts of the country. The city officials, clergy, press, physicians, board of education, teachers, and other exemplary citizens of Newport, were elected associate members of the association for the season. Invitations were ex-

tended to the various skating organizations throughout the country, many of whom sent delegates. Receptions and special entertainments were also given to many noted visitors, among whom were Prince Ouroussoff and Count de Montague, of Russia, Major-General Sherman, Major-General Anderson, and other distinguished military personages, also officers and members of the New York Yacht Club, General Bullock of Massachusetts, Chief Justice Bigelow, and others, all of whom appeared truly delighted, and expressed their warmest congratulations to Mr. Plimpton for his success in having originated a novel, refined, healthful, and amusing exercise of undeniable public utility, and susceptible of participation and enjoyment by both ladies and gentlemen, at all seasons of the year.

Since thus bringing this new system of exercise into public notice, Roller Skating assemblies have sprung into existence as if by magic in all parts of this country, as well as in Europe, and wherever seen it leaves the unmistakable marks of practicability, imparted to it by its originator. We can not illustrate the liberality, or record the honors due Mr. Plimpton, in terms more appropriate than by giving the following copy of a series of resolutions, presented to him by the New York Skating Association at their first meeting after returning from Newport.

At a meeting of the New York Skating Association held at their rooms in New York, September 4, 1866, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

“Whereas, Mr. James L. Plimpton, the worthy and most esteemed founder of our association, has presented to us the receipted bills for all expenses incurred during our late memorable sojourn at Newport, Rhode Island, therefore,

“Resolved, That the heartfelt and sincere thanks of this association are most cordially tendered to Mr. Plimpton for this great act of munificence, as well as for many like liberalities heretofore received at his hands.

“Resolved, That the thanks of this association are further due Mr. Plimpton, for his untiring personal exertions, while presiding over

the assemblies and providing for the comfort and enjoyment of our members, associates, and noted guests.

Resolved, That this is a most suitable occasion to acknowledge our high appreciation of Mr. Plimpton's public services, as the originator of Circular Roller Skating, and as first to discover, illustrate, and make known that skating was a science as well as an art based on fixed and undeniable laws, the comprehension of which enables us to learn with rapidity and to impart instructions in a clear and concise manner to others. He has devised and established a system of regulating and conducting this exercise so as to insure at all times physical benefit, social improvement, and rational enjoyment. His ingenuity, research, enthusiasm, and energy have added another to the polite arts, an art as boundless in extent and as beautiful to contemplate as sculpture or painting, while possessing great social and physical advantages.

Resolved, That these resolutions be properly engrossed and presented to Mr. Plimpton as a mark of acknowledgment for his services and liberality in our behalf, as well as in behalf of the countless thousands who enjoy the fruits of his genius. And in conclusion let us assure him that his memory will ever be cherished as the originator and promoter of a system of exercise and beneficial recreation, for which refined society will ever owe him grateful remembrances."

From a host of voluntary acknowledgments by distinguished persons we select the following:—

FLMORÉ HOUSE, NEWPORT, Aug. 23, 1866.

JAMES L. PLIMPTON, Esq., Supt. N. Y. Skating Association.

DEAR SIR:—I owe you an expression of my sense of your kind invitation of myself and friends to the rooms of the Skating Association last night; and assure you that had we time, money untried with the novelty of your entertainment in reproducing in midsummer what has heretofore been exclusively a winter amusement, we would have been completely satisfied with our evening's entertainment.

But your corporate success in establishing not only a novel, but a most agreeable and healthful exercise and amusement for ladies and gentlemen, and one which we are convinced will be of great public utility, is a subject of congratulation, to be highly appreciated.

I remain yours, truly,

T. W. SHEPMAN.

To show that Mr. Plimpton's system of exercise, and public service are as highly appreciated at the South as at the North, we present the following from one whose reputation is well known, both as a physician and learned divine.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 8, 1869.

MAJOR ELIAS LAWRENCE, New Orleans, La.:

Dear Sir,—I am glad to hear you are about to open a hall for Roller Skating in New Orleans. I can not doubt that your enterprise will be crowned with eminent success. Nothing in Louisville has ever taken, with all classes of citizens, as Capt. Glover's Hall has done, and nothing ever set on foot for the amusement and physical improvement of its young people is more worthy of encouragement. Roller skating is just the thing wanted by our young people, especially by our girls. It affords just the sort of exercise they require for their physical development—gentle but active, and so attractive that they can not resist it. It is my deliberate opinion, that no conception has ever entered the human mind, in this century, so important to the health of girls, in our cities, as this skating within doors. Nothing could exceed it in grace. No sight I have ever beheld is so beautiful as the Louisville Rink, with its tastefully dressed young men and girls, sailing, swimming, floating through the mazes of the march, as if impelled by magic power. The old people assemble nightly to witness the sight, apparently as much delighted as their children. All honor, I say, to the originator of Roller Skating. Long may he live. The children will rise up and bless his name.

Yours truly,

J. P. YARBOROUGH, SR., M. D.

From the foregoing acknowledgments it is readily seen that Mr. Plimpton enjoys an enviable position among the benefactors of the age. The unexampled mode by which he has won renown,—the public spirit manifested by him, together with his charitableness, and lavish expenditures, for and in aid of his fellow-men, render him a fitting subject for this publication, as one of the progressive and self-made men of the times.

SAMUEL IRISAEUS PRIME.



SAMUEL IRISAEUS PRIME is the son of the late Rev. Nathaniel S. Prime, D. D., an eminent and learned divine of the Presbyterian Church. His grandfather was a physician in New York, and the author of several striking patriotic tracts of the Revolutionary War, which are preserved in Griswold's Appendix to Bancroft's "Chronicle of Liberty." The taste of this family for literary culture and pursuits has been marked in many generations. A single fact will illustrate this hereditary tendency. A son of the subject of this sketch is a Congressman, and reads the identical Greek Testament which his father read, and his grandfather, and his great-grandfather, and his great-great-grandfather—making five successive generations of identical reading, and all carrying men but one he being the physician before spoken of, who wrote readily verse or prose in the ancient classics, and in several modern tongues.

S. IRISAEUS PRIME was born in Ballston, Saratoga County, New York. He was prepared for college in Cambridge, Washington County, New York; and was graduated at Williams College in 1829, before he was seventeen years old, receiving one of the highest honors of his class. He pursued the study of theology at Princeton Seminary, and, after a successful ministry of five years, owing to failing health, relinquished pulpit labor, and came to New York in 1840, when he entered the office of the *New York Observer* as an assistant editor. He was at that time twenty-seven years old, and before long the principal features of the editorial management were laid upon him. With only a brief interval of two years he has discharged

these duties with unremitting ardor and steadiness of purpose till the present moment.

The distinguished founders of the *New York Observer*, Sidney E. and Richard C. Morse, retired from the paper in 1858, after a long career of honorable usefulness, and Dr. Prime, purchasing the interest of S. E. Morse, Esq., is now the senior editor and proprietor of that well-known religious weekly. Its circulation, though largely among Presbyterians, has never been confined to them; but being established upon a broad and unsectarian basis, it finds ready acceptance among Christian people of all denominations.

The subject of this sketch, though contending with feeble health till within a few years past, is one of the most accomplished and prolific writers on the press. Overflowing with humor and good spirits, delighting in his work, which he pursues as if it were a pastime, he accomplishes a greater amount of labor in a given time than any man with whom we are acquainted. A philanthropist in the widest sense, he is an active working member of the principal benevolent and religious institutions; he is prominent among the Directors of the American Bible Society; the American and Foreign Christian Union; the American Colonization Society, and others; he is Corresponding Secretary of the United States Evangelical Alliance, President of the New York Association for the Advancement of Science and Art, Trustee of Williams College, President (elect) of Wells College for Young Ladies at Aurora, New York, and a working member of other institutions too numerous to mention. Not a week passes without applications being made to him to advocate, in the pulpit or on the platform, some benevolent or religious object; and he is not allowed to be idle, even if he wished to be.

No small portion of his time is consumed by persons from far and near, attracted by the kindly and sympathizing nature of his writings to apply for advice and assistance; and his correspondence with men of the age in the Christian Church, at home and in foreign lands, would fill volumes.

Dr. Prime was one of the most active and influential promoters of the Reunion of the Presbyterian Church. The *Observer* having a wide circulation, and perhaps equally wide among both branches, its editor was able to exert a direct and favorable influence in the direction of reunion. From him came the proposition to appoint the "Joint Committee" of the two assemblies to negotiate terms of reunion, whose deliberations resulted in the consummation of the union in November, 1869.

Dr. Prime has also been a traveler in many lands, having at different times made extensive journeys over the European continent, the Levant, and Egypt; and his books of "Travel in Europe and the East" have been popular for many years. Few, if any American clergymen, have formed so extensive an acquaintance with men abroad, or made themselves more familiar with the social manners and customs and internal condition of European countries. Besides his letters and constant contributions to the periodical press, and his multitudinous editorial labors, Dr. Prime is the author of more than *thirty* volumes, most of them published without his name, and all of them, we believe, have had a wide circulation. Some of them have been reprinted abroad, and in several languages. More than one hundred thousand copies of his work, entitled "The Power of Prayer" were sold in Europe, and his "Thoughts on the Death of Little Children" carried comfort to thousands of sorrowing hearts.

A rough estimate of the amount of his published writings shows that they would easily fill a hundred fair sized volumes of 400 pages each. And all that he has written and done has been prompted by the single and evident purpose to *do good*—to make the world better and happier.

In the midst of this life of literary labor, Dr. Prime can always find time for the enjoyment of social converse with his friends; he is a frequent guest as well as a generous host, and his inexhaustible fund of anecdote and story enlivens many tables, and his wit brightens numerous assemblies. He is now 58 years old, and fresher than when he came to New York, thirty years ago.



Silas M. Sutwell

SILAS M. STILWELL.



SILAS M. STILWELL, the subject of this sketch, was born in the City of New York on the sixth day of June, 1800. His grandfather was an Episcopal Clergyman in Jamaica, Long Island, before the War for the Independence of these States, and his father and several uncles were in the service of the Colonies; one of them, Major John Stilwell, was killed in the battle of Long Island, when the American forces under General Washington withdrew, and crossed over the East River into New York.

The subject of this sketch was educated at the Kingston Academy, in the County of Ulster, in this State, and before the close of the late war with Great Britain, became a clerk with Col. Richard Kingsland, in his hardware store in Maiden Lane. The termination of the war produced greater depression in the value of merchandise than any event that had preceded it, and resulted in making bankrupts of nearly all our merchants and manufacturers. His father had been largely engaged in both of these pursuits, and consequently suffered severely. To extricate himself from debt he parted with a large proportion of his property, and took in exchange extensive tracts of land lying in the States of Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. This event changed all the plans which the subject of this sketch had formed to become a New York merchant, and he was then rapidly instructed in the art of surveying lands, preparatory to taking the agency of this large property in what were at that time the wild and remote regions of our country.

On the morning of the 8th of June, 1817, he crossed the Hudson

River, and with a small pack on his back which contained a compass, protracting instruments and a few clothes, he started on foot and alone, with but ten dollars in his possession, to perform the task assigned to him.

It is not our purpose in this paper to trace the career and hardships of camp life in the woods, or the various incidents that occur to those who followed close on the footsteps of the retreating Indians. Suffice it to say that he arrived at the scene of his labors, where more obstacles to success were to be overcome than were contemplated by those interested, and finding that legal knowledge was necessary to secure the object he was pursuing, he entered the law office of Judge Sumuels, in the town of Parkersburg on the Ohio, and in 1824 was licensed an attorney at law by the Court of Appeals of the State of Virginia, then sitting in Richmond.

After a successful term of four years' practice, he returned to the City of New York, where he arrived on the tenth of November, 1828. This was an important and interesting period in the political history of the country. The death of DeWit Clinton had produced a change in the *personnel* of parties in the State of New York, and the election of John Q. Adams, by the House of Representatives, over Gen'l Jackson, by the aid of Mr. Clay and the Kentucky delegate, united all the disaffected political men of the country with the Democratic party, in favor of Jackson.

At this time the question of municipal reform was agitated in the City of New York, and attracted much attention. Feeling much interested in the proposed alterations in the City Charter, the subject of this sketch entered into the controversy, through speeches at public meetings, as a reformer of the laws for the promotion of the cause of liberty and happiness among the people.

This municipal contest brought him prominently before the public—and at the ensuing election, through a quarrel and division among the leaders in Tammany Hall, an opposition ticket was presented, and his name was placed on the general ticket as a candidate

for Assembly. The National Republicans also nominated him, and thus he was elected by a much larger vote than was cast for any other candidate.

Being thus elected by the votes of both political parties, when party politics had a large control over personal feeling, he directed his attention to measures of public interest and law reform, and introduced into the legislature a

BILL TO ABOLISH IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

At this time it is not possible to imagine the feeling of opposition that was aroused by the introduction of this Bill. Every pecuniary interest in the country appeared to be excited. The keepers of country stores and taverns, constables, doctors, and trades-people generally, as well as lawyers and pettifoggers, united in opposition. The Bill was accompanied by an exhaustive report, which was printed for the use of the members, but no one read it, and the House was unwilling to act upon it, until every member had been talked with and the session was near its close. At last, as an act of courtesy, the Bill was brought up for discussion, and the debate that followed demonstrated that every lawyer in the Assembly was opposed to its form or substance.

For the purpose of throwing the responsibility of the defeat of this measure upon those who were using their talents to crush it, at this stage of legislation, a motion was made to refer the Bill to a committee of nine members to report to the House what action should be taken upon it.

The subject of this sketch was placed at the head of the committee, with the privilege of selecting the remaining eight—he selected eight of the leading lawyers of the Assembly, all of whom were opposed to the form or substance of the Bill, but after several protracted discussions and additions to the Bill of several amendments, the committee reported it to the House and favored its passage.

The effect upon the members was instantaneous, and the Bill was passed and sent to the Senate. The same struggle was encountered

there, but it finally passed on the last day of the session—and awaited the signature of Governor Throop until the hour for adjournment had arrived. The speaker of the House, Gen'l Davis, was persuaded to withhold an adjournment after his valedictory had been pronounced, and until the Bill was brought in with the Governor's signature, when the fact was announced, and the Legislature adjourned *sine die*. This Bill became a law on the 26th day of April, 1831.

The Act contains the following section, which was inserted by the opponents of the Bill, to give time to agitate for a repeal before the Act could take effect; an extraordinary provision, the like of which has never before or since been promulgated in relation to the passage of any act, thus showing one of the many obstacles against which Mr. S. was obliged to contend.

"Sec. 48. This act shall take effect as a law on the first day of March, 1832, but the Secretary of State shall immediately cause a sufficient number of copies of this Act to be printed by the Stateprinter, to supply every Justice of the Peace in the State, and every Town Clerk and Sheriff, with one copy, which shall be transmitted by him to the Clerks of the different counties, and by them distributed to the officers entitled thereto, to the expense of which printing and transmission to the County Clerks shall be paid out of the treasury in the manner provided by law."

Great efforts were made throughout the season, by the opponents of the Act, to get together petitions and other influences to bring about a repeal of the law at the next session, which resulted in sending many members pledged to its repeal and a very large number of petitions. In the meantime Mr. S. had been re-elected to the Assembly, and was made chairman of the committee to whom these petitions were referred. No report was made upon these petitions until the last week of the session. The conclusion the committee then arrived at, was, that no amendment was necessary to accomplish the objects intended by the Legislature. Thus the Act was allowed to go into operation on the first day of March, 1832: a day ever to be remembered by every lover of human rights. Perhaps no law or ordinance has been enacted since the Runnymede *Magna Charta*, that has produced such an ameliorating and humanizing effect upon the character and liberties of a people. It was the beginning

of a change that is still progressing in favor of the down-trodden, unfortunate portion of humanity. It distinguished between misfortune and fraud, and enabled the honest unfortunate to enjoy the same sunshine and liberty that is possessed by the rich and fortunate.

Opposition to the Act still continued, and to identify and throw contumely upon the author, the name of "Stilwell Act," was applied to it, and by this name has this great beneficent and now popular Act been since known.

At this day it is impossible to convey to the human mind the idea of the relief extended to the poor and unfortunate of this State by the enforcement of this Act. There were 3,062 persons in prison or on the limits of the prison. More than 1,000 were confined for sums less than one hundred dollars, and 625 for sums less than fifty dollars. The first of March, 1832, was therefore an occasion for rejoicing among the poor. By the law of imprisonment we punished the wife and children of the petty debtor, more than the debtor, and, by a careful inquiry into the causes of debt among the prisoners, it brought out the appalling fact, that more than one-third were arrested for small debts incurred for liquor by fathers, husbands and sons.

As soon as this act became a feature of importance on our Statute Book, its author opened a correspondence with distinguished men in this country and in Europe, which correspondence has now continued for nearly 40 years. After the exercise of a degree of industry, patience and perseverance seldom equaled, he has now the satisfaction of knowing that directly and indirectly the law of imprisonment for debt has been abolished or greatly ameliorated in every State and territory in the Union. And within ten years past the great and glorious example of this country has been followed by every principal State in Europe.

Shortly after the passage of this Act, Lord Brougham opened a correspondence through Mr. Van Buren, then American Minister to England, with Mr. S., and transmitted a resolution of thanks and

honorary membership, of the The Law Reform Association of Exeter Hall, London. From that time until the day of his death, Lord Brougham proved himself a personal friend, as well as correspondent and co-laborer in this great work. Letters have been written in the course of this correspondence by Lord Brougham or Mr. S. to many sovereigns and distinguished men in Europe who appeared to possess power and influence in legislation in the several empires, kingdoms and States, and no influence was more potent than the example of the United States of America, and no correspondents were more zealous and satisfactory than the ministers and consuls of our government.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

During the winter of 1832 Mr. S. made an elaborate and logical report on the propriety of abolishing the death penalty. He divided his subject into eight heads. Each one was treated independently of the others. The *sixth* point presented, is in these words: "How far is it authorized by the laws of God?" After quoting from many learned authorities which explain the meaning of the words "whoever sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," he says, "This passage can hardly be considered as anything more than a *prediction*, and must be placed on the same ground with such passages as, 'He that taketh up the sword, shall perish by the sword.' 'He that leadeth into captivity shall go into captivity.'"

"Indeed, if we consider the text referred to as a *positive* law, and one that must be enforced at all hazards, how can we understand the case of Cain? He was the shedder of man's blood, and in the most brutal and depraved manner. The Almighty did not take blood for blood, and yet, 'the blood of Abel cried to him from the ground,' He does not even mention the penalty of death as due for this crime, and only pronounces upon him a curse. What effect the curse produced, we are not informed, but Cain replied by saying, that he could not endure this curse, because 'every man that finds me will slay me.' Now this was not permitted; the Lord interposed and

placed his *mark* upon him, lest any one finding him should slay him, and declared that this murderer was under his especial protection, and that any one who should slay Cain, vengeance should be taken on him *seven fold*.

"This, then, is the interpretation and meaning given to this celebrated passage of scripture by the Almighty Law-giver.

"We are warranted in saying that whether we look to the laws of nations, as exemplified in the principle of self-preservation, or to the laws of God as declared by the Old and New Testament, we are equally admonished to 'do unto others, as we would that others should do unto us.' This interpretation reconciles the commands of God the Father, with the life, examples and teachings of His blessed Son."

This document was published by order of the legislature, but, in consequence of many errors appearing in it, the paper was revised and printed in pamphlet form, and afterwards re-printed at length in many papers here and in Europe. At this time Edward Livingston, our great lawgiver, and codefiar for Louisiana, was the American Minister to France. On receipt of this report he wrote the following letter:

"DEAR SIR: I have received your valuable report through Mr. Gallatin, and I thank you for it. Nothing can surpass the logical arguments you have produced in favor of abolishing the death penalty. If not inconvenient to yourself, please send me 50 copies for distribution among my correspondents. You have done your part nobly in this great work. I send you an order for a copy of my code. Yours, &c."

The Bill encountered opposition, and although the House of Assembly would have passed it by a small majority, yet the Senate were known to be uncompromisingly hostile to it, and it was not pressed further upon the attention of the Legislature.

RAILROADS.

During the session Mr. S. prepared a report on the subject of Railroads, and gave a detailed history of the number and construction of these roads, and presented Bills for the Utica and Schenectady, the New York and Albany, the Erie and several other Railroads.

that were passed, and became laws. This report was republished by Congress and by the House of Commons of Great Britain.

STATE CANALS.

At the following session of the Legislature he was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Canals, and gave to the subject his undivided attention. He prepared a voluminous report covering every question then known to apply to our system of canals. All his suggestions were adopted, except the proposition to consolidate all the several canal accounts and bring them into a general account. The proposition was to call the Erie Canal a main trunk and all the others, parts, thus making all the canals the body and limbs of a great system. He said, "That this plan would make an entirely independent department. The canals would be self-sustaining, and devoted to the interest of trade. The canal tolls should be limited to an amount necessary for repairing and enlarging the canals, and paying such expenses as are necessary to facilitate business on them.

"Thus this fund, from all our canals, would be protected and administered for the benefit of our people.

"It is not my purpose to limit the expenditure for new canals to the income from this fund, but to allow no money to be drawn therefrom as a source of revenue for State expenditures outside of the canals.

HARLEM RIVER CANAL.

The Committee have not made a formal report in favor of several projected improvements of the greatest importance to the system of canal construction that we have entered upon. Our great canal has not a complete termination at Albany, and some of the committee are in favor of extending our main canal through the *Harlem River to the East River*, a distance of seven miles. These two elongations of the canal must produce the most valuable results, by expediting and cheapening the cost of transportation to and from

the West, and opening a clear passage for our canal boats through the Harlem River. It is well known that nearly all the products of the West that come to market through our canals, and are not sold for consumption within the City of New York or suburbs, are sent to the Eastern States or to Europe. Very little finds a market in the Southern States or in South America, consequently this great trade between the West, the Eastern States and Europe is daily and hourly taxed by the necessity of going about 30 miles around the Island of New York instead of seven miles through the Harlem River. The additional charge upon western produce from the want of this direct channel to a market in the Eastern States and Europe amounts to millions annually. Indeed, one fifth of this *yearly* charge upon produce would open this necessary channel for trade, and make a perfect termination to our canal. This important terminus will be made, and the attention of the Legislature should be directed to it with as little delay as possible."

We regret to say that this valuable advice has not yet been heeded, and the great and increasing trade between the West and a market is now, from this cause, subjected to a cost of several millions annually. *An estimate* of the cost of opening the canal through the Harlem River from the Hudson to the East River, by responsible engineers and contractors, shows that this great economical measure can be completed in *one season* by an expenditure of *three hundred thousand* dollars.

UNITED STATES BANK.

Near the close of the session of the Legislature a Resolution was presented approving the action of General Jackson in removing from the United States Bank in Philadelphia the funds deposited therein by the Secretary of the Treasury. The constitution and laws gave to Mr. Duane, Secretary of the Treasury, the entire and absolute custody of all the National funds, and required him to make his reports directly to the House of Representatives; thus rendering him *pro tanto* an officer of the House. General Jackson made war upon

this institution, and commanded Mr. Duane, as his Secretary, to take from the Bank these deposits. This the Secretary refused to do, and the President removed him from the office, and appointed Mr. Tawney Secretary. This Secretary, thus appointed, performed the act, and the treasure of the United States was removed from the United States Bank and placed in partizan State Banks. The question of approving this act of the President came up fairly in the Resolution before the House, and required from the members a free and full expression of opinion upon the subject. Until the House entered upon the discussion a large majority of the Democrats were in favor of rejecting the Resolution, but as the debate continued, one after another went over, until, on the final vote, only two Democrats voted against it. Mr. S. had made a speech against the measure, presenting such facts and arguments as his own sense of right and justice seemed to require, and voted openly and plainly against the Resolution.

This vote of Mr. S. gave occasion for, and brought out a general expression of disapprobation from, the Democratic press, and so violent were the denunciations against him that there was no room for conciliation, and it rendered a separation from his party a question of self-respect.

On the meeting of the nominating conventions at Tammany, during the fall, a nomination for Assembly was tendered Mr. S., and declined. Two other nominations, made by other parties, were declined; but some local friends, without consultation, nominated and had him elected to the office of Alderman, on the Whig ticket. This was entirely repugnant to his wishes, as he was not a decided partizan. Still, being elected to this office by Whig votes, it became a matter of personal honor to act with this party. The parties were nearly equally divided. The Whigs, finding themselves in a majority of one, resolved to turn out every Democratic office-holder in the city. After joint consultation in Caucus it was resolved that Mr. S. should do that duty, consequently every removal and appointment

was attributed to him, while he was only carrying out faithfully the instructions of his associates.

RAILROAD AND SHIP-CANAL.

The question of an appropriation from the City to aid in building the Erie Railroad was brought to the notice of the Board of Aldermen by the Railroad Directors. Mr. S. was waited upon by Samuel B. Ruggles, James G. King and others of the directors who were in favor of the measure. On this occasion, in a speech of great length before the Board, he reviewed the policy of our State on the subject of internal improvements, pointed out the route of a *ship-canal* to connect our city with the lakes of the great West, discussed the prospective value of railroads and the importance of a wise fostering care over all works of a public character. This speech was widely published, and attracted great attention.

The following concluding remarks contain a *prediction* which may be interesting to many persons: "When all that I have pressed upon your attention shall be completed, we shall be on an eminence which the proudest empire on the globe might envy. And, sir, all that is now demanded of the State can be effected; this great channel of steamboat communication with the West can be opened. The Railroad, of which the one under consideration is only the *beginning*, can be completed by small aid from the State, and a ready, cheap and certain communication can be opened into the great and fertile West, through all the seasons of the year. So rapidly may these works be completed that twenty years will scarcely be added to the past, before the cars from many converging railroads will be pouring into our city in an interminable current, pressing down through its center and filling the stores, warehouses and ships with the produce of the West; infusing life into every department of industry, and driving far from us the lethargy of our present inactive winters. Your Island must thus become the Warehouse for this mighty continent; and your docks and slips from Fort Washington to the Battery, and from Whitehall to Harlem, shall be occupied by

hundreds of steamers that will navigate the waters and tributaries of the Great Lakes. Your harbors will be crowded with ships from every nation, and this Island will be the mere center of a city which shall spring up in Westchester, Long Island and New Jersey.

"Is all this fiction or is it fact? Is it the offspring of an overheated imagination, or is it only the result of the knowledge of the natural and artificial resources of our country? Sir, these statements are true, and I am glad to have the opportunity to *predict* that if our State and people will build this proposed *ship canal*, finish our small canals down to Albany, and make their terminus through the Harlem into the East River, and press forward and complete all projected railroads leading into this city—that there are *many* persons now, in this crowded Hall, that will live to see this Empire City spread over and beyond the boundaries of this Island, and contain a population of three millions of people."

This speech was delivered in 1835; more than 36 years ago, and, for want of the *ship canal*, who can estimate the amount of business that has been and is diverted from this city? If the ship canal had been built to enable a steamer of one thousand tons to pass up to the Lakes, by the way of Lake Champlain or Oswego, a continuous communication could now be had with the Mississippi by this route. This open ship canal to the upper Lakes would have controlled for our market all the trade embraced within the delta of the Great Lakes.

N. BIDDLE.

In the meantime, the removal of the deposits and the assaults made by General Jackson and his friends upon the United States Bank, was producing a mighty sensation throughout the country. Petitions for and against the Bank were pouring into Congress from all quarters, and the business and credit of the country was nearly prostrate. A committee of distinguished merchants and bankers was selected in New York to bear a mammoth petition to Washington in favor of the Bank, and Mr. S. was appointed to accompany them.



Geo. Kennedy

GEORGE N. KENNEDY.



GEORGE N. KENNEDY is emphatically one of the self-made men of the country, having by his unaided efforts wrought out his own fortunes and won the honorable position which he now occupies. He was born at Marcellus, one of those romantic little villages dotting the valleys of Onondaga County, in the State of New York, on the 11th day of September, 1822; his father was of Irish origin, and his mother a descendant of the Puritans, stock likely to beget energy of action and enthusiasm of purpose, characteristics which the subject of this sketch possesses in an eminent degree. Acquiring such education as his limited opportunity and means would afford, he selected the legal profession as most congenial to his taste. At the age of eighteen he entered the law office of Edmund Aikin, in his native village, and by his own efforts supported himself during the period of his clerkship. After a course of laborious study, at the age of twenty-one he was admitted to practice as an attorney in the several courts of the State, and at once took a prominent position as a member of the bar. He remained at Marcellus, engaged in the duties of his profession, until 1854, when, believing that a larger sphere of usefulness could be attained, he removed to the city of Syracuse, and entered into partnership with the Hon. Charles B. Sedgwick and Charles Andrews, at present one of the judges of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, of which firm, except as changed by the elevation of Judge Andrews to the bench, he has since been and is now a member; and it may be truly said that his success exceeded the most sanguine expectation of his friends. He at once became a leading member of the bar in Central New York, and has been engaged and taken an active part in nearly every important case tried in that locality during the

last ten years. As a counsellor, he is prudent and cautious; as a lawyer, keen and searching; and as an advocate, eloquent and logical.

Mr. Kennedy has always found time amid the varied and laborious duties of his profession to give attention to the affairs of the country, and the politics of the day has received a due share of his consideration. Originally a democrat, he continued to act with that party until compelled by its subserviency to the demands of the slave power to sever his connection with it.

In 1856, believing that the safety of the country demanded that a bold and firm stand should be taken by the friends of freedom against a further spread of the institution of slavery, he entered with all the enthusiasm of his nature into the presidential canvass of that year, and gave his support to General Fremont; and such was the effect of the efforts of himself and his friends that his native country gave in the canvass a majority of seven thousand for the pathfinder.

In 1860, after the triumph of the principles for which he had contended had been secured in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, and when the voice of the people was attempted to be stifled by Southern arrogance, and the integrity of the Republic destroyed by Southern treason, he was found among the first to render aid and support to the Government. At all times during those hours of travail which seemed to measure the life, and which so strongly tested the stability of the Republic, his time and means were unsparingly given. Since the close of the struggle his influence has been exerted, and his efforts have been untiring in securing the fruits of the contest.

The confidence of his party in his integrity and prudence cannot be better illustrated than by the fact, that during the continuance of the rebellion, he held the chairmanship of its Central Committee. At the election in the fall of 1867 he was chosen to the Senate of New York, and has held a seat in that body since that time. His great familiarity with the interest of the State peculiarly fitted him for the

discharge of legislative duties, and he at once took a prominent position and materially aided in shaping the action of the Republican party upon all the leading measures of State policy.

The interests of the State in the management of her canals are of paramount importance, and the policy in regard to them inaugurated by the democratic party on its ascendancy to power, he deemed radically wrong, and one directly calculated to impair the benefits of canal navigation, and to jeopard the interests of the people. When, in the winter of 1870, it was proposed to turn the care of these great artificial water-ways over to a class of officers denominated superintendents, he strongly condemned the measure as likely to prove disastrous, and predicted as a consequence an entire loss of revenue to the State from this source. The first year's experience illustrated the accuracy of the prediction, and the results were such that in the winter of 1871 the plan was abandoned, so far as legislative action controlled it, and the care of the canals was restored to their constitutional guardians, the commissioners.

Appreciating the rapid advance which was being made towards a religious contest between Protestantism and Catholicism, involving, as it would, an attack upon the integrity of the common school system of the State, he met the question upon the threshold and boldly took the ground that the interests of both Protestants and Catholics demanded that they should rest their claims to favor and support upon the free offerings of the people, and that no sectarian appropriations from the State or from any municipality should be made to either; and to his efforts, more than to any other single person, are the people indebted for an escape from this danger, and to him, more than to any other, is due the unwilling recognition by the democratic party of opposition to sectarian appropriations.


Mr. Kennedy is truly a man of the people. His warmest sympathies have ever been enlisted in the support of every question involving the common good. He may well be classed among the progressive men of the day, and we predict for him a future as brilliant as his past has been successful.



Albion B. Wright

HENDRICK BRADLEY WRIGHT.

BY W. C. R.

 HENDRICK BRADLEY WRIGHT was born at Plymouth, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, on the 24th day of April, A. D., 1808. His father was of that family of Wrights whose ancestors came to America with William Penn, and settling at Wrightstown, near Burlington, in West Jersey, there exercised the office of a Justice of the Peace under the Royal Commission, and at the same time, was an ardent member and supporter of the Society of Friends. His mother, whose maiden name was Hendrick, was descended from one of the earlier Dutch colonists of New York.

The father of Mr. Wright removed from Wrightstown to Plymouth in the year 1795, and soon became one of its most prominent and substantial inhabitants. Ambitious for the welfare of his son, he secured for him the best educational advantages which the locality afforded, and in due course of time, sent him to Dickinson College, where he pursued the usual classical and mathematical studies. Upon leaving college he began the study of law in the office of the late Judge Conyngham, of Wilkesbarre. Under the wise counsels and vivid encouragement of that able jurist and truly admirable man, he made rapid progress, and was admitted to the bar in 1831.

During the ten years which followed, Mr. Wright devoted himself assiduously to his profession. The bar of Luzerne County, at that period, contained some of the most learned and eminent counsellors of Pennsylvania. Among these Mr. Wright soon took a high position, and as an advocate before the jury he achieved a marked pre-

eminence. Somewhat above the middle height, of large frame, of erect and commanding figure, with great power and flexibility of voice, and a countenance full of life and expression, he was an orator who always arrested and continued to compel attention. It was not without reason that his clients believed and said that no jury could resist him. Armed at all points with evidence drawn from every available source, and brought to bear upon the minds of the triers in such order and with such strength as to render the cause of an opponent almost hopeless from the outset, he followed these attacks with arguments of such earnestness and energy as rarely failed to complete the rout and secure an easy victory. In truth, it may be said, that in a just cause he never knew defeat. Such success could not otherwise than win for him an extensive reputation and a lucrative, as well as a laborious practice.

In the year 1841, partly to gratify his numerous friends and partly as a respite from professional toil, he accepted a nomination to the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and was elected. He at once became prominent as a committee man and debater, and was soon acknowledged as one of the leaders of the House. In 1842 he was again elected, and received the appointment of Chairman of the Committee on Canals and Internal Improvements, a subject always of deep interest to him, and to which he had devoted much attention. He also took a position on the Judiciary Committee, under his friend the present Judge Elwell, of the Columbia District, for the express purpose of procuring a repeal of the law providing for the imprisonment of poor debtors. In this matter his efforts were untiring, and he at last had the satisfaction of seeing that barbarous law blotted out of the Statute-Book of his native State. He also strenuously endeavored to procure the abolition from the prison discipline of Pennsylvania of the system of solitary confinement, a method of punishment which always appeared to him as equally needless and inhuman, but in this effort he was unsuccessful.

In 1843 the nomination of State Senator was offered to him, but

preferring the popular branch of the Assembly, he declined the honor, and was again elected to the House. Upon the opening of the session he was chosen Speaker, a position which he ably filled, and where he acquired a facility in parliamentary rules and usages, which proved of signal advantage to him in the years that followed.

In May, 1844, the Democratic National Convention met in Baltimore to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. It was a time of great excitement, growing out of the Texas-annexation question. The Convention was almost equally divided in sentiment upon the subject, and fears of serious dissensions were entertained. The friends of annexation met in council, and after a long discussion, it was determined that every other consideration must yield to the necessity of appointing to the Chairmanship of the Convention some man skilled in parliamentary rules, and with sufficient tact and courage to secure their enforcement in every possible emergency. Mr. Wright, then a delegate at large from Pennsylvania, was at once recognized as the man for the occasion; having first been elected temporary Chairman, he discharged his difficult and responsible task with such efficiency during the organization of the Convention, that he was unanimously chosen its permanent presiding officer. At this Convention, whose session lasted nearly a week, and over whose stormy discussions its watchful Chairman held an unrelaxing and impartial rein, James K. Polk, a Texas-annexation candidate, was finally nominated.

At the close of the Convention Mr. Wright bade farewell to the assembled delegates in these words :

"Our labors are terminated; our work is done. In a few hours we leave this arena of the last four days action, but my voice falters under the thought that we part forever. This body, composed of the most distinguished men of the country, was assembled to discharge as solemn and sacred a trust as that committed to the men who met in the Hall of the Continental Congress, when the great charter of American Liberty was born. If the Eastern Conqueror

wept over the millions of human beings passing in review before him, for that in a short time not one of them should be left, how much more reason have I to weep at the thought that the concentrated monument of mind before me must pass away in the change of all things ! But it cannot be. It will be fresh on the page of history when the Pyramids of the Nile shall have crumbled, stone by stone, to atoms. The man may die, but the fruits of his mind are the growth of eternity."

From 1844 to 1852 Mr. Wright was again engrossed in professional duties. In the latter year he was elected to Congress, and served a term with great ability. He was renominated in 1854, but was defeated by the "Know Nothing" element, of whose narrow and exclusive policy he had always been a most uncompromising foe. He then retired from public life, and determined to devote the remainder of his days to the law.

But upon the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861, he was again called from his retirement. The nomination to Congress was tendered him by both political parties. He accepted, and was of course elected ; and amid the perplexities and dangers which surrounded the Federal Congress during the next two years, he was distinguished as a consistent and untiring advocate of an undivided Union. Although a life long Democrat, and as such, wedded by the strongest political ties to the doctrine of State Sovereignty, yet in him the citizen rose even above the politician ; and in the hour of national peril he was contented to let political opinions slumber until the great and pressing work of national salvation was accomplished. Thus, while he advocated no measures of subjugation, and regarded interference with domestic institutions, for their own sake, as unadvisable, he constantly supported the government by his vote and his voice in its attempts to overthrow the internal enemy. In a speech delivered January 14. h. 1863. not long after he had followed his eldest, best loved son, to a soldiers' grave, he thus replied to the Peace Resolutions offered by Mr. Vallandigham :

"Sir, there is no patriotic man who does not desire peace ; not peace, however, upon dishonorable terms ; not peace that would destroy our great government ; not peace that would place us in an humble attitude at the feet of traitors ; but that peace which will make Liberty live, peace that shall maintain and perpetuate the eternal principles of Union, based upon equality, handed down to us by our fathers and sealed with their blood ; the peace of Washington and Lafayette, whose images decorate the walls of this house ; a peace that shall not defame and belie the memory of those illustrious men, is the one I would see established in this land.

* * * Our army went to the field to suppress rebellion. Its numbers have reached over eight hundred thousand men ; larger than any army of ancient or modern times. It is still in the field, and its destiny is to preserve entire this Union and to protect the flag, and it has the courage and power to do it. * * * *

But, Sir, I bring my remarks to a close. Where I stood when the rebellion began I stand to-day ; on the same platform. My opinions have undergone no change. I denounced rebellion at the threshold ; I denounce it now. I have no terms to make with the enemy of my country which will destroy the Union. I am satisfied that none other can be obtained. Time will determine whether my position is right or not ; and I calmly abide it. The war, Sir, has cost me its trials and tribulations, and I can *truly* close these remarks with a quotation from an ancient philosopher, uttered over the dead body of his son slain in battle ;

"I should have blushed if Cato's house had stood
Secure, and flourish'd in a civil war."

After the close of the Thirty-seventh Congress, Mr. Wright withdrew from both politics and business, and has since lived in the enjoyment of the competency and honors which the labors of his earlier years acquired. He has not, however, been idle, but has occupied himself in the preparation of a "Practical Treatise on Labor," in which he has embodied the thoughts and observations of forty active

years, and which he intends to leave, as a last legacy, to that portion of the American people in whom he has felt most interest, and for whom he has most diligently toiled. For, although of private character this is no place to speak, yet one thing may be said which entitles him of whom it is uttered to be held in everlasting remembrance, that throughout his entire professional and public life, Hendrick B. Wright has been emphatically the friend of the poor man, the advocate and champion of the laborer against the aggressions both of capital and of political ostracism ; liberal to him in word and in gift, true to him in promise and fulfilment ; and that he still lives and labors for the *workingmen* of his nation and his native Commonwealth.

DAVID PAUL BROWN.



HE ancestors of Mr. Brown came from England with Lord Berkley and made the first settlement of New Jersey in Gloucester County.

The subject of this memoir is the only son of Mr. Paul Brown of Philadelphia, and Rhoda Thackera, a native of Salem, Mass. He was born in Philadelphia in the year 1795. His parents possessed an ample fortune, and spared no pains or expense in the mental cultivation or physical improvement of their only child.

Until he was eight years of age the fond parents were his exclusive teachers; especially to his mother was intrusted his moral and religious training, and in after life he has remarked "that the instructions received from her were more impressive and had a greater bearing and influence on his whole after life, than the scores of teachers to whom from time to time, his education was confided."

The best private teachers in different branches were sought for his instruction. An Italian was selected for crayon drawing and water colors; an English artist for landscapes and flowers; a Frenchman for fencing; for mathematics the late Mr. Delamar, one of the best professors in the science.

Although he was his father's pride, and the delight of his mother, they were not unmindful that sacrifices were to be made for his future welfare and ultimate good. In a few more years their son must mingle in society, and ought not to be a home-bred youth. Therefore, at a proper time, they sent him from home to some of the best schools and institutions for acquiring knowledge; many now will remember him as always standing at the head of his class.

Money was lavishly given him to supply every want, but it was too common to seem of much value or afford much pleasure. In after life he has often remarked that he "never was so rich or happy as in his early youth, for then, in the language of Socrates, 'he wanted less, and therefore approached nearer the gods, who want nothing.'"

At the early age of fifteen he lost his devoted mother by death; but her practical virtues, the example of her christian life, her last farewell blessing, were undying influences on her orphan boy. For a time he seemed paralyzed with grief, became moody, engaged in no amusements, and day by day moped over his books, until, dwindle and emaciated, he became a mere skeleton of himself. At last a change of scene was decided upon, and the invalid was sent to Rev. Dr. Dogget, of Massachusetts. At the expiration of his term of studies he returned to his father feebler in body, though enlarged in mind.

Having now reached his seventeenth year it was thought best for him to make choice of a profession, and his father favoring the study of medicine, he was accordingly introduced as a pupil to the celebrated Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia. The study of medicine proving unfavorable to a nervous and feeble frame, also Dr. Rush's death occurring about this time, it was thought best for him to leave his medical studies for the profession of the law, and accordingly he commenced a course of reading with the late Wm. Rawle, a distinguished lawyer of Philadelphia.

A year before the termination of his law course his father died, leaving him alone in the world. In after years he writes that his chief grief is, that his parents, who watched over his spring and summer of life, did not live to behold the harvest of their parental care.

In the year 1816, at the age of twenty-one, Mr. Brown, having read law for nearly four years, was admitted to practice in the District Court, and Court of Common Pleas in Philadelphia, and

soon afterwards to the Supreme Court of the State, and Supreme Courts of United States. When twenty-four years of age, he was appointed to deliver the annual oration before the Washington Benevolent Society. The oration was delivered to an audience of five thousand persons, without the aid of a manuscript.

Mr. Brown married Miss E. C. Handy, the accomplished and only daughter of Sewell Handy, of the U. S. Navy. He has been blessed with five sons and two daughters. Shortly after his marriage he was engaged with Mr. Binney and Mr. Rawle in the Circuit Court of the United States, upon a highly important case of *Snyder v. Zelin*.

Shortly after this he reviewed, for Mr. Walsb, *Joanna Baillie's Poetical and Dramatic Productions*; Colonel Hamilton's work upon the *Men and Manners of America*; and Lord Brougham's speech upon the *Reform of the British Laws*. In the year 1830 he wrote *Sertorius, or the Roman Patriot*, a tragedy; and the *Prophet of St. Paul's*, a melodrama, which were followed by the *Trial*, another tragedy; and a farce, called *Love and Honor, or the Generous Soldier*.

His poetry is generally smooth and harmonious; not a jarring line is to be found in *Sertorius*, though he composed it in two weeks, on horseback, in the night time, during a ride of thirty miles every night to visit his family, then residing in the country.

Some persons have the good fortune to be called by all their names at once; it is so with this gentleman; it is never Mr. David Brown, or Mr. Paul Brown, or Mr. David. P. Brown, or Mr. D. Paul Brown, according to a modern fancy, but *David Paul Brown*, all three at the same time. But with or without all three of his names, he is a remarkable man. He stands, in many things, at the head of the profession, if eloquence be a test of professional strength or distinction—for eloquence he undoubtedly has, and of a high order.

In habits Mr. Brown is very abstemious. He never dines when he is expecting to speak on any important case. Until he was twenty-five years of age, water was his only drink.

In conversation he has no superior; sometimes gay or grave, as the occasion may require, adapting himself to all conditions of life, to the loftiest or lowliest. He abounds in gestures, but his actions are suited to his thoughts. His examination of students shows superior mental powers. His mode of composition is peculiar; he never writes himself, but dictates to his amanuensis while walking the room.

A marked featuro in his professional life is a kind regard for the younger members of the bar. If a young man of merit is struggling for a foothold, he takes him by the hand and renders assistance. Says a writer, "there are scores of young lawyers at the Philadelphia bar, who can date their rise from an association or connection with the subject of this memoir."

He is of middle height, compactly made, with a full, round chest: his forehead is high and broad, eyes black; mouth large (a gift almost essential to orators), and his voice of great compass, ranging from the lowest notes of the flute, to the highest blast of the bugle. His manner, his matter, his language, all cohere together, and all are directed to the enforcement of his argument.


Great men, with few exceptions, are indifferent to mere externals. Not so, however, with the subject of this memoir. He is, perhaps too much devoted to it, but apparently regardless of it to others.

For the last quarter of a century he has been incessantly engaged and spoken almost daily. Thus passes his life. It is nearly closed, and it may be truly said that there have been few lives of greater labor or greater pleasure.

We have now given a few incidents in the life of this distinguished member of the Philadelphia bar. We have seen him in early youth an invalid, a little later, left an orphan at a tender age,

friendless and alone, bereft of a father's counsel and a mother's love. Although possessing great wealth he was never allured into the paths of vice and dishonor. We can behold him now, having reached the pinnacle of fame, one of the most celebrated, eloquent, and distinguished lawyers at the most powerful bar in the Union.

JOSEPH FAGNANI.

OSEPH FAGNANI was born in Naples, Italy, on Christmas eve, 1819. From his early childhood he showed a decided taste and talent for drawing; he invariably won the prize at the monthly competition or *concours*, and before he was thirteen had taken several crayon portraits. One of these, a likeness of Baron Smucker, Chamberlain to the Queen Dowager, mother of Ferdinand II., the reigning sovereign, was so remarkable that the Baron showed it to her Majesty, who sent for the youthful artist, gave him an order for her own portrait, and was so gratified with its success, that she granted him a pension for five years from her privy purse, and facilitated his studies by every means in her power. He was, at that time, a pupil in the Royal Academy, and continued there until the age of eighteen, when he was commissioned, by the Queen Regnant, to go to Vienna, to paint a portrait of her aged father, the Archduke Charles, the famous adversary of the great Napoleon. On his return he stopped for some time at Florence and Milan. In Florence, he painted portraits of several members of the Grand Duke's family, and at Milan, among others, the likeness of a lady, who was then considered as the most beautiful woman of Italy, La Landriani.

In 1842, Fagnani went to Paris, where the Queen Regent of Spain, Maria Christina, was then residing in exile. As he was specially recommended to her Majesty by her mother, the Queen Dowager of Naples, she immediately employed him to make an album of portraits of the Spaniards, her companions in exile, Marshal Narvaez, Olozaga, Martinez de la Rosa, and many others. The Queen also sat to him for a large half-length portrait. The Duke d'Aumale had just returned from an Algerian campaign,

and El-Aboudi, an Arab Chief, was one of his favorite Aides-de-Camp. Fagnani painted a portrait of him, which so pleased the Duke, that he sent the artist a valuable ring, with his cypher and coronet in brilliants on a dark blue enamelled shield, surrounded with diamonds of the finest water. He also painted the entire family of the Prince of Capua. The Princess, it will be remembered, was the celebrated and beautiful Penelope Smith.

When Queen Christina was recalled to Madrid, Fagnani shortly afterwards followed her, and remained at that capital for two years, during which time he painted the portraits of almost every one of any distinction in the country—among others, the young Queen, her sister (the Duchess of Montpensier), the Duchess of Alba (sister to the Empress Eugenie), Sir Robert Peel, then an attaché of the British Legation, and nearly all the foreign Ambassadors at the Court. Here he became acquainted with Sir Henry Bulwer, the British Minister to Spain, who formed so strong a friendship for him that he invited the artist to take up his quarters at the legation, and he remained there during the whole of his stay in Madrid. The friendship thus formed has continued without intermission up to the present time, and there is no person of whom the artist speaks more warmly, and to whom he expresses such sentiments of gratitude as to Sir Henry.

During his stay at Madrid, Fagnani was commissioned to go to Naples to paint the portrait of the Count of Trapani, to whom it was at that time intended to give the Queen in marriage. While there, he was unanimously elected Academician of the Royal Bourbonic Academy, and received the only gold medal ever given for a portrait; five silver medals had already been awarded him, to these was now added the highest honor in its gift, with the exception of the great historical medal. On his return to Madrid, he received from the Queen the decoration of "Isabella la Catolica."

Shortly afterwards he went back to Paris; here he painted the Countess Guiccioli, then affianced to the Marquis de Boissy, and several other personages of note, among them Gustave de Beau-

mont, and Viscount Alexis de Tocqueville, the distinguished author of "Democracy in America." He had a sitting appointed by the Queen Marie Amélie, wife of Louis Philippe, when the revolution of 1848 broke out, and every thing was changed.

In 1849, Sir Henry Bulwer was appointed minister to this country, and wrote to Fagnani, offering him a place in his suite, and a passage in her Majesty's war steamer, the *Hecate*. The artist accepted the invitation, and the party arrived in Washington in December, 1849, after a pleasant voyage, stopping by the way both at Madeira and Bermuda. General Taylor was then President. Thus Fagnani visited the capitol in time to see the the great constellation of statesmen of the last generation, of whom Clay, Webster, Benton and Calhoun, were the bright particular stars. He painted portraits of Webster, Clay, Cass and Fillmore, and two likenesses of the President after death, for the family.

Fagnani visited New York, and finding that if he remained his time would be fully occupied, he concluded to settle permanently in that city. In 1851, he married an American lady, and became generally known to the New York public as being in the foremost rank as a portrait painter. His likenesses were invariably good, and his pictures distinguished by an elegance and individuality not easily found. He continued to reside in New York until 1858, when he returned to Paris on account of the health of his eldest son. He had no sooner reached there than Queen Christine, then living at Malmaison, sent for him to take two portraits of herself, one to be sent to Madrid, the other for the palace she was then building at Rome; and gave him commissions also for portraits of her daughter and son-in-law, the Prince and Princess Ladislas Czartoriski. In 1860, Fagnani painted Richard Cobden (who was then in Paris negotiating the treaty of Commerce), in two different poses. One of these portraits was presented by the artist to the New York Sanitary Fair, and purchased by Morris Ketcham, who gave it to the New York

Chamber of Commerce, the other was bought by the National Portrait Gallery of London.

In 1861, Fagnani went to Naples and painted Garibaldi, who was then dictator; this portrait is now owned by the city of Naples. In 1862, he received an order from the Neapolitan Municipality to paint the King, Victor Emanuel, and went to Turin for that purpose, and made a portrait so satisfactory to his majesty that he bestowed upon the artist the cross of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazare. While in Italy he also painted the Prime Minister Ratazzi and General Cialdini. Fagnani returned to New York for a few weeks in the winter of 1864, and in the June following left for Constantinople, where he spent the summer. He and his wife were guests at the English Embassy, Sir Henry Bulwer being then British Ambassador to the Sublime Porte. Here he painted the present Sultan Abdul Aziz, the Grand Vizier Ali Pacha, and others. The commander of the Faithful was so much pleased that he gave the artist the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Medjidié of the third class (equivalent in Europe to that of commander), and a superb gold snuff-box, its sides enamelled with views of the Bosphorus, and its lid entirely covered with diamonds. On his return to Paris he took a copy of Victor Emanuel's portrait for his daughter, the Queen of Portugal, who expressed her satisfaction by sending him the Portuguese decoration of the order of Christ. At this time, also, he painted the Empress Eugenie, and made a portrait, in oils, of the Countess Guicelle's famous miniature of Lord Byron, which she had never before allowed to be copied. This likeness of Byron is said by the Countess to be the only good one extant. In the spring of 1865, Fagnani visited London for a few weeks to paint a portrait of John Bright for the Union League Club of New York, and another for the Chamber of Commerce of that city, which was presented to it by S. B. Chittenden. He also copied Mr. Cobden's portrait, for T. Bayley Potter, his successor in Parliament. In the fall of 1865, as his son's health was now permanently re-

established, Fagnani determined to return to New York. Notwithstanding his constant mingling with the highest classes of European society, his mind was deeply imbued with democratic principles, and he was an earnest admirer of the government of the United States; he wished his boys to be citizens of this great republic, and rightly thought that they should return here while still young enough to make their interests and their education essentially American, being himself already a naturalized citizen, New York is therefore now his home. Since his return, his occupation has been almost incessant; he has painted two portraits of Lieut. General Sheridan, one for the Union League Club of New York, the other for the General himself; General and Mrs. Fremont, two fine half length portraits, the Rev. Dr. Tyng, and scores of others less known to the public.

Of course* this constant work gives him but little time for any painting outside of strict portraiture, but two years since he conceived the idea of making a series of half length pictures, choosing certain distinctive types of American beauty and investing them with classic draperies, and the symbolical attributes of the Nine Muses. The idea was a most happy one; they were exhibited successively in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and drew crowds of admirers. Among quantities of laudatory notices we copy one, perhaps the most carefully written, and which appeared for the first time in English, in the *Philadelphia N. A. Gazette*, of February 9th, 1870.

"FAGNANI AND HIS MUSES.—The following translation of an article from 'L'Eco d'Italia,' is so happy in its praise of the beautiful pictures now on exhibition at the galleries of the Messrs. Earle, that we give it place with a cordial endorsement.

"It is always a happy day for us when we are able to signalize a new triumph of art and genius in America. And if by genius, in the most obvious acceptation of the word, is meant the inventive power of intellect, as by art the elegance and correctness of the material element by which the intellectual type is rendered, the

triumph is complete when, as in these last works of Fagnani, 'The Muses,' it is difficult to say to which of the two the greatest praise should be given. The name of Joseph Fagnani is already well known among the most distinguished artists, not only in America, but in Europe; but by these nine paintings we do not hesitate to affirm he will acquire still more splendid and lasting fame.

"The works of Fagnani, known by the name of 'The Nine Muses,' are composed of nine figures of natural size, on nine separate canvases, but they form in their *ensemble* one comprehensive whole, one single conception; each painting is a complement of the other, without in the least detracting from the intrinsic and special merit of either one contemplated by itself. Look at them assembled together, and they appear the best synthesis that art can make of the ideal Pierides of mythology; observe them separately, and you will find the most charming Terpsichore, the most dignified Clio, and the most fervent Erato that ever poet invoked.

"The artist, in undertaking this work, was inspired by a graceful prompting of deference and gratitude toward the country whose hospitality he has enjoyed for many years, and which has known how to appreciate his merits. Foreign historians and publicists have already employed their pens for the glory of this nation, poets have celebrated its deeds, capitalists have brought hither their wealth, warriors have drawn their swords in its defence. Fagnani had but his pencil and his colors, and with these he also desired to bring his tribute of homage to the American Union.

"Having always preferred delicacy and suavity to strong and harsh tones in his coloring, it was very natural that among the many glories of this country, he chose to celebrate the most attractive and loveable of all—the beauty of the American women. Whoever knows Fagnani, and the uniform gentleness of his mind and manners, has in this work the best proof of the axiom, "In the style you see the man." To give to his work, at the same time, unity of conception and variety of form, he had the happy idea of choosing the antithesis of the muses whom he has embodied, in nine

American ladies of the highest social positions, their places of birth being selected in such manner that different States of the Union furnish their contingent, and here we forestall the objection of the hypercritics who might exclaim, "You are crying in our ears all these high sounding words of genius and inventive power and yet you are only talking of portraits." To these aristarchs, if such there be, we reply first, as a general rule, that it is plainly demonstrated in æsthetics that he who copies from nature invents. In this special case, we would advise them, before passing sentence, to thoroughly study Fagnani's style, and to study it above all in these nine beautiful pictures. Fagnani, in his portraits, is never the servile, pedantic reproducer of the model such as it appears before his easel. His exquisite artistic taste leads him, almost in his own despite, to an ideal of beauty to which his model approaches the nearest, and this he renders, but in such a masterly way that the features of the original, which he imitates more than copies, are never falsified in their individual type. Whoever sees one of his portraits is equally divided between his admiration of the likeness and the beauty of the painting. It is like the favorite air of a musical opera beneath the fingers of a clever pianist, who refines, retouches and caresses it without ever changing the melody. And add to this that he not only understands thoroughly the difficult art of giving perfectibility to the form without modifying it, but he is also most dexterous in transferring to each physiognomy which he paints, that peculiar aspect, more mental than physical, which is impressed in a greater or less degree by nature on the face of all, *le trait*, as the French call it, that indefinable characteristic expression, difficult to portray on canvass, but which contributes much more than the exactness of the lines to create a speaking likeness. This is not alone to imitate but to animate; it is not only art, but power of genius, of that genius which, rising to a still higher sphere, and developed in a gigantic intellect, would make one understand the angry stroke of Michael Angelo's hammer on his "*Moses*." No, we repeat, Fagnani is not a cold, realistic painter; the Flemish

school would not have welcomed him among its adepts, but the Roman and Venetian schools would have opened to him their ranks, not only for the ideality of his paintings, but for the rigid correctness of his drawing and the softness and transparency of his coloring. Even Correggio, we dare to say, would not have denied him a smile of complacency at the graceful curve of his lines. These merits, and many others not less uncommon, are found in all the nine pictures of which we speak; but that which we admire above all in Fagnani's muses is a something ineffable and suave, which impresses you like an agreeable perfume, like a sunbeam; a uniform harmony which is diffused from all these faces and attitudes, and which, without the slightest resemblance of feature among them, would make you say that they are truly all sisters. A shade more in this uniformity, pleasing as it is, and the artist would have risked falling into monotony. But he has known how to avoid this danger by means of delicate artifices of drawing and color, with which he has created contrast without dissonance. If he had been less adroit this dissonance would infallibly have been produced in one of the muses particularly. If he had been in the smallest degree induced into giving to the figure of tragedy the stern and terrible expression that its usual idea might have suggested, the effect would have been a complete discordance, like a broken line in a parabola. But he has instead impressed upon her face the pathetic, not the terrible of the drama; pity and not menace or anger. His Melpomene, in one word, is not a Medea, but an Iphigenia.

"We would like to give a detailed description of each one of the Muses, but space will not admit, and can only say, 'See and admire for yourselves.'"

We cannot better close this slight biographical sketch than by an extract from the *N. Y. Tribune* relative to a portrait then just finished (April, 1864), of the late Hon. Henry J. Raymond. "The pose is easy—the face becoming vivacious and almost conversational the more we look at it. No test of positive merit is

better than this. An inferior work of art pleases at the first glance, and gradually becomes hard and stolid as we look into it and penetrate the little trick of its manufacture. But a true picture is one that constantly leaves the frame at our bidding and becomes alive and human in exact proportion to our knowledge of it. We have any quantity of the first kind, but Mr. Fagnani is not among them. He belongs unmistakably to that honored few who deal with Nature on her own terms, and not according to the price put upon her by the schools."

JAMES TERWILLIGER.



R. TERWILLIGER is a native of New Scotland, Albany County, New York, where he was born, January 30, 1825. He is of Holland and Scotch lineage, and shows the characteristics of both nationalities in his personal character—persistent and uncompromising fixedness of purpose in the prosecution of duty, in whatever circle of life he may be placed. He left his native town in 1836, removing to the town of De Witt, Onondaga County, which is situated in central New York. Until he was eighteen years of age, his time was principally spent in farm-labor, and in obtaining the meager education afforded by the district-schools of those days. Indeed, he never attended any other school. His love for books and newspapers was manifested early in youth. But his tastes were more particularly in sympathy with works of a political character, and the biographies of eminent statesmen. Under such influences, his thoughts were directed to the workings of political machinery, and his mind was trained for the work which has since largely absorbed his attention.

But despite his tendencies towards politics, he labored on his father's farm, engaging in the dull routine of agricultural toil until he was twenty-six years old. In 1851 a new chapter opened in his hitherto quiet life of farm-labor. At that time he invested his capital in journalism, and became one of the proprietors of the *Syracuse Daily Journal*, one of the most influential papers in central New York. His connection with that newspaper continued until 1855; he was then appointed deputy-clerk of the Assembly of the State of New York, by R. U. Sherman, then Clerk of the House. In 1856, he was appointed journal-clerk of the Senate of

his native State, and held that appointment four years. During that time he gained the confidence of influential political men, by his peculiar abilities for a position of that kind, and was properly rewarded with the appointment of Clerk of the Senate. He was elected to that office five times without opposition, and was deservedly pronounced the best clerk who had ever discharged the duties of that delicate and arduous office. He was perfect master of the situation. All the duties connected with that post were as familiar to him as are the successions of propositions in Euclid to a professor in college; and his marked executive abilities, his steady application to the rapid dispatch of business, and his almost uninterrupted attendance upon the sessions of the Senate, greatly enhanced the value of his services. He was held in high estimation by both political parties; and at the close of each term of the Senate, elegant testimonials were presented to him by senators, as an expression of their appreciation of his abilities and kindness.

Mr. Terwilliger has held other posts of honor and responsibility. Indeed, the past eighteen or twenty years of his life have been mostly employed in arranging the details of either county or State campaigns, and in supervising the order of legislative business. Mr. Terwilliger was chosen clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Onondaga county, New York, in 1849; and, from the organization of the Republican party in 1856 to the year 1860, he was secretary of the Onondaga County Republican Committee, when he was elected secretary of the Republican State Committee. He conducted the memorable Presidential campaign of that year in the State of New York with masterly tact and acceptance, and originated the plan of sending speakers, by the State Committee, into different sections of his State—a practice now generally adopted. Mr. Terwilliger has been secretary or acting secretary of the Republican Union State Committee ever since, except the years 1862, 1864, 1867, 1869, and 1870. In the canvass of 1864, he was acting secretary of the National Union Executive Committee, and additionally aided the State Committee very materially.


When Preston King was appointed collector of the Port of New York, the position of private and confidential secretary to the collector was proffered to Mr. Terwilliger: this was done without any solicitation or previous knowledge of the matter on his part, and was especially gratifying, inasmuch as it was a position of so much responsibility. Mr. Terwilliger accepted the place, quite as much from motives of friendship for Mr. King as otherwise. He held that position until after the death of Mr. King, and the subsequent appointment of Collector Smythe, when he resigned.

In February, 1870, Mr. Terwilliger again purchased an interest in the Syracuse *Daily Journal*, and is now one of the proprietors of that paper. When Hon. Thomas Murphy was appointed collector of the Port of New York, by President Grant, in 1870, Mr. Terwilliger, much against his own wishes, was induced to accept the position of special deputy-collector of the Port. He is in every way qualified for the office, and his administration of his duties gives great satisfaction.

Probably no other man in the State of New York has so large an acquaintance as Mr. Terwilliger has. His familiarity with all the ramifications of political forces; his very large acquaintance with the leaders of parties in this State and the country at large; his ready comprehension of the right thing in the right place, render his services almost invaluable. There is no bluster in his composition. The calm dignity of the perfect gentleman always rests upon him, and a smile of good nature is rarely missed from his face. Wherever he is known he is regarded as a gentleman of high moral Christian character, possessing the esteem of his fellow-men. In the city of Syracuse, New York, he has an elegant residence, where he spends his time when not engaged in official duties. He is, in the highest sense of the word, a self-made man, and is in every way worthy of the honors he has received.

REV. WILLIAM L. HARRIS, D. D., LL. D.

BY T. C. GARDNER, D. D.



IT has been reserved by Providence for the times in which we live to illustrate on a magnificent scale the idea and law of progress. The present century, in its historical connections with all civilized nations, stands out in bold relief to the eye of contemplation as being pre-eminent in those inventions, discoveries, arts, sciences, and knowledges that are in closest proximity with the main wants and universal well-being of humanity. To an American, whatever relates to the facts and laws of human progression finds some striking exposition and confirmation in the history of his own country. Possessing a continent of unlimited resources; enjoying a civilization that embraces every feature of value in the European type of culture, and that is enriched by some new and unique elements of human development; blest with a government projected on the plane of liberty and equality, and combining in the happiest proportions the prerogatives of national authority with the rights of municipal states, the American people may properly congratulate themselves on having the most enviable inheritance of civil and religious immunities that has ever attracted the consideration of the Muse of History. In this freest and grandest country that ever lifted its mountains to the skies, that ever poured its rivers to the sea, that ever spread its lands of beauty beneath the light of the sun, humanity has had the best conditions of growth and progress ever secured to its existence. It is not denied that the civil arrangements that support ideas of caste and that consolidate privileged orders with the stability of society may be rendered subservient to the advancement of the race in the arts and sciences and industries of life, and become associated also with great characters

in history. Monarchical systems may boast of proud names and splendid memories in all the departments of human activity and national enterprise. To republican institutions, however, belongs the palm of furnishing the greatest possible facilities for cultivating the faculties of humanity at large, and for developing native genius and talent and ability into the manifestations of character at once robust, independent, and self-supporting.

That men of progress, therefore, should grow up out of such conditions of human existence as afford the freest and broadest scope for the play of whatever activities inhere in the life of the race, irrespective of all distinctions of birth or fortune, and untrammelled by the restrictions engendered and maintained by old and conservative institutions that operate for permanency at the expense of improvement, is what might naturally be expected from the known laws of development as imbedded in the constitution of humanity. When President Jackson visited New Hampshire in connection with his war secretary, General Cass, who looked once more on his native State, gazing upon its rugged features and granite forms, he exclaimed, "What do you raise here, general?" To which inquiry the general promptly and admirably replied, "Men, Mr. President." And so as we let the eye of reflective admiration and philosophic survey roam over all the States of our Union, we see that however much is our indebtedness to nature, we owe infinitely more as a people to the great self-made men of the Republic who, in the various departments and professions of life, have shaped our institutions, have controlled the elements of power and passion in our history, have directed the forces of our national life, and have imparted their immortal worth and excellence to the character and destiny of the nation. In this respect the East has vastly the pre-eminence of the West, as being the original seat of empire and learning and the various culture attaching to older communities and which ripens into statesmanship. But as "Westward the course of empire" has taken its way, the grand elements of character have been seen to form into personal life and history, and men

of the progressive order have stood up in the history of the great West, vying in power and influence, if not in polish and culture, with the finest embodiments of manhood in the East.

Worthy of a permanent place in such high associations of character and excellence connected with our history, is the subject of this sketch, Rev. William L. Harris, D. D., LL. D. The great State of Ohio enrolls Dr. Harris among her native sons, and the year 1817, Nov. 4th., dates the beginning of his earthly history. At that time Ohio had a population of about half a million of souls, having been a member of the Federal Union only fourteen years. At present the population must border closely on three millions of inhabitants, and what in 1817 was a new country, with undeveloped resources, with slender educational advantages, with institutions in their formative state, is now a full-grown commonwealth whose civilization furnishes every needful facility for educating its citizens for any position in life. It was to the common schools of his native State that young Harris was indebted for his elementary education. We can imagine the scenes of his boyhood, as he grew up in a frugal and industrious population, robust in his constitution, active in rural sports, strong in his demonstrations of purpose, and inclined by his mental aptitudes to such studies as were afforded by the schools of the people as they then existed. Nothing remarkable or noteworthy in his early life here calls for sober narrative or illustrative comment.

In the seventeenth year of his age began his religious life. Camp-meetings were at that time scenes of unwonted religious interest. They drew large gatherings of the people and exerted a powerful influence for good over extended districts of country. The singing, the praying, the preaching, took on a type of extraordinary earnestness and power. The Ohio camp-meetings were especially noted in the Methodist Episcopal Church for their depth of character, their spiritual excellence, and their marked results. Wonderful accounts are preserved in the literature of Methodism of the almost superhuman eloquence that characterized the preaching of the

leading ministers of those times on such occasions. Many sermons preached by those heroes of the Cross to listening thousands in the leafy and beautiful temples of nature have a vivid existence in the memories of many living saints, who describe their effects upon the hearts of the people in language which almost transports one to the age of miracles. Authentic anecdotes are related of highly cultivated persons, cool and speculative in their judgments, in some instances skeptical in their views, in association also with eminent public station, who yielded profound homage to the gospel of peace amid these novel circumstances, and ever afterward adhered to their religious profession. Doubtless the ardent and impulsive class betrayed occasionally some fanatical tendencies in these services of the forest sanctuaries, but what was defective was quite insignificant, compared with what was truly genuine, in the religious character of these extraordinary seasons of worship. It was at one of these memorable gatherings of the people for promoting the interests of Christianity that William L. Harris committed himself to the obligations of a Christian life, and that he acted from intelligent convictions of duty and from a thorough renewal of his desires and affections, is attested by his personal history from that time to the present.

And then commenced his studious and scholastic preparation for that active and public career of usefulness that for a long series of years has reflected so much honor on his character. In September 1834 he entered Norwalk Seminary as a pupil, then the only literary institution of Methodism west of the Alleghany Mountains, and North of the Ohio River, where he remained two years under the more immediate instruction of its principal, Rev. Jonathan E. Chaplin, A. M., a graduate of Yale College, celebrated for the ripeness of his scholarship, and who was afterward placed in charge of one of the branch institutions of the University of Michigan.

In September, 1836, Mr. Harris, then only in the nineteenth year of his age, was licensed by the proper church authorities to exercise his gifts as a Christian minister, and after a few months'

pastoral labor in a subordinate sphere, in the ensuing fall he was received into the Michigan Conference of Methodist ministers, whose ecclesiastical jurisdiction then included a portion of northern Ohio, and was assigned to a field of labor in his native State. In 1840, Mr. Harris by a change in ecclesiastical boundaries became a member of the North Ohio Conference, and in 1856 by a like arrangement was included in the Delaware, now denominated the Central Ohio, Conference, where he still holds his clerical membership. Mr. Harris' term of service in the Christian pastorate comprised ten years of faithful labor. Thirteen years of his life have been devoted to the cause of education. He first held the office of Tutor for one year in the Ohio Wesleyan University. At the unanimous request of his Conference and at a great sacrifice of personal feeling and preference, in 1848 he accepted the Principalship of the Baldwin Institute, now the Baldwin University, near the beautiful city of Cleveland, where he performed three years of eminently successful labor, leaving the institution in a very prosperous condition. The next year he had charge of the academical department of the Ohio Wesleyan University, and was then elected to the chair of Chemistry and Natural History in that well-organized institution, discharging its functions with distinguished ability for eight years, and for three years of that time instructing the classes also in the Hebrew Language and Literature.

In 1860 Dr. Harris resigned his professorship to accept the office of Assistant Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which position of great responsibility and usefulness he still holds, having been elected to the post for the third term by the suffrages of the quadrennial General Conference. As this General Conference is the highest ecclesiastical judicatory known to Methodism, being its only legislative body, and composed of delegates from all the Annual Conferences, membership in its councils has always been considered a great honor. Wisdom, integrity, soundness of judgment, and strong and well-balanced character are considered prime qualifications in a delegate. Dr.

Harris' eminent fitness in these respects for an ecclesiastical legislator, may be estimated from the action of his Conference in electing him for four times in succession to represent them in the General Conference, placing him every time, by the highest number of votes cast for any delegate, at the head of his delegation. He has thus been a member of four General Conferences from 1856 to 1868 inclusive. At his first appearance in this august body, invested with the legislative prerogatives of the largest denomination of Protestant Christians in the land, Dr. Harris was on the first ballot elected its Secretary, and at its every subsequent session has been chosen to the same honorable position by acclamation. As this body is presided over by the bishops of the church in turn, who simply act as chairman, thus leaving the Conference without any permanent head, the position of Secretary really becomes that of chief responsibility in its deliberations. The Secretary is supposed to understand perfectly its rules and procedures of business in all cases, and to be thoroughly versed in parliamentary law, so as to be able on the instant to render any needed assistance to the Presiding Officer. By his very eminent qualifications for this post in all respects, Dr. Harris has come to be considered the guiding genius of the Conference, and nearly every act of its legislative wisdom for sixteen years that has commanded the general confidence of the denomination, has received the direct sanction of his capacious and practical mind before finding its place in the statute-book of the church.

Dr. Harris may thus worthily claim our attention as one of the chief men of progress in the great Methodist denomination. He has been an influential actor in all its important events, during the most exciting period in the annals of the church and in the history of the nation. His manly and progressive qualities appear in every department of his history. He is self-made in the best sense of the term. On leaving the academic institution where he laid the foundations of his comprehensive scholarship, he pursued systematic courses of study while traversing large districts of ministerial

abor, carrying his books in his saddle-bags, like many other heroic spirits known to fame, and gaining what assistance he could from scholars and men of letters within the circles of his acquaintance and friendship, he thus completed the entire curriculum of collegiate studies in addition to a pretty thorough survey of all the leading branches of theological learning. Such a man is his own university, and his scholastic character bears the stamp of his own genius and faculty of instruction, and may of right ask admission into any fraternity of noble and cultivated minds that have contributed to the progress of knowledge and to the well-being of the race. Literary institutions sometimes do themselves credit in appropriately recognizing merit in public men, and the honors conferred on Mr. Harris may with the greatest propriety be referred to in this light. He received the degree of M. A. from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1848, that of D. D. from Alleghany College in 1856, and that of LL. D. from Baldwin University in this present year of grace, 1870.

Dr. Harris has been one of the champions of right and reform, as contending for supremacy against expediency and conservatism in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The great controversy on the slavery question divided the church in 1844, but as a certain portion of slave territory was left by the division in the Northern church, the controversy still raged, and agitated the foundations of the whole Methodist community up to the very eve of the Presidential proclamation decreeing the death of slavery. The point in debate between the men of progress in Methodism and their conservative opponents related in its ultimate bearings to the authority of the General Conference to exclude slaveholding members from the communion of the church. When the constitutional aspects of the question came fairly under review, Dr. Harris employed his pen in discussing the fundamental principles underlying the whole subject, first in a series of articles in the newspaper press, and then in a systematic treatise in book form, on the "Powers of the General Conference." Of this production, taken as a specimen of method-

ical reasoning and demonstrative logic and eloquent forensic ability, it is not too much to say that it to-day stands unrivaled in the literature of the Methodist Church. As connected with its main purpose, it vindicated by unanswerable argument the radical measures of the anti-slavery party in the church, and left the conservatives without a resting-place for the soles of their feet. Rev. Dr. Wheldon, who, in profundity of intellect, is without his peer in the church, pronounced it "one of the ablest constitutional documents that has ever appeared in our ecclesiastical history, reading very much like one of John Marshall's decisions, leaving nothing further to be said on either side of the question." The treatise really settled the opinion of the church on the subject, and its doctrines were soon incorporated into her legislation, and now have an actual existence in her history.

In person, Dr. Harris is a little above the medium height, very thickly set, strong in his physical organization, ample in his features, massive in intellectual developments, and healthful and manly in all the elements of character that can find expression in bodily presence. The forces of his whole existence are evenly balanced. His proportions are on a comparatively large scale, but the harmony and symmetry are complete. No complexity of character ever hinders a thoughtful observer from forming a just estimate of the man. Frankness, honesty, integrity, firmness, transparency, hearty good-will, and abundant good-nature are revealed in all his looks and words and movements. In conversation, he is easy and instructive; in companionship, delightful; in friendship, rich and princely. As a speaker, he excels in clearness of statement, in the argumentative settings of thought, in logical emphasis of expression, and in the faculty to convey a full impression of his subject to the mind of an audience. No mists of dream-land, no poetic reveries, no mystic ecstasies of fancy, no meaningless demonstrations of speech, ever find place in his public discourse. The sunlight, that brings out hidden beauties, that discloses all the outlines and forms of new and familiar objects,

and that causes all entities to stand out distinctly to your vision, flows over the whole landscape of thought as he unfolds his theme. He addresses himself mainly to your intelligence and reason, taking it for granted that you have capacity to understand and mark the drift of reflective discourse, and that his business is to "furnish you with arguments and not with brains." A nice turn of thought will sometimes, as he proceeds, light up the features of an audience, and then a paragraph, charming for its simplicity, will fall upon your ear, and anon a passage of real grandeur and noble eloquence will wing your soul into the heavens of God. Dr. Harris is not what is called an easy and fluent and popular speaker, but he is exceedingly effective. Light and graceful and fanciful discourse never proceeds from a mind of really massive thoughts and conceptions, and that ever seeks to rest its utterances on the impregnable basis of first principles. Dr. Harris would have made a great lawyer, as his Websterian intellect would have delighted to handle topics of national importance, and to expound to a listening senate the principles of constitutional law. His clearness of intellectual vision, and capacity to state the leading points in a difficult question, and his great grasp of thought would have made him eminent in the legal profession and in civil statesmanship. It is obvious that the bar and the senate offer advantages to such a man quite superior to those of the platform and pulpit. The profound understanding, with its rich freightage of knowledge that would be considered heavy in the pulpit, would be the delight and wonder of the senate. We do not characterize Dr. Harris as wanting in power to interest a popular assembly, but as really magnificent in those qualities that fit him to address grave and deliberative and judicial bodies.

The crowning glory of this eminent man in current Methodist history is, however, as we have already indicated, to be seen in the forces of progress, lodged by nature in his very make and constitution. He is a worthy representative of that class of men in ecclesiastical life in this country who have nobly stood up for the

principles and measures of truth and freedom in the dark days of trial and civil strife, when both the Church and the State were in danger of being overwhelmed by the agencies of oppression and treason. Broad in his sympathies, a giant in his sensibilities, large in the fellowship of his soul with humanity and God, he never debated the cause of right with the question of his own personal fortunes, nor did he delay his committal to the imperiled principles of justice until he saw how the great scales would turn in the awful crisis of national destiny, nor did he wait for others to lead him into the van of the conflict. His place has been among the leaders of public opinion, who have done the best thinking for the nation during the last twenty years, and who have championed the cause of right and humanity to a successful issue, and who now occupy an enviable position among the benefactors of their race. For ten years he has been associated with that very celebrated divine, Dr. Durbin, in supervising and directing the interests of the great Methodist Missionary Society, that steadily contemplates the conquest of the world to the Cross. Here his organizing and executive genius, and his great capacity for work find abundant scope, and being now in the prime of his strength and in the maturity of his powers, he has yet before him a career of varied and important service in the noblest department of Christian history.



W. J. Fisher

GEN. J. H. SYPHER.



GENERAL SYPHER, of Louisiana, is a native of Pennsylvania, where his ancestors settled at the beginning of the eighteenth century, coming from the German Rhine country. His grandfather, Abraham Sypher, removed from the Valley of the Brandywine, at the close of the Revolutionary War, and founded a home in the Valley of the Susquehanna, in the territory that afterward became Perry County. This homestead farm was inherited from the original settler, by John Sypher, his youngest son, who was born in the year 1800. John was the father of three sons, Abraham J. Sypher, late an engineer in the United States Navy, and now a member of the Louisiana Senate; Josiah R. Sypher, an author and journalist of note; and Jacob H. Sypher, the subject of this sketch, who was born July 22, 1837. Both father and mother of these sons died early in life, and left their children to themselves. By personal efforts, each acquired a liberal education, strengthened by the varied experience and practical application ever incident to the struggle up from the common level to high attainments. The younger of the brothers whose name heads this article was, successively the "farm boy," the "boat boy," the "country school teacher," and the academy "professor." At the first call to arms, at the beginning of the late war, he entered the national army for the defence of the Union, enlisting as a private soldier, April 18, 1861. In active service during the entire period of the war, he rose, step by step, through all the grades of the army, to the rank of Brigadier General, to which he was promoted for "faithful and meritorious services during the war." He participated in all of the great campaigns and battles of the Army of the Cum-

berland, in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Georgia, among which were Mill Springs, Fort Donelson, Perryville, Shiloh, Stone River, Chattanooga, and Chicamauga. Subsequently he was transferred to the Department of the Gulf, where he commanded the Reserve Artillery, and was President of the Examining Board for the examination of officers for colored troops. He was mustered out of service on the 25th of November, 1865. In January, 1866, he settled in Louisiana, having determined to make his permanent residence in that State, and engaged in the cotton planting. In the midst of other duties he had read law, and had been admitted to the bar.

General Sypher, as he had been earnest and efficient in assisting to maintain the Union of the States, and the integrity of the nation, was equally active in efforts to reconstruct the government of his adopted State, and to build up her disorganized industries. The people, duly appreciating his services in this new field, resolved to make him one of their representatives at the national capital. He was elected a member of the Fortieth Congress, was re-elected to the Forty-first, and also to the Forty-second Congress, as a Republican. At Washington he advocated a liberal and generous policy of internal improvements, and amnesty to the South. He urged the rebuilding of the levees on the Mississippi River, by Government aid, and the granting of subsidies for the construction of a Southern Pacific Railroad. In a speech delivered in Congress, December 15, 1870, he said: "Let the Republican party, through its representatives in Congress, remove all the political disabilities of Southern men; let them, by wise legislation, aid in building up that beautiful country, devastated by war; let the people feel the fostering care of the General Government; aid us to build and maintain our levees, to construct new railroads, to keep open the mouth and improve the navigation of the Mississippi River, to encourage labor, capital, and diversified industry in the South, and it will accomplish more toward the development of a true sentiment of loyalty to the national Government than half a century of proscriptive legislation."

Gen. Sypher is quite a young man. He possesses a great deal of

energy and perseverance, and a large share of that spirit of progression, to the exercise of which there cannot but much benefit enure to the section of the country in which, as a public representative, his talents and abilities are devoted.



W. F. Munnick

RICHARD T. MERRICK.



It is eighty years since Daniel Carroll, Notley Young, David Burns and Samuel Davidson, the original proprietors of the District of Columbia, surrendered their titles, and since the Capital of the United States was established here. The District was surveyed by three commissioners: Thomas Johnson, David Stuart, and Daniel Carroll; and, in a letter bearing date Georgetown, September 9th, 1791, to Major L'Enfant, the engineer, these commissioners inform him that they had agreed to call the Federal District the *Territory of Columbia*. By a recent act of Congress, they now have for the first time the form of a Territorial Government, and for the first time in their history, the people of this District have the privilege of being represented in the Congress of the United States by a Delegate.

On the evening of the 21st ultimo, one hundred and ten delegates, representing the Democratic and Conservative strength of the District, met in convention, and on the first ballot unanimously nominated for the position of Delegate in Congress, the Hon. Richard T. Merrick.

In making a brief sketch of the life and public character of this distinguished gentleman, we are deeply impressed with the idea that by his nomination, a profound remark of Montesquieu, to the effect that the people, "from facts and things obvious to the sense, are qualified for choosing those whom they are to invest with a part of their authority," has an apt illustration. Mr. Merrick was born in Charles county, Maryland, and is descended from one of the oldest

and proudest families of that ancient commonwealth. His father, the Hon. William D. Merrick, for many years held positions of high public trust, and was a Senator in Congress from the State of Maryland from 1838 to 1845. He died in this city in 1857. He was the author of the cheap postage system. During his Senatorial career he was associated with the ablest men of the country, and numbered among his personal and political friends the great names of John Bell, Daniel Webster, James K. Polk, R. M. T. Hunter, Robert C. Winthrop, John Tyler, Richard M. Johnson, William Henry Harrison, George M. Dallas, Millard Fillmore, William L. Marcy, Willie P. Mangum, Tom Corwin, Henry W. Hilliard, Percy Walker, John McP. Berrien, Thomas G. Pratt, the Kennedys, Reverdy Johnson, Roger B. Taney, John J. Crittenden, Henry Clay, and their illustrious contemporaries—all renowned for their virtue, prudence and learning. It was in such a school, amid the association of the immediate descendants of the Fathers of the Republic, that Mr. Merrick, with a mind naturally and peculiarly apt in the study of jurisprudence, learned his first great lessons of respect for the Constitution, and for the supremacy of the law. He belongs to a family of lawyers, to a race who think, with Plutarch, that the "law is the king of mortal and immortal beings," and with another writer, "that in the education of youth a love of the law should be encouraged in order that a love of country may be established."

Mr. Merrick attended Georgetown College for a few years, and at the age of sixteen was graduated at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania. He then went to Frederick, and entered as a law student the office of his brother, the Hon. William M. Merrick, (now a Representative in Congress from the State of Maryland.) While pursuing his legal studies there, and not yet admitted to the bar on account of his minority, the war with Mexico ensued, and he was commissioned by President Polk as captain of the Third United States Dragoons. He served eighteen months in Mexico with General Taylor, and at the close of the war returned to Maryland, was admitted to the bar,

and commenced his brilliant professional career in Charles county. In 1849 he was elected as a Whig to the Legislature of Maryland. He served on the Committee on Federal Relations. There were many able men in that Legislature, and Mr. Merrick became prominent among them as an eloquent debater, and as a sound constitutional lawyer. Two years afterwards Mr. Merrick removed to Baltimore, and at once had a large and lucrative practice. As a Whig he took an active part in the politics of the State. He stumped the State of Virginia for General Scott, and met the great debaters for General Pierce, among others, Charles James Faulkner, with marked success.

After the election of General Pierce to the Presidency, the Know-Nothing organization arose in Baltimore. Henry Winter Davis became the candidate of the Know-Nothing party for Congress, and Henry May the candidate for the Democracy. Notwithstanding the great personal friendship that existed between Mr. Davis and Mr. Merrick, the natural conservatism of the latter induced him to give his support to Mr. May, and from that day to this Mr. Merrick, politically, has been identified with the national Democratic and Conservative element of the country. He has had but little to do with politics, however, for the law has had the greater charm. In 1855-6, in connection with J. S. Stockett and Oliver Miller, Esqs., he prepared and published a digest of Maryland Reports. In 1857, declining the position of District Attorney for Baltimore, tendered him by Mr. Buchanan, he removed to Chicago, and associated himself in the practice of his profession there with the Hon. C. Beckwith, then the acknowledged head of the Chicago bar, and afterward the Chief Justice of Illinois. Previous to this, Mr. Merrick had made the acquaintance of Stephen A. Douglas, and from that time till the day of that great and lamented statesman's death, the most intimate and confidential relations existed between them. As a member of the Illinois delegation, Mr. Merrick attended the Charleston Convention. In the great debates of that convention he was

conspicuous; counseled moderation, and opposed all extreme Southern measures. In the Baltimore convention he was selected to speak for Illinois, and when the Hon. Benjamin F. Butler withdrew from the convention to join the forces of Breckenridge, he denounced him as a conspirator in terms of bitter invective and sarcasm. This speech created in the convention a decided sensation.

For Douglas he stumped the Western States. After Mr. Lincoln's election, Mr. Merrick again devoted himself to his profession, and was employed as counsel by railroad and other heavy corporations. In 1864 Mr. Merrick visited Washington. Fortune, ever kind, smiling and propitious to him, now presented her choicest gift, for here he led to the altar the lovely and talented daughter of our fellow-townsmen, James C. McGuire, Esq. With his bride he visited Europe, making the tour of France, Italy, Spain and Germany. In the spring of 1865, Mr. Merrick, having determined to devote himself exclusively to his profession, came to Washington, selecting it as the broadest field for practice. Although Washington is much less in population, and in commercial and financial resources than some other cities, the questions arising here are more varied and of more public importance than those coming before the courts in any other portion of the country. The great lawyers from all sections of the country are realizing this fact, which tends to make Washington the theater of great legal efforts. It would consume too much space to speak in detail of the celebrated causes Mr. Merrick has tried during the six years of his residence here. Suffice it to say that in the District courts and in the Supreme Court of the United States he has appeared as counsel in nearly all the most important cases, and with a brilliant and unvarying success. Standing in the very front rank of the bar, he is one of its strongest pillars, and one of its chief ornaments. To borrow an idea from a learned writer in giving a description of Lord Mansfield, we say of Mr. Merrick: he has pre-eminently a legal intellect, great clearness

of thought, accuracy of discrimination, soundness of judgment and strength of reasoning, united to a scientific knowledge of jurisprudence, a large experience in all the intricacies of practice, and sound common sense and ease in the dispatch of business, and extraordinary powers of application.

To illustrate how thoroughly Mr. Merriek is governed by the teachings of the Fathers in his expressions of love for the Union, we here quote his speech.

Mr. Merrick said:

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN: Before proceeding to the sentiments that have been expressed, and to the recommendations now being tendered me, allow me to say that the resolution which has just passed by the association is most

Mr. MANN: Mr. Bingham and gentleman of the Committee. Allow me to express my sincere thanks to the two gentlemen who have just finished their touching story. It has been a privilege for me, as a member of the committee, with AAAA I understand it has been called, to be able to learn your touching story, and I am sure the people you have inspired me and I will send your beautiful "Without Fear" and I think "Without Fear" and I think.

I asked that the final thing be said, gentlemen in order that I might leave with out any regrets. I promised to you that, whether there was peace or not between us or the world, I would be the same and I would be true. There is harmony of belief and conviction among all of us and we are all of us unknown to each other. I am, you know, the most American and the least party of this District and seldom the first of the faith and nation, the honor of the name, so much as to let it be known to me. I am, I am, I am.

[illegible]

The Territorial Hall, establishing a local government for the district, was, in my judgment, the wisest and the only one that could be adopted. By that bill it was provided that the President of the United States should have the opportunity to confer with the Territorial Board, to determine as to the expediency of a federal intervention of your kind and nature, and that two places should be the scene of a presidential intervention by the President, to have the benefit of a conference with those that were in a position to need money for this purpose. It is the purpose of the bill to provide that the President should have the opportunity to confer with the Territorial Board, to determine as to the expediency of a federal intervention of your kind and nature, and that two places should be the scene of a presidential intervention by the President, to have the benefit of a conference with those that were in a position to need money for this purpose. It is the purpose of the bill to provide that the President should have the opportunity to confer with the Territorial Board, to determine as to the expediency of a federal intervention of your kind and nature, and that two places should be the scene of a presidential intervention by the President, to have the benefit of a conference with those that were in a position to need money for this purpose.

in the National Legislature for this great Capitol, the common property of the entire nation. [Great applause.]

But that has been delusive, and we have seen with pain and regret the organization of our Government upon a partisan basis, and its powers committed exclusively to the men of one alone of the great political organizations of the country; and we have learned with yet deeper regret that the executive of the Territory has made, in the language of resolution, the open avowal, in his party convention, that he intended to administer the functions of his office in the *exclusive* interest of the Republican party. That party convention thus assembled, which endeavored, and, to some extent, accomplished, the consolidation of the party in co-operation with the Territorial executive, made manifest to the people that it was their purpose to arrogate to themselves in their party organization the exclusive administration of the District of Columbia, for their own benefit, and without regard to the general interest of the people. When the Democratic and Conservative people of the District beheld that mischievous scheme in process of formation and execution, they were called upon by every sentiment of manly integrity, patriotic devotion, and personal honor, to organize around an opposing standard, and frustrate the iniquitous and diabolical machination.

[Great applause.]

It is that scheme which you have assembled to frustrate—that bad purpose you have gathered your strength to defeat. It is not for party alone, or for party at all, that you meet. I regard this Convention as the representative body of the whole Democratic and Conservative element of the District, speaking the sentiments of the Democrats and Conservatives, and declaring that it is their purpose that the local administration of this District shall not be confined to a party, and administered in the interest of a faction; but that it shall be administered for the benefit of the entire people, and that representative men of both parties shall appear in that administration. [Applause.]

My fellow-citizens, I esteem the Territorial Governor as a most worthy and estimable gentleman, and I appreciate his high character as an honorable man; but he has been too weak to resist where he should have overcome, and passively submitted where he should have controlled. He has sacrificed the high public spirit of the man and citizen upon the altar of a tyrannical party domination. [Applause.] Under these circumstances you are called upon, with a view to the protection of your interests and your property, to guard against the danger to both from a local administration left unchecked in the hands of one political party. Although privileged to vote only for the lower House and for a Delegate in Congress, the Democratic and Conservative party will put over this perilous and mischievous combination, faithful watchers in that lower House, who will defend our interests and protect our property. [Great cheering.]

We will do more; we will vindicate ourselves from the attempted wrong upon the great Conservative and Democratic party of the nation by sending to the Congress of the United States, to represent this people, a representative man of the Democratic and Conservative party. [Long and continued applause.]

I believe, and I trust I am not mistaken, that Governor Cooke will be able to exercise a large control in our behalf with his Republican friends in Congress; but standing alone, or standing beside a man representing the same party, and entertaining the same partisan opinions with himself, I should fear that the generous sympathy of wronged conservatism would be chilled at his approach. It is not alone to that party which is now in the majority in Congress that the people of this District must appeal. They must appeal to both parties upon the great principle that I have announced, and that your resolution sets forth, that this District is free from party perturbation, and that all we ask is that the representatives of the people will recognize this Capitol as the Capitol and the property of the people of the United States; and in the name of the people build it up and decorate and adorn it as the pride and honor of the nation. [Great applause.]

I believe gentlemen, though I make no pledges, lest possibly disaster and failure should cause me pain,) that as your representative, receiving in behalf of your interests the cordial co-operation of Governor Cooke, I should be able, in the Congress of the United States, to accomplish some beneficial results for my constituents. If he will so present with me the case of this District, and secure for me from his especial Republican friends a fair hearing, I pledge to him and to you the cordial sympathy of the Democratic and Conservative representatives of the people. [Great applause.] And

what will be my position and duty in the office to which you have called me? I shall appear in Congress as the elected candidate of the Democratic and Conservative voters of the District, but not as a partizan. You, in part, by this nomination despoil me of my political power. You call me now, my friends, as many of you have done in the individual before, to be, not your personal advocate, but the advocate of your entire community. You call me as the professional man is called, to plead your case before a judge and jury in whose decision I shall have no voice. In the courts of justice my duty is limited before the judge to the presentation and argument of my case. With the jury in the box, I have naught to do, but to develop and discuss the facts involved in the issue they are empaneled to try. On the floor of Congress I have no vote. I am there, if there at all, and there I shall be—[great and long continue applause.]—I am there as your advocate, to plead your cause, to meet whatever charges may be brought against you, to defend you whenever you may be assailed, to expound your rights, and maintain what justice demands as your own; and, speaking to judges and jurors in the determination of whose ultimate judgment I have no vote, but winning them to my convictions in your behalf by all the persuasions of argument and force of logic that I can command. In this office, I must so bear myself as to make for you friends of the men of all parties, and whilst firmly maintaining my own opinions, avoid acerbity by a proper respect for the opinions of others. Truth, justice, and the interests of the people of the District of Columbia, without regard to party or race, shall be the rule and object of my conduct and my labors.

They are widely mistaken who think our interest is most wisely consulted by electing only those who are in harmony with the controlling party in Congress. The period when that party dominated without restraint is passed. The decade through which its unlimited authority extended has ended. It commenced in March of 1861; it ended in March of 1871. [Great applause.]

Light breaks from the East. It tinges the horizon that girds the Granite Hills. It is the star of the morning, presaging the coming day. He who can not read its glorious prophecy slumbers too slothfully upon the past to be trusted for action in the present. [Applause.]

I have said that I believed I should receive in my Congressional labors the harmonious co-operation of Governor Cooke, and I am reasonably confident that I shall in all things save one. Whilst I concur most heartily in the principles contained in the resolution of which I have already spoken, I concur even yet more heartily in the principles of that other resolution, which, whilst it deals with justness and kindness to the colored man, maintains that, in our public schools, there should be preserved that distinction between the races ordained by the eternal law of God, which no legislative power can ever annul or set aside. [Long-continued applause.]

I wish it would be distinctly understood that, recognizing the rights of all men as secured under the Constitution of the United States and its amendments, I should favor no movement contemplating a disturbance of those guaranteed to the colored race. I know that there are some persons who are impressed with the possibly just conviction that the fifteenth article of amendment to the Constitution was adopted through unfair, unjust, and violent means, and does not now properly constitute a part of the organic law of the nation. For myself, I deal with the present, not with the past; with things as I find them, not as I would make them. I find that amendment in the Constitution duly certified as part of the instrument. There let it remain undisturbed. Whatever wrong may have been perpetrated by the measures adopted to secure its ratification; whatever unfair, and unjust, and irregular means may have been resorted to by its advocates, it has now been accepted and acted under by the people of the country, and should not be interfered with.

But each race has a right to regulate for itself its social relations with the other, and any attempt to coerce, by legislative authority, the admixture of the races, is an outrage upon both, and a violation of the established order of nature and society.

The white and colored races are distinct. Why they are so—why the Creator made one man black and the other white—we know not; but the fact is apparent, and the distinction manifest. The question is not one of superiority or inferiority but of difference only. "To assert separateness is not to declare inferiority in either; that would be to draw the illogical sequence of inferiority from difference only."

When, therefore, we declare a right in each race to maintain separate relations, with due regard to equality of rights, it is not prejudice, nor animosity, nor injustice, but simply that each should be allowed to follow the instincts and disposition of his nature,

has founded to the country and to the world. Generation after generation of statesmen, now gone to their tombs, have trod your streets. Treaty after treaty, binding this nation to the nations of the world, bear the designation of Washington as the place of its ratification. The history of your city is the history of the nation. And paralyzed forever be the arm that would attempt to drag our Government from amid these holy memories. [Great applause.] It can not be done. Teach the people of the country these traditions; teach them to feel how a people are elevated by cherishing a veneration and love for the memories of the past, and you teach them to love the city of Washington as they love the hallowed memory of him whose name it bears. [Great cheering.]

When Constantine, seeking to effect an eternal monument to himself, in the temerity of his rash vanity, removed the capital of Rome from the banks of the Tiber to the shores of the Bosphorus, he sowed the seeds of internecine strife, and but a few years passed before the mighty empire was sundered. A few decades more, and the barbarian reigned in the halls of the Cæsars. Such a fate does not await us. The American Capital will never be dragged away from the traditions of this city. As long as the waters of the Potomac lave the tomb of Washington, the Capital will stand upon its banks. [Great applause.]

Fellow-citizens, again I thank you. During this campaign now opening to-night, I shall meet you often. My duty shall be done.

At the conclusion of Mr. Merrick's speech three cheers were given, and the meeting immediately adjourned, amid the greatest enthusiasm.

How forcibly this language reminds one of the words of President Adams, in his message to Congress when it first assembled, in November, 1800. He said, "I congratulate the people of the United States on the assembling of Congress at the *permanent* seat of their Government; and I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the prospect of a residence not to be changed." * * * "You will consider it as the capital of a great nation, advancing with unexampled rapidity in arts, in commerce, in wealth, and in population, and possessing those resources which, if not thrown away or lamentably misdirected, will secure to it a long course of prosperity and self-government." The House, in reply to President Adams, said: "Nor can we on this occasion omit to express a hope that the spirit which animated the great founder of this city may descend to future generations, and that the wisdom, magnanimity, and steadiness which marked the events of his public life may be imitated in all succeeding ages."

In the same speech of acceptance, and with equal patriotism, Mr. Merrick says:

"I shall endeavor to awaken in the public heart an affection for the sacred and too much disregarded traditions of the nation, which

bind men to the past and check them in a reckless progress towards an unknown future. These traditions are sacred in the history of America, and decorate this Capital upon its every page. In this capital our jurists have sat for nearly three quarters of a century, expounding the Constitution of the United States. Within the walls of that marble pile on the Capitoline Hill of the Republic, the noblest and most fervid eloquence that ever fell from mortal tongue has sounded to the country and to the world. Generation after generation of statesmen, now gone to their tombs, have trod your streets. Treaty after treaty, binding this nation to the nations of the world, bears the designation of Washington as the place of its ratification. The history of your city is the history of the nation. And paralyzed forever be the arm that would attempt to drag our Government from amid these holy memories. It can not be done. Teach the people of the country these traditions; teach them to feel how a people are elevated by cherishing a veneration and love for the memories of the past, and you teach them to love the city of Washington as they love the hallowed memory of him whose name it bears."

That pure and eminent statesman, Robert C. Winthrop, of Mass., said in 1848, when laying the corner-stone of the Washington Monument: "Build it to the skies; you can not outreach the loftiness of his principles! Found it upon the massive and eternal rock; you can not make it more enduring than his fame! Construct it of the peerless Parian marble; you can not make it purer than his life! Exhaust upon it the rules and principles of ancient and modern art; you can not make it more proportionate than his character!" This is the elevated language of such as have been taught to love the laws—of such as are fit to become the custodians of the peoples' authority.

We have contrasted above the thoughts of Mr. Merrick with similar thoughts from distinguished exemplars of patriotic devotion to the whole country. In all these extracts there is a perfect sincerity,

a pervading depth of truth, and a beauty of expression that belongs only to the really good.

In presenting these tokens of Mr. Merrick's character, we feel that it would be unjust to omit a brilliant advocate's definition of the duties of an advocate. He says :

"On the floor of Congress I have no vote. I am there as your advocate, to plead your cause, to meet whatever charges may be brought against you, to defend you whenever you may be assailed. to expound your rights, and maintain what justice demands as your own; and speaking to judges and jurors in the determination of whose ultimate judgment I have no vote, but winning them to my convictions in your behalf by all the persuasions of argument and force of logic that I can command. In this office I must so bear myself as to make for you friends of the men of all parties, and whilst firmly maintaining my own opinions, avoid acerbity by a proper respect for the opinions of others. Truth, justice, and the interests of the people of the District of Columbia, without regard to party or race, shall be the rule and object of my conduct and labors."

It would be unbecoming in a biographical sketch to enter into anything like an argument in favor of Mr. Merrick, but when it is recollected how much and how often the people of this District will need an *advocate*, it may be well to properly consider the above, especially as the opposition acknowledge that Mr. Merrick is "a man of influence, power, intelligence—a man of whom any party may be proud."

In making a personal reference to Mr. Merrick, we think it a noteworthy fact that we are able to apply to him the identical language used by a felicitous writer in a personal description of the greatest of English advocates, Lord Thomas Erskine. "He is of medium height, with a slender but finely turned figure, animated and graceful in gesture, with a voice beautifully modulated, a countenance beaming with emotion, and an eye of piercing keenness and power." And we are not far from an appropriate comparison when we term Mr. Merrick the Erskine of the American bar.

Mr. Merrick is surrounded by the allurements and fascinations of a beautiful and genial home, and a wide circle of firm and devoted friends. He is in possession of the confidence and respect of this entire community. In fact the gale of popular favor in his behalf not only includes personal and political friends, but sweeps along in its resistless current hundreds who, if not affected by the magnetic force of one who puts his soul into every word and deed, would otherwise stand aloof from mingling in public affairs.

RICHARD T. MERRICK IS WASHINGTON'S FAVORITE SON. *Libertas et natale solum* is his motto.

We are indebted to the Washington SUNDAY GAZETTE, April 9th, 1871, for the foregoing sketch.



A. P. Chipman

N. P. CHIPMAN.



GENERAL N. P. CHIPMAN, who, in April, 1871, was elected a delegate to Congress from the District of Columbia, is one of the rising politicians of the country, and a man of decided ability, who has distinguished himself as a soldier and as an orator. He was born in Milford, Union county, Ohio, March 7, 1834, and is consequently thirty-seven years of age. His father, who was born in Vermont, and a member of the famous Chipman family of that State, was engaged in mercantile pursuits, and, during his boyhood, the General attended the primary schools in the city in which he was born.

When he was fifteen years of age his parents removed to Washington, Iowa, where his father engaged in business, and he entered college, having the advantage of all the facilities for education the State then afforded. In 1853 and 1859, he attended the law-school in Cincinnati, Ohio, and subsequently engaged in the practice of law with Mr. Lewis, under the name and firm of "Lewis & Chipman," his then partner now being Justice of the United States Supreme Court for Idaho Territory. He continued in the practice of law until the breaking out of the rebellion, when he was the first man to enroll himself as a volunteer in a company being organized in the city for the first three-year regiment sent from that State. The regiment was mustered into service at Keokuk, Iowa, with the then Hon. Samuel R. Curtis as colonel. While in the rendezvous at Keokuk, General Chipman, who had entered as a private, was promoted to first lieutenant and adjutant of the regiment.

Before starting for the front, the regiment took possession of, and held the Hannibal and St. José Railroad, and were the means of

saving that road and protecting northern Missouri from rebel outbreaks. The Colonel, being a West Point graduate, was made a Brigadier-General among the first promotions, and General Chipman, by a vote of the commissioned officers of the regiment, was elected as major, and commissioned as such by Governor Kirkwood. The regiment, soon after, was sent to south-eastern Missouri, and was among the forces which gathered at Fort Donelson under General Grant, then in the dawning of his fame. He participated in the siege and battles of that fortress, which are now historic. When the final battle came, the Second Iowa were selected to lead the charge upon the outer works, which they carried and held. This was the prelude to General Grant's famous dispatch: "I propose to move immediately upon your works."

This charge of the regiment was one of the finest during the entire campaign, and drew from General Halleck, then in command of the Western armies, this compliment—"This regiment was the bravest of the brave"—which he telegraphed to the Governor of Iowa. During this charge General Chipman was severely wounded and left upon the field for dead, and so reported in the dispatches and papers at the time. He remained on the field for three days, when he was sent to hospital in St. Louis, Mo. There he remained for several months, hovering between life and death, but finally recovered, returned to his regiment, and participated in the siege of Corinth, during which time he received a notice of his promotion to the position of Colonel and Aid-de-camp in the regular army, on the staff of Major-General Halleck, and ordered to report to General Samuel R. Curtis, who had been promoted for distinguished services at the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., and was then at Helena, Ark. General Chipman was immediately made Chief-of-staff, and remained in that position while General Curtis was in command of the Department of Arkansas and the Department of Missouri, with headquarters at St. Louis.

In the latter part of 1863 General Chipman was ordered to Washington on special duty, and while there was assigned to special

duty as the judge advocate of a military commission. When the special duty which brought him to Washington had been completed, he applied to be relieved from duty and permitted to return to his former chief, then in command of the department of Kansas. Considering his services too valuable in the Capital to be dispensed with, Secretary Stanton was unwilling to allow him to depart, and he was assigned to duty in the War Department, where he made many friends of the officers, both of the regular and volunteer service, by his urbanity and courtesy. He remained in the War Department until after the close of the war in November, 1865, but, before retiring, he was rewarded by a commission as Brigadier-General. Finding that his services were concluded, the General tendered his resignation, which was accepted.

During his stay in the War Department, General Chipman was called upon by Secretary Stanton and General Halleck, then in command of the army, to perform some hazardous services, which he did to their entire satisfaction. He enjoyed the confidence of the late Secretary until the date of his death. While on duty in the War Department, General Chipman married a daughter of Mr. Robert Holmes, one of the most respected and wealthy citizens of St. Louis, Mo., and made up his mind to make Washington City his future home. He at once purchased a homestead on Capitol Hill, and has since resided in that section of the city. After his retirement from the War Department, he resumed the practice of the law in the Capital in connection with Colonel Hosmer and General Gilmore, under the name of Chipman, Hosmer & Co., a firm so well known to the community that a simple mention is sufficient.

The special duty of General Chipman in his business was the preparation of cases before the Court of Claims and the Supreme Court, where his arguments were regarded as of the first order, and received the commendation and praise of the Judges of both Courts. During his practice of law, the General was tendered by Commissioner Rollins, of the Internal Revenue Department, the position as solicitor of that Department. This he declined, as he had done nu-

merous offers for political preferment in his own State, where his ability and patriotism would have given him almost any position he desired. He attended quietly to his business pursuits in this city, steadily ignoring rings and cliques, steadfastly adhering to the principles of the Republican party, of which he is, and has ever been, a consistent and devoted member.

General Chipman was made Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, which assembled at Chicago just prior to the nomination of General Grant, and rendered valuable aid during that campaign in organizing and rendering effective the soldier vote. He was the master spirit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention which met at Philadelphia, and gathered together so many of our heroes. In this manner his name is known to thousands of citizens throughout the country, and his election cannot fail to give satisfaction to the element of which he is so prominent a member. He has also a large and numerous acquaintance with members of Congress, and being in political sympathy with them, can materially aid the interests of the District. The General is now largely interested in real estate in Washington, and is engaged in numerous charitable enterprises.

In personal appearance, General Chipman is striking and prepossessing. He is a man of about five feet eleven inches in height, of lithe form and affable demeanor. He is a fluent speaker, quick in repartee, and agreeable in his style of oratory. He will, we are sure, make as enviable a reputation in Congress as he did on the battle-field, fighting for the Union.

MAJ.-GEN. JAMES S. NEGLEY.

BY J. TRAINER KING.

GENERAL NEGLEY is the present and prospective representative of the Twenty-second Pennsylvania District in Congress. He was elected in 1868 by the Republican party, and is again before the people for a re-election, and his district being largely republican, his re-election is a foregone conclusion.

He comes of the old Negley stock, the first settlers of Alleghany County, his grandfather or granduncle, we do not remember which, having located at what is now East Liberty, and within the city limits of Pittsburgh, when the latter was only a military post, (Fort Pitt.)

The General was born in that locality on the 26th of December, 1826, and has resided on the old homestead during all his life.

In the *Phrenological Journal* for November, 1865, we find a detailed account of his early life and military career, from which we epitomize the leading facts.

His education, embracing a collegiate course, was interrupted when he was in his nineteenth year by his enlistment in the army for the war with Mexico. His parents and friends attempted to dissuade him from going, and the legal authorities were appealed to, on the ground of his minority, to nullify his enlistment; but with the decision and spirit which has always characterized him, young Negley determined to go, in spite of friends and family. Seeing this, his parents abandoned any further effort to detain him, and as a private

of the First Pennsylvania Infantry he made the campaign from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico. While participating in the siege of Puebla, news reached his family that his health was much impaired, and his friends, through their influence at Washington, procured his discharge direct from the War Department. This reached young Negley immediately after the fall of Puebla; but he indignantly refused to accept it, and remained on duty as a sergeant, to which he had been promoted, until the close of the war. On his return to Pennsylvania, Negley devoted himself actively to agriculture, and passionately to horticulture. He is one of the most accomplished horticulturists in the country, and when in the field of war, his leisure hours were devoted to the study of various fruits, flowers, and shrubs in which the Southern fields and woods abounded. Many a march, long, tedious, exhausting, has been rendered delightful to his staff by his interesting descriptive illustrations of the hidden beauties and virtues of fragrant flowers and repulsive weeds. He did not, meantime, lose his passion for arms. His military ardor was not lost amid his peaceful pursuits in his vineyards and gardens, but during the thirteen years of peace which followed the Mexican War, he took great interest in the militia matters of his State; and among his last acts as a Brigadier-General of Pennsylvania militia, was to earnestly urge on the Legislature the thorough reorganization of the militia, in view of the civil war which he declared already threatened the country, and to offer, on December 1st, 1860, the services of a brigade to the Governor. Governor Curtin did not think the time had arrived for the work of raising troops, but on the 18th of April, 1861, amid all the excitement consequent on the actual commencement of hostilities, Governor Curtin summoned General Negley to his aid, and at once commissioned him as Brigadier-General, in order to secure his services in organizing the immense force of volunteers who rendezvoused at Harrisburg at the first harsh call to arms of the guns of Sumter.

The career of General Negley from that time forward has been one

of honor, promotion and deserved success. He was commissioned Brigadier-General, in the three month's service, and engaged under Patterson in the Northern Virginia campaign, commanding in the only engagement of any importance fought by that army. On the expiration of the time of his three months' brigade, General Negley re-enlisted a brigade of three years' men, and in September, 1861, was ordered with it to Kentucky. Here he participated in the march on Nashville, and entered that city in February, 1862. From thence he was ordered to Columbia, Tennessee, in command of the district, and with orders to protect the rear of Buell's army, marching on Shiloh, and the division of General Mitchell moving on Huntsville. This duty he performed with signal success, and at the same time made several raids of great importance.

At the battle of Stone River, General Negley commanded a division of the center corps. On the first day he fought desperately and successfully for several hours, until by reason of the defeat of the right wing his flank became exposed, and he was compelled to retire upon the line of reserves. Here he fought for the remainder of the day and the succeeding one. On the afternoon of the third day of the battle, having been previously transferred to the left, he made a countercharge upon the advancing column of the rebels under Breckenridge, and completely broke and routed it, pursuing the vanquished ex-Vice President into his entrenchments, and establishing himself in such a position on the right flank of the rebel line as required its early evacuation. For this service he was promptly promoted Major-General.

The *Journal*, in speaking phrenologically of him, says:

"Intellectually, he has the power to grasp at a single glance of the mind the truth in relation to a subject, to comprehend the interior essence of things, and that first judgment is his best. If he has an impression that it is best to buy or not to buy, to sell or to hold on, to act now or in a particular manner, or to wait, that impression is wiser than any deliberate judgment he can make. Hence he is able

to do a great deal in a very short time. His language is large, and had he been educated for speaking or writing, he would have used language with smoothness, discrimination, taste and force. He ought to have been placed, if he has not been, in a position where talking is required.

"He has talent to understand and apply mechanism, to appreciate beauty and refinement, poetry and oratory. He values property, but is not craving or greedy to get it. He likes to make money and then enjoy it, and let those around him share it with him. He has real courage real executiveness, and warmth of temper, but is not malicious, vindictive, selfish or cruel in spirit.

"He is stern and firm when his mind is made up and feelings settled; is not overstocked with self-esteem; confides in himself, but is not haughty; is ambitious to be approved, and to please his friends and the community, but he feels under obligations to do *right*, whether friends are pleased or not.

"He can keep his own counsel, and is not inclined to tell that which would damage himself, his cause, or his friends. Socially, he is loving and warm-hearted, always gallant, interested in children and pets, in friends in general, and in woman in particular. He clings to life, feels a desire to prolong his existence as much as may be, and would defend himself against enemies, rise above bad climates and exposure, and by the force of will resist diseases.

"He has respect for sacred subjects, sympathy for those in distress, and willingness to render assistance as he has opportunity."

Since General Negley's advent in Congress, he has made rapid strides in statesmanship. His advocacy of home manufactures, particularly the building of our own steamships, has enlisted the press and public generally in his praise.

From the *Daily Morning Chronicle*, Washington, D. C., July 20th, 1870, we extract the following :

"The letter of the Hon. William H. Seward to General James S. Negley, Representative in Congress from the 22d District of Penn-

sylvania, printed in to-day's issue, merits the careful perusal of all Americans. It is an unqualified indorsement of the principles so earnestly advocated by General Negley during the last session of Congress. The letter was written before the war-cloud rose in Europe, and therefore does not discuss the immediate urgency of our commercial necessities. But General Negley had undoubtedly foreseen the certainty, if not the time and place, of the present issue in Europe, when he delivered his masterly speech on commercial and shipping interest on the 11th day of May, and exclaimed: "There are at present many political combinations, which may at any time precipitate a general war in Europe."

These prophetic words he used while pleading for prompt legislative action in favor of American shipping and ship-building.

Again, he said, "the indications are becoming clearer every day that the commercial supremacy of northern Europe ought to terminate," and the conclusions to be derived from the present complications in Europe seem to justify every word uttered by him on that occasion.

"It is now evident that the North German flag is unsafe for commercial carriage. It is very doubtful how long England will maintain her safeguard of neutrality, and there is no longer a mere theory about the question whether or not the time has arrived for the American flag to assume its legitimate sphere on the ocean.

"'NOW IS OUR TIME FOR ACTION!' said General Negley, and events have proved that he was right."

The General's home at "Shady Side" is a perfect paradise, both outside and in. His handsome residence is completely embowered in flowers; but fair as those outside are, there is a fairer one inside; one that might, a little over a year ago, have been termed a maiden-blush. We allude to his charming young wife, whose gracious and elegant deportment adds a charm that is highly appreciated by the General, and all who partake of their hospitable cheer.

In person the General is above medium height, and proportionately built, elegant in looks, genial and courteous in manner, and extremely kind to his inferiors and those in his employ. He commands the respect of all who know him, and is esteemed at home an excellent representative man of the wants and interests of his locality.

We are indebted to "LEISURE HOURS" for the foregoing sketch.



Yours truly
John Henry

JOHN F. HENRY.



JOHN FRANCIS HENRY is one of the most remarkable men of the age. It is but a few years since he began life without means; and, with no other capital than his brain, he has not only acquired a fortune, but has attained a position of eminence in his business in so short a space of time, that it seems forced upon us to say "Here is a study for young men who desire to succeed in the legitimate accumulation of wealth. Here is an example, a model in every respect worthy your emulation."

How has he accomplished success? Not by speculation; nor reckless venture; nor undue advantage; but by the exercise of judgment, by indomitable perseverance, by an unswerving determination to carry out his purposes and intentions. With an intuitive perception, he *matures his plans when he forms them*, and accomplishes them without material change, and against all opposition.

In this respect he is superior to most men who deliberate too long, and who vacillate too easily; and in this lies the secret of his success. His mind is made up at once on every subject of importance, and with far-reaching perceptive faculties, he sees the end as soon as he sees the beginning. He comprehends things in their entirety rather than in detail, and grasps at unerring conclusions with the rapidity of intense mental concentration.

He was born in the town of Waterbury, Vt., on the 25th of February, 1834, and is therefore but thirty-seven years of age; and even now he is the King of the "Household Medicine" trade, and has made his great warehouse in New York the fountain-head whence drug-

gists in all parts of the world obtain their supplies of American proprietary medicines. In a recent article in one of our periodicals, a writer states that the entire proprietary medicine business of the world is some ten millions annually, of which Mr. Henry alone does about three millions, or *nearly one-third*.

It is a matter of absorbing interest to follow his successful career from its commencement up to the present time, and to note that in no single instance is any act of his life characterized by avaricious over-reaching or miserly scheming. He has never impoverished others to enrich himself. On the contrary, he is distinguished for his charities; he is liberal to his employees, to whom he pays larger salaries than many other princely merchants of our time; dealing liberally with all his clerks, in a democratic spirit, rather than paying large salaries to one or two, and keeping the rest at the lowest point possible, as is so often done, by many who copy the custom of European merchants in this respect; and his contributions to religious societies are characteristic of his liberality in other respects, and are in harmony with his open-hearted benevolence, which, in general, is but little known to the outer world.

He sprang from an old and illustrious family. The Henrys of Vermont have figured prominently in the political world for many years; and on his mother's side, the Gale family are well and favorably known, one of whom, the late Judge Gale, of Galesville, Wisconsin, attained an enviable position on the Bench in that State, having been for many years judge of the Supreme Court and chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. Both his father and grandfather were members of the Vermont Legislature, and from them he inherited all the pride and independence of spirit that belong to natures not born to go contentedly through life without an effort to rise above mediocrity and to contend bravely against adversity. From his early boyhood he earned his own livelihood, and when, in the Spring of 1851, his father met with reverses that threatened to impoverish their family, he told his father that he must either go to

California, or travel through the country in the medicine business, as he (his father) had done. To both these schemes there were objections. He was but a boy; and his father had little confidence in his ability to succeed in either case, but as he had determined to do something to recruit their fallen fortunes, it was finally settled that he should travel, and off he started, bag in hand, on foot.

He was to meet his father at Burlington, and thence to cross Lake Champlain, and go on alone to Fort Ticonderoga, a place which was, years ago, celebrated by the memorable achievement of Ethan Allen, who demanded the surrender of the fort "In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." It is possible young Henry's father thought that he would by that time become so tired and disheartened with the task he had undertaken that he would be ready to emulate the British general on that occasion, and quietly surrender. In fact he thought it better for him to return to the comforts of home, and, no doubt, hoped that the hard task he had given him would induce him to abandon so serious an undertaking for a boy of his years. But John was not so easily discouraged. The work was new to him. He had accounts to collect for various parties, one of whom is now the Hon. Sinclair Tousey, President of the Am. News Co., and chairman of the Republican General Committee of the City of New York, and others who have since attained to more or less celebrity. His success was even greater than he had anticipated. It is true it was tiresome traveling on foot with his heavy carpet-bag, but he was indefatigable in his exertions, and no doubt collected accounts and made sales where many a less determined young man would have given up the enterprise in despair.

In fact his father felt so certain that he would return home to the comforts and allurements which usually prove such strong attractions to youth, that he even did not go to Port Kent, the town appointed as the place of meeting, and John was obliged to go some distance further to meet him.

"Hallo! John!" was his father's greeting, with some astonish-

ment at seeing the young man there, when he supposed he was on his way home. "Well! ready to go home now, I suppose?"

"No, sir; I am ready to go on. I am not going to give it up yet."

"H'm! Well, what luck have you had?"

"Pretty good," and he showed the results of his labor, with which his father was so much pleased that he finally consented to allow him to "try it again."

For two days they traveled together; and it was quite a relief to the foot-tired boy to make his trips from town to town in a wagon, even for this short time. In this way they went as far as Brasher, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., when his father returned, and John proceeded on foot through St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, Herkimer, Montgomery, Schenectady, Fulton and Saratoga Counties, and at Saratoga Springs he again met his father, with the horse and wagon.

It was a joyful meeting. The father was more than pleased with the success and determination of his son. He justly thought that there was not one boy in a million who would not have returned home discouraged under the circumstances. In his eyes he was no longer a boy—he was a man, at least, in intelligence and enterprise, if not in stature. He had accomplished what many men would have failed to do, and enthusiastic admiration was not to be wondered at.

"You have done first-rate, John. You have helped me more than I could have helped myself. I am getting out of debt, thank God, and I begin to hope again. You have more than earned a horse and wagon for yourself, and you shall have this one hereafter, and travel no more on foot."

So, after arranging their plans, his father returned home by rail, and John continued on, via Troy, Albany, etc., to New York, and for the first time entered the great city, about which he had heard and read so much, but knew so little. His stay there was short. With a boyish dread of pit-falls and snares, he avoided all places of

amusement, and confined his visits to the stores of men with whom he had business.

Among other places, he went to the store of Mr. Clickener, and bought a supply of medicine, for which he paid in cash the full price demanded. One of the clerks, thinking it a good opportunity to have some sport at the expense of a green country boy, said :

"They have very fine horses in Vermont, where you came from, I believe."

"Yes sir, I believe they have," John modestly replied.

"Very large fine horses."

"Yes, sir."

"Well, now," continued the very dry joker, with a leer at his companions, preparatory to the big "*sell*" he was over-confident of getting off, "do you think you could get me a fine, nice, large, fast horse there for about fifty dollars?"

"I think," said John, who began to take in the situation, "that you can get just the kind of horse you want *right here in New York*; and just as good a horse as—you are able to pay for."

This turned the laugh on the would-be wit, and John retired amidst the plaudits of the clerks. Back he went to his team, wasting no time in idleness in the metropolis, and continued his route to Albany, Schenectady, Utica, &c. He was gone, on this trip, in all, from April to November, and earned money enough in that time to pay all his father's debts, and place the family above want. This had been his aim from the first, and he had yielded to no temptation to loiter by the way, till his design was fully accomplished.

He made a second and third trip the following year, and in this hardy school his business habits and principles were formed. His ambition was to succeed in whatever he undertook, and up to this time, has never met with a single failure.

In the Spring of 1854 he went out on the road again, having spent a considerable part of the previous year or two in going to school

and in teaching, in which he was eminently successful, his energy as a teacher being as fully displayed as when in business. On this trip, having accumulated means wherewith to operate, he adopted a new method in regard to accounts he was collecting, and that was to buy them out altogether from the original holder, at as low a figure as he could get them, and take his own risk in collecting. In some instances he bought old accounts at 5 and 10 per cent. of their nominal value, and by perseverance in collecting, he turned one dollar into ten, and ten into a hundred. His unparalleled success in this transaction may be considered as the foundation of his fortune, for ever afterwards he was on the *qui vive* for some apparently valueless bundle of papers, out of which he felt assured he could make thousands by his own peculiar method of perseverance in working them up.

In the Fall of 1854 he again engaged in teaching school in the northern part of New York State, in St. Lawrence Co.; and it was while there that he met the daughter of Prof. Barrett, the grammarian; and this estimable young lady he married about a year afterwards, having in the interim returned to his native town and purchased the drug store there, preparatory to settling down, a fully fledged business man. His father retained the outside traveling business, which had largely increased through his son's indefatigable efforts, but the store was John's, paid for with money of his own earning, and the sign over his store was then, as it is to-day, "John F. Henry," in his own name alone.

He also provided money for the education of his sisters, and for the assistance of his brothers, the oldest of whom, William, went to California, but subsequently returned, and was allowed a partnership in the general business, which was then consolidated under the name of James M. Henry & Sons, and comprised the entire business on the road, as well as in the store.

In all this John was the moving spirit, and kept urging the business on to broader fields and greater prosperity. He now began to

be recognized as a young man of sterling worth and influence, and was chosen as one of the trustees, or committee, of his church, and was appointed to fill various offices in his town, the duties of all of which he discharged with punctillious fidelity.

In the Fall of 1859 he started a branch store in Montreal, Canada, against the advice of friends, and with the reluctant consent of his father. Duty was then 30 per cent. on medicines, and Canadians flattered themselves that this would effectually keep out American enterprise, but they were mistaken, for one fine morning John opened his shop right under their noses, and solved the mystery of evading imports by manufacturing on the spot, and in a few years the business there became the largest of the kind in Canada, and retains its prestige even to this day, although Mr. Henry sold out his entire interest therein some three years ago.

On the breaking out of the late war with the South, the Henry family proved their extreme loyalty both in men and means. Three brothers joined the army, and John contributed liberally of his pecuniary substance. One of the brothers, Edwin, as fine a young man as any among that vast army of martyrs to principle, was killed in the last victorious battle of Petersburg; and a monument now perpetuates his name and noble deeds in his native town of Waterbury. The elder brother, William W., was so general a favorite that he rose rapidly through all the gradations from Lieutenant to Brigadier General; and on his return home he was almost unanimously elected to the Senate of the State of Vermont, to which place he was twice again re-elected, each time with an increasing majority; and he has since held important places in civil and military offices in his State, among which are the Grand Commandery of the Grand Army of the Republic of the State of Vermont, and the presidency of the Board of Aldermen of the City of Burlington, Vt.

The declining health of their father necessitated his retirement from business, and the firm was changed in 1862 to John F. Henry & Co. The subsequent three or four years were fruitful in

many changes. In 1863, their father, James M. Henry, died, lamented by a large circle of friends. Mr. John F. Henry, subsequently bought out all his partners, and for a while held the entire business in Vermont and Canada in his own name; and during the war the rapid advance in the prices of proprietary medicines almost doubled the value of the stock in trade, and in this way, by good management, he made over a hundred thousand dollars.

In the Fall of 1866 he went to New York, and took a partnership in the business with Demas Barnes & Co., and he then had heavy interests in four large houses: one in New York, one in Waterbury, one in Montreal, and one in New Orleans. The latter was soon closed, and wishing to give his entire attention to the business in N. Y., he subsequently sold out his interests in the Montreal and Waterbury houses.

In the Fall of 1868 Mr. Henry bought out the entire business of Demas Barnes & Co., and removed to No. 8. College Place, where he now does the largest medicine business of any house in the world!

It is not in the province of this brief article to give any detailed description of his business, but suffice it to say that he carries a stock of over a quarter of a million of dollars, and sells nearly three millions a year, and the amount of his sales is constantly on the increase. He employs quite a little army of book-keepers, salesmen, clerks, packers, &c., all of whom are well paid, and none overworked.

He does not carry business matters to his home, and allows no cares or perplexities incident to mercantile affairs to intrude upon the sacred precincts of his hearth-stone. He still retains the exuberant spirit of his boyhood, and is wont to greet his family with cheerful smiles, and in their joyous circle to indulge in anecdote and repartee for their amusement. He is extremely conscientious, and strongly averse to wasting money in luxurious indulgences and personal gratification, while so many needy ones daily cross his path, to whom the money, which might be so spent, is a far richer blessing, when bestowed, as he gives it, without ostentation or reluctance.

He is a regular attendant at the South Congregational Church, of which the celebrated Reverend Dr. H. M. Storrs is pastor, and though not a member, is one of the trustees, and, we think, also one of the pew committee of that church.

He is very active and energetic. When in Waterbury he carried on, in addition to his large wholesale establishment, a retail drug store, a book store, a livery stable, and also attended to his duties as post master. And now he not only has the entire management of his immense business in New York, to which he gives personal attention, but is the largest stockholder—in fact, nearly entire owner of the Saratoga Spring Company, of which he is president—is also president of two large manufacturing companies, and a prominent and influential director in several Insurance Companies, and in the Security Bank of New York; and a member of the Chamber of Commerce of N. Y., and of the Historical Society of Brooklyn.

He infuses a spirit of enthusiasm into whatever he undertakes, and halts at nothing short of ultimate and complete success. However arduous his duties, he slights nothing, nor leaves any task unattended to.

Mr. Henry is now one of the leaders in the Republican party of Brooklyn, where he resides, and his friends already look upon him as a candidate for Congressional or other high political honors. His influence amongst the members of his party is very great, and his personal acquaintance with the President, and his friendly relations with the Vice-President and other eminent men, give him a political status of no ordinary grade.

In his habits he is extremely temperate, using neither tobacco nor spirits of any kind; and almost invariably spends his evenings at home, surrounded by his family, enjoying their society, and spending the time in reading or social conversation, rather than in seeking for amusement or recreation elsewhere.

In appearance, he is a fine-looking man, of light complexion and spare build; is extremely courteous and affable; is social to an ex-


tent that is sometimes almost detrimental to his interests, and often allows his friends to trespass too much upon his time. His desk is in the common office, and no cerberus of a janitor ever bars the entrance or intrusion of any visitor to his presence. His customers, let them come from whatever part of the world they will, are always sure of a hearty greeting and a welcome personal reception at his hands.

In his own modest estimation, he has but just laid the broad and solid foundation on which he is eventually destined in the future, if life and health are spared, to raise the great superstructure of prosperity and affluence; and in the estimation of his most intimate friends, he fully deserves the richest rewards that fortune can bestow upon energy, discrimination, keen perception, and a disposition at once social, kind and charitable.



Prof. F. —

COLONEL WILLIAM NICHOLAS COLER.

THE story of every life, were it written, would be interesting. Character is a philosophical study, as pleasing as it is instructing. But few things transcend the gratification we derive from such study. The ferreting out of the surroundings and events of a life, and ascertaining to what extent each entered as a factor into the sum of its character, and the problem of its destiny,—especially is this true of the study of the earlier part of any life. It is supposed that the early home and its surroundings—the house, the barn, the yard, the fields, the sweep stretching its long arm over the well-curb, the stump down by the gate, the little grass tufts growing in the fence corners, the graceful lawn of the red blossomed clover fields, the father and mother, the brothers and sisters, each and all contribute something to the character. Also, the old school-house and its play-grounds, the teachers, like Goldsmith's garulous old hero, or some bright-eyed, intelligent, fair young maiden from "the land of steady habits," the school-fellows, the wild, rollicking, daring boys, as rough as bear-cubs, the more timid but not less lively girls, the companions and society of young manhood, the adverse circumstances, the antagonisms and struggles, the hardships, the discipline of early poverty, the trials and disappointments which lay along the path of life, pressed by the eager feet of youth, and through which the way must be carved to fortune if carved at all—all these doubtless score their impress deeply, repress, develope, mould, fashion and shape the character, and give direction to the life.

Climate and country, atmosphere and scenery have, without doubt, much also to do in forming and giving bent to both mind and heart.

The inhabitants of mountain districts partake of the ruggedness and boldness of their native hills. So too, the inhabitants of the great West, in their characteristics, partake of the largeness, breadth and richness of the country. These magnificent distances, stretching across prairie and woodland, this ampleness of room, where there is no necessity for elbowing each other out of the way: there corn-fields of ten thousand acres, and prairie lawns of many leagues in area; rivers which thread a continent in their course, and lakes which are oceans in extent;—all these impress their largeness upon the men and women of the West. The Mississippi Valley, not only grows large fields of Indian corn, and large droves of cattle—herds from whence comes the beefsteak which gives Talmadge his fire, and New York dignitaries their aldermanic proportions—which, perhaps, too, by some mysterious chemical process, has something to do with Sumner's polished roundness, Emerson's philosophic dreamings, Longfellow's finished poesy, the clarion war notes of the peaceful quaker poet, and the "jagged sharpness" of Gilbert Havens' "porcupine quill"—but it grows great men also; statesmen, warriors, orators, poets, preachers, business men. From this field has come Clay, Lincoln, Douglas, Chase, Trumbull, Benton, Colfax, Grant, Simpson, Thompson, and hosts of others, eminent in every department of human efforts;—stars of the greatest magnitude, gleaming in the constellation of American genius and greatness.

Here, the first impressions made on the child are those of vastness, and largeness—ideas which inter-penetrate his whole mental and moral nature, grows up with him, form and fashion him after their own model. The Western man despises narrowness and littleness. He has no sympathy with a penny trade, and petty details. He never could have patience to manufacture wooden nutmegs, when at the same time he could construct a Railroad, build a city, or make money enough in a single day to honestly pay for a ship-load of the genuine article.

Col. William Nicholas Coler, (spelled "Koller" until a few generations back,) is a Western man, and partakes largely of Western

characteristics. A representative of its large brain, big heart, and broad views—a despiser of littleness, careless of details, but strong, massive, and broad in generalities—a genuine American, and one of nature's noblemen.

He was born near Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, March 12th, A. D. 1827. His parents were very poor. Let the mind picture a lonely cabin, in the beech-forests, by the side of a road seldom frequented by strangers. Around it is a "clearing" of a few acres, redeemed by hardest toil from the woods. It is dotted with stumps, interspersed with "girded" trees which stretch their dead branches aloft like the giant arms of some gaunt spectre. The door-yard is destitute of grass and shrubbery. The cabin itself is one room sixteen or eighteen feet square, built of logs and covered with "clap-boards." The spaces between the logs are chinked with pieces of wood and daubed with yellow clay. The chimney is built of sticks and clay, and is entirely outside of the house. The "fire-place" is large, and is furnace, parlor and cooking-stove combined. The floor is of "punchin." There are a few side-beds in the corners, a rude hand-loom in the back part of the room, a few plain chairs or stools, a rough table, and some iron pots, dutch ovens, and tin pans for cooking purposes. Look upon such a scene, and you have a picture of the genuine Western cabin of forty years ago. In just such a home did Lincoln live in his boyhood days. In just such a place as this Col. Coler first saw the light, and spent the years of his childhood. His father's cabin, however, was hardly equal to the average.

His parents were indeed poor, but they were descended from an illustrious and wealthy ancestry. His father, Isaac Coler, was of German and French extraction. His great grandmother was a Montmorency. His great grandfather, a man of wealth, and related by blood to some of the best families of the German and French border. He settled in Philadelphia—was a large ship owner, but lost his entire wealth by cruizers during our Revolutionary struggle, and was left in poverty. He emigrated to Virginia with his family, where the grandfather of the Colonel grew up, where his own father

was born, and from whence he emigrated to Ohio. The mother of Col. Coler was Amelia Nicholas, the daughter of Theresa De Moss. His maternal ancestry can be traced back through an illustrious line to Gerard, first Duke of Lorraine, who received his patent of nobility from Henry III. in the middle of the ninth century. From Gerard has come the present reigning house of Austria, and the house of Orleans, together with many houses and distinguished families of lesser note.

It is a great mistake to suppose that all the early settlers in the West were of the lower classes of society. Many of them were descendants of a noble ancestry. Many of them were men and women of mental and social culture—of energy and force of character, but broken down in fortune and crushed in spirit. Many a lady who would have graced a palace has reigned, and still reigns, in a cottage or in a cabin.

At eight, young Coler lost his mother by death. Of her he says: "I was too young to know my loss then, but I have thought of it since. From my recollections of her she must have been a very superior woman—a woman in mind and heart far above her station in life. The lessons she taught me were such, I know now, as no ordinary woman would or could teach her son. They made an indelible impression upon me, and to one particular conversation she had with me, I owe the impulse which has been the strongest influence which has shaped my character and controlled my life." What such a nature as her's must have suffered in its privations can never be told. After his mother's death he remained at home, working on the farm with his father, and working by the month for neighboring farmers, earning something to help support the family, until he was eighteen years of age. His advantages of acquiring an education, in the meantime, were limited. A few odd days in the winter months spared from the drudgery of labor and spent in the district school, were all the advantages he had until his sixteenth year. His father's house was poorly supplied with books. But his thirst for knowledge could not be suppressed; he borrowed books and read them at

night by fire-light. When in school his active mind mastered his lessons almost intuitively. His capacity was such that every classmate was left far behind in the race. So that, notwithstanding his disadvantages, he became a respectable English scholar, besides having acquired a great deal of general and useful knowledge. By extra labor, and teaching school a term or two, he was enabled to spend a short time in the academy at Mount Vernon, where he studied the higher mathematics, the natural sciences, and gained a fair, though not critical knowledge of Latin.

In A. D 1845, he enlisted as a soldier in the Second regiment Ohio volunteers, commanded by Col. G. W. Morgan, late General, and now member of Congress, and served one year therein in the Mexican war as a private and non-commissioned officer, following the fortunes of that regiment. An incident of this early soldier-life, as it illustrates a quality of the coolest daring, as well as the estimation which his superior officers had of his prudence and courage, is worthy of notice. It was necessary, if possible, to get dispatches from Ceralvo to Camargo, through the lines of the Mexican army, which lay between the two places. Young Coler, and a comrade by the name of Berry were solicited to undertake this important and most dangerous work, as they were reckoned two of the coolest and bravest men in the regiment. They accepted the perilous undertaking. The night was dark and gloomy, the country comparatively unknown to them. Covered as it was with dense chaparral, the location of the enemy could not easily be ascertained. Their camps must be avoided, and their pickets evaded; the chances were all against them. But on they pressed their way, winding circuitously around the camp-fires, creeping through the dense chaparral and around the sentries—on, on they went, the enemies' camp-fires gleaming, now upon the right, now upon the left, now just before them, yonder behind them, the least false step might betray them, the crackling of a twig, the rustling of a leaf, when the sentries' bullet would perhaps cut short their undertaking, and their lives together. But without faltering, onward they pushed until they had passed the outermost

Mexican post picket, reaching Camargo in safety. For this daring feat he was offered a commission in the Regular Army. Had he accepted it, there is no doubt but that he would have risen to position and honor in that calling.

Upon the expiration of his term of service he returned home and entered into business as a tobacco planter on a small scale. With his own hands he cleared a piece of ground, laboring almost night and day upon it—planted, cultivated and harvested a fine crop, for which he received large returns. The next year he planted and raised another crop but lost it all by fire. It being all he had he was even with the world again. While splitting rails one day a wedge bounded from its place, giving him a severe and painful blow. Throwing down the maul he had in his hands, he said, "I am done with this kind of work forever." And sure enough he never from that moment tried it again. Immediately entering the law-office of Col. Morgan, he began the study of the law, but being short of funds, though not of resources, he, in company with a young friend, procured a galvanic battery and started on a tour of travel through the Southern and more Western States, lecturing upon the wonders of galvanism and electricity. After making the tour of pretty much all the Southern States, he brought up at last in Whiteside county, Illinois, and engaged in teaching school. From Whiteside he went to McLean county, and pursued for a while the same calling. Entering a law-office in Bloomington, he completed his legal studies, and was admitted to the Bar in A. D. 1851. He had designed coming to Illinois upon leaving Ohio, and had brought with him letters of introduction to Stephen A. Douglas, Abraham Lincoln, Judge Stewart, and Judge David Davis. Upon the advice of Abraham Lincoln and Judge Davis, he settled in Urbana, Champaign county, Illinois, and began the practice of law. But a mind and an energy like his could not be satisfied with the mere routine of a lawyer's office. Soon he opened a real estate office also, and at the same time established, edited, and published the *Urbana Union*, the first newspaper published in Champaign.

county. His integrity, energy, judgment and superior business qualities soon drew the attention of capitalists. Business increased rapidly upon his hands. Besides the income from his profession he soon had almost unlimited credit, and therefore the use of whatever capital he might desire. While locating lands for others he bought largely for himself. The county was developing at an almost fabulous rate; these lands rose rapidly in value. Soon he added to his other business that of banking, and in a short time became known as one of the wealthy men in that part of the State. This success, however, was not reached without effort. His superior ability and transparent honesty could not fail to inspire the confidence of business men it is true, but then he was isolated, where he was, from most of the capital of the country. It was necessary for him to become known in the east as well as in the west. Almost the first thing he did, therefore, upon settling in Urbana was to go east and make the acquaintance of eastern capitalists. He and Douglas had become warm personal friends. Douglas was in the Senate at that time, and the rising man of the nation. He had other friends there also. Their friendship admitted him to the friendship of other distinguished men and capitalists. He had only to become known to be appreciated. The way to fortune was open at once.

In A. D. 1860, he was a candidate for the Illinois State Senate, his opponent being Richard J. Oglesby, late Governor of Illinois; and notwithstanding the large majority of the opposing party in the Senatorial district, he ran several hundred votes ahead of his party, and was only defeated by a small majority.

When the late Rebellion began he was a member of the Democratic Central Committee for the State. He saw the danger which threatened the country, and witnessed with pain the vacillation of his party. He immediately wrote to Douglas, frankly telling him his fears, and that, in his opinion, bad men meant mischief, urging him to come to the West, which he did, and throw the power of his influence into the scale of the Government and save the party and the country.

What the result might have been had Douglas come out against the war, it is impossible to tell. Certain it is, that the whole Democratic party of the North-west would have gone with him. To Col. Coler as much, if not more than to any other man, we owe the result of the course pursued by Douglas—a result that would have been felt tenfold more than it was, had the great statesman lived to steady the helm of his party.

He now threw all his energies, and the weight of his influence, into the scales of his country. He raised a regiment by his own exertions, and offered its services along with his own, to the Government—bearing from his own private purse the entire cost of recruiting and subsisting the regiment until it was mustered into the service—spending in this way \$8,500, which he has never asked the Government to refund to him. When the regiment was raised, the call made by the Government was already full, and the State authorities could not accept it. Leaving the men in camp, he went to Washington. Immediately upon his arrival he called at the White House, but such was the pressure there that many, for days, had been waiting to get an audience. He sent in his card, and shortly it was returned with the following written on the back of it: "Call at nine o'clock to-night. Lincoln." Nine o'clock was after business hours. When the hour arrived he went and was admitted. After the first greeting had passed, Lincoln said, "I wanted to have a quiet talk about old times." Some time was spent in conversation, the President calling up old incidents, and inquiring about old friends. Among other things, laughing over a little scrap of their own social history; how that once, when they, in company with some other members of the bar were traveling from one county seat to another to attend court, and their team mired in one of the many prairie sloughs; whereupon Coler, full of mischief, had taken Lincoln on his shoulders, "Abe's" long arms grasping him around the neck, and his long legs dangling at Coler's sides, while he plunged through the mud and water, bearing upon his shoulders the future President. and emancipator of four millions of human beings.

"What has become of our old friend for whom we conducted the sheep case?" inquired Lincoln. This client was defendant in the suit, an honest, good natured old gentleman, but very ignorant, and weighing over three hundred pounds. Lincoln and Coler were his attorneys. When the jury came in the Judge gave their decision, "judgment for the defendant." "What is the decision?" said the old man, whispering to Lincoln. "Judgment for the defendant," he answered. "What does that mean?" asked the old man. "It means that the case has gone in your favor," Lincoln replied. Whereupon the old gentleman gave a chuckle which convulsed his whole frame, at the same time giving Lincoln such a punch with his massive fist in the ribs that it almost bent him double. "What has become of our old friends?" he inquired, shaking with laughter. Thus passed the evening. A recommendation was given to Stanton to accept the regiment. But Stanton could do nothing toward receiving it at that time. "Go home," said Lincoln, "and do not disband until you hear from me." He did. In the meantime the battle of Bull Run came off, and on the following day, July 22d, 1861, he received the following telegram: "Your regiment is accepted, report to military head-quarters, St. Louis, Missouri, without delay. A. Lincoln." On the same day a similar order came from Stanton, and on the next day the regiment started, and in due time was mustered into the service.

It traversed a great part of the State of Missouri, stopping for a short time at Jefferson City, Otterville, Springfield, Raleigh and other places. In the battle of Pea Ridge, it acted an important part through the first two days of the battle, and on the morning of the third day led the right of Gen. Sigel's charge which decided the engagement in our favor.

During the second day's fighting, the right wing of our army had been driven back over a mile, while our left wing had driven the enemy. A place called the "Elk Horn Tavern," in possession of the enemy, seemed to be the pivot around which the two armies swung. Van Dorn had so arranged his lines that the space between them was an equilateral triangle.

The Elk Horn Tavern was the point where the two lines converged. Here were concentrated the enemy's strongest batteries, supported by the flower of the rebel army. At a late hour Friday night a council of war was held, and it was agreed that Sigel should lead the attack upon this point the next morning. He massed his batteries in such a way, that their whole fire was concentrated upon this point of the enemy's strength. An officer in the regular army, as quoted by John S. C. Abbot in Harper's Monthly for October, 1866, in describing this part of the battle, says: "For two hours and ten minutes did Sigel's iron hail fall thick as autumn leaves, furious as the avalanche, deadly as the Simoon. One by one the rebel pieces ceased to play; onward crept our infantry; onward crept Sigel and his terrible guns; shorter and shorter grew the range. No charge of theirs could face that iron hail, or dare to venture on that compact line of bayonets. Again Sigel advanced his line, making another partial change of front, then came the order to charge the enemy in the woods, and those brave boys who had lain for hours with the shot of the enemy raining like hail upon them, and the guns of Sigel playing over them, rose up and dressed their ranks as if it had been an evening parade, and as the 'forward' was given, the Twenty-fifth Illinois moved in compact line, supported on the left by the Twelfth Missouri, and on the right by the Twenty-second Indiana, acting as skirmishers. As they passed into the dense brush they were met by a terrible volley; this was answered by one as terrible, and far more deadly. Volley followed volley, and yet on and on went that compact line of determined men. Steadily they pushed the rebel forces until they gained more open ground; here the confederate forces broke in confusion and fled. The day was ours."

Colonel Coler commanded the Twenty-fifth Illinois, the regiment which led the charge which gave us the battle of Pea Ridge. This was the regiment he had raised and fed until they were mustered into the service. A single incident, showing how that his coolness and forethought, as well as the bravery of the regiment

and Sigel's genius, contributed to, nay, secured the victory, is worthy of mention. When the order was given to charge, he inquired, "Who supports me on the right?" It was not known. After moving forward some considerable distance, and observing no support, using the discretionary power of a commanding officer, he halted his men, and caused them to lie flat upon the ground until the 22d Ind. moved up to his support, while shot and shell literally filled the air over their heads. Some misapprehension or delay in the order had prevented them from coming up, and they were not yet there. Had he moved directly on without this precaution, no earthly power could have saved his regiment from defeat. Exposed as they were, their flank would have been turned and thus swept from the field, and other regiments on his left must have shared the same fate. This precaution saved the regiment, and, perhaps, gave us the victory. How much often hangs upon the coolness and forethought of a single man! To him and to his regiment largely belongs the honor of the victory of our arms at Pea Ridge, a victory which decided the fate both of Arkansas and Missouri for the remainder of the war.

After the battle of Pea Ridge the regiment went to Batesville, Arkansas, from whence they were transferred to the army of the Cumberland, to aid in the movement upon Corinth under General Halleck, in which they participated. Shortly after the fall of Corinth, the regiment was transferred to Buell's command, and joined in the celebrated race between Bragg and Buell for Louisville. A short time previous to this march, however, Colonel Coler had resigned his command, but was still with his regiment. Circumstances beyond his control made it impossible for him to remain longer in the army. He had been conducting an extensive business before the war, and had invested largely in Southern stocks. The financial crash of 1857 had just passed; Secession, as with a breath, had swept away the entire value of all Southern securities. For nearly two years he had been in the army fighting the battles of his country just at the time when his business demanded his most care-

ful supervision and attention. This state of affairs made it necessary for him to resign, which he did not only with regret, but against the utmost solicitations of his fellow-officers and men, and the expressed wish of General Grant, who offered to procure him a Brigadier-General's commission, if he would re-consider his purpose. But others' interests as well as his own were involved in his business complications, and however much he might cast his own aside, he was not a man to let another suffer through him, if he had the power to prevent it. The die was cast; he came home. As a soldier, he had the esteem and confidence of all his fellow officers, and the admiration and affectionate regard of his whole command. "He was kind, generous, and brave; an able officer and true patriot," is the testimony of one who shared the triumphs and trials of soldier life with him, from its beginning to its close. During the greater part of his stay in the army he had command of a brigade, and when he resigned had for some time been in command of the First Brigade, Second Division of the Fourth Army Corps.

Upon returning home he found his business greatly embarrassed. Nearly one hundred thousand dollars had been swept away by Southern repudiation. His absence in the army, at just the crisis in his affairs, led to the loss of thousands more. He could not meet his liabilities. In a word, he was bankrupt. Some of his friends advised him to go somewhere else and begin anew. "No," said he, "I propose to stand my ground and face my difficulties, and retrieve my fortune right here." He did so. Engaging in his old business of land agent and broker, his old friends with capital stood by him. In a short time he had recovered from embarrassment, paid all his creditors, and is now financially stronger than before the war. Possessed of an ample personal fortune, he is known, at home and abroad, as one of the most reliable, honest and successful of business men. In reaching this result there has been no dishonesty, no knavery, not a disreputable business act, only the most legitimate and upright transactions. Such success, by such means, argues a business capacity seldom

surpassed in any country. In his own home, such is the esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens, that there is not a man, rich or poor, who envies him his success, but on the contrary, all rejoices in it.

In A. D., 1853, he was married to Miss Cordelia Sim, the friend and love of his childhood and youth, an accomplished young lady of Knox County, Ohio, a lady every way worthy of such a husband. An intelligent, refined, and eminently Christian woman. His domestic relations have been of the most happy and pleasant character. His home is a palatial one, one of luxury and elegance; but there is not a purer nor more happy one in the nation. Filled with healthy, frolicsome children, presided over by the genial couple, who have earned it by their virtues and industry, it is truly an oasis, blooming with the verdure and flowers of taste and refinement, and musical with the ever bubbling and sparkling waters of pure affection; too seldom found in the social barrenness and parched desert of our American life.

It would be improper to close this sketch without giving a description of the person, and an analysis of the character of whose history we have been briefly sketching.

In bodily presence Col. Coler is commanding. He is about five feet eleven and one-half inches in height, and weighs nearly one hundred and ninety pounds. He has no surplus flesh, and is yet full and round. His muscles are hard and firmly knit, and his health perfect. Of course, he is possessed of great strength, and in his younger days was reckoned among the most athletic, active and powerful young men in the country. He is a bundle of energies and daring. It is said that when a child he was never known to be still or quiet. As he grew up to boyhood he became the terror of all the boys in the neighborhood. He was high spirited, quick tempered, and though not quarrelsome, would walk half a mile any-time to fight a boy he did not like. Vivacious and fearless, every nerve trembling with energy, he was the very incarnation of mischief. And had it not been for the guiding hand of his mother, who

seems early to have understood his nature, given it direction and left her impress upon it, he might have become a curse to society instead of a blessing. As it is, the pugilistic tendencies and early irritability have all disappeared, while all his strong life, energy and will remain to give strength and force to his character—enabling him to achieve results which those who have not these qualities can never accomplish.

His mental qualities are of a high order. Of metaphysical acumen, logical precision, quick and keen perceptions, of penetration if not brilliant imagination, of broad generalizing power, retentive memory, and ready utterances; he is naturally possessed of those qualities of mind which will make themselves felt anywhere. In his boyhood he borrowed "Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding," and devoured it with the greediness with which a boy may be supposed to devour molasses candy, or a simpering young belle the last sensational novel. "It was the most interesting book to me I had ever read," he said. He has an especial fondness for political economy, metaphysics and the higher mathematics. In his library you find such works as the following: John S. Mill, Walker, Perry, Says, Porter, Bestait, Bascomb, Bowen, Sir Wm. Hamilton, Locke, Watts, Compti, and others. All these have been studied and mastered by him. You find also the standard English and American poets; histories, ancient and modern, standard works on Divinity, and natural sciences, the highest and purest works of fiction, and all of our best essayists both European and American.

In his younger years he was somewhat of a poet, and sketch writer. Many of these effusions and efforts had an extensive circulation, having been copied largely into the various newspapers of the country east and west. One fugitive piece, "Kind Words," has been floating around thus for twenty years and is still fresh. He was frequently solicited to become a regular contributor to our periodical and journalistic literature. Had he done so it is thought that he would have excelled as an essayist, and become no mean poet.

As an orator he is above the average. There is no doubt that if he had given more attention to this most difficult of all arts, with his qualities of person, mind and heart, he would have taken a front rank among American speakers. He was quick, ready—saw the relation of things, and read his hearers in a minute, and upon the stump could bring the crowd down almost equal to any “stumper” in the West. An instance of this was once witnessed in a political meeting during an exciting canvass. Douglas was appointed to speak—being a little late, Coler was put up to fill in the time until he should arrive. He soon had the audience in an uproar of enthusiasm. Douglas having arrived took the platform and began in his deliberate way to address the people. He had not proceeded very far until it became apparent that the audience was growing restless. At length one man called out at the top of his voice, not knowing, perhaps, who the “little giant” was, “For God’s sake put that little fool down and let Coler get up again.”

He is a man of large heart, ardent in his affections and temperament, intense in his nature—he is one of the kindest of men, and truest of friends. His happy face is always clothed with genial smiles. He is frank almost to a fault. Generous and benevolent, his hand is always as open as his heart. He is a kind husband and an indulgent father. No one will ever accuse him of being cold hearted and selfish. The aged esteem him, the young delight in his company, and little children love him. His charities are only limited by his means. The poor and suffering never appeal to him in vain, while no benevolent enterprise for the good of mankind is turned empty away. Colleges and churches feel the blessed power of his large donations, while at the same time every other claim upon his benevolence is met. There is no man in the West who excels him in his benefactions in proportion to his means.

His tastes and feelings are of the finest quality. Possessed of a disgust for everything coarse and low, no woman has finer sensibilities nor more delicate emotions and feelings. There is an undercurrent in his nature of the acutest sensitiveness, and most poetic delicacy.

His religious convictions and beliefs are very profound. "They are," he says, "the strongest and most sacred convictions of my nature." His creed is orthodox and Arminian—that of the Methodist Episcopal church of which he is a worthy member. His faith in an especial Providence is unlimited, believing that God's supervision and watchful care extends to the minutest affairs and events of life—to the business, the secular and every-day occurrences, as well as to the more spiritual interests of man—a Providence, not arbitrary and compulsory, moving the individual about as a machine, but suggestive, persuasive and protective. He is the farthest possible from being a bigot. Free from all cant he is rather secretive than otherwise in his religious profession—liberal and tolerant in his views and feelings—he believes more in doing than professing in the character than in the name of a Christian.

Every Sunday when he is at home finds him an attentive listener, and devout worshipper in his church, and a happy worker in the Sunday School, teaching a large infant class with the tact and interest which only those who love little children can ever have. These children almost idolize him, his happy, genial nature finding a ready response in their pure, warm and unsophisticated hearts.

As a business man he has always had the reputation of being scrupulously honest, and has always been successful. His broad generalizing mind, keen insight, and rapid faculty of combination, enable him to see farther, decide quicker, and act more rapidly than most men. What others would call recklessness is to him the coolness of caution, simply because he has already gone over in his thought the whole ground, and sees farther than they.

His moral character has always been stainless. He passed through the Mexican and late wars, as well as mingled in business and political relations with all kinds of men, and through it all, his lips never uttered a profane word. He is a strong temperance man in theory and practice—he neither indulges in strong drinks nor uses tobacco in any form. He has helped many a young man, struggling with poverty, to place and responsibility. His whole life and character

are worthy incentives to every young man striving for excellence and usefulness.

Being now in the prime of life he has many years of honor, usefulness and happiness before him. May heaven spare him to improve and enjoy them.




William Taylor

WILLARD GLAZIER.

SOLDIER, AUTHOR, AND JOURNALIST.

BY F. RENEHAN.

 O write the biography of an individual whose life has been uniformly commendable—whose motives and endeavors may be clearly traced to an honorable ambition, and a heart naturally well inclined, is a work agreeable enough to conceive of, but, withal, difficult of judicious execution. Where one has everything to approve and nothing to condemn—where every action reviewed, bears upon itself the impress of its irreproachable origin and conception in conscientious conviction of duty and of right, it becomes, indeed, a perplexing task to indulge in well merited praise without, at the same time, touching upon the domain of fulsome flattery. The world is accustomed to find lights and shadows in the generality of prominent individual characters, and where these are lacking an imperfect picture is, in its estimation, an inevitable consequence. But there are those whose consistency, and sterling fidelity to preconceived ideas of truth and right is so marked, that, to seek for, and give publicity to, the minor faults which they may have possessed, would be not only invidious, but absolutely unjust. In the following pages, therefore, we shall, from the requirements of the case, present a portrait without such darker tints as are generally deemed necessary to give prominence, by contrast, to the more admirable and significant features of a subject.

Willard Glazier, the subject of our sketch, is a native of the State of New York, he having been born in the town of Fowler, St. Lawrence county, on the 22d of August, 1841. His great-grandfather.

Oliver Glazier, and great-grandmother, who were respectively of Irish and English nativity, settled in Eastern Massachusetts at a period just anterior to the Colonial Revolution. The former, though then but fourteen years of age, participated with the patriots in the battle of Bunker Hill, and to the last contributed his young enthusiasm and willing services to the cause he had espoused, thus giving early testimony of his devotion to the land of his adoption, and of fealty to the principles of popular government involved in the struggle for American independence. So remarkable an evidence of ancestral fidelity to the interests of civil liberty, could not but exercise a marked influence upon those of the same blood to whom the tradition was handed down, and here we find in our subject, a scion of the third generation, assisting in 1861, on the battle-fields of the South, in the maintenance of the liberty his progenitor had contributed to achieve in 1775, on the battle-fields of the North. This is not mentioned as a singular fact—history is replete with just such coincidences—but merely for the purpose of suggesting the moral, that in matters of patriotism, the son is only consistent when he imitates the example, and emulates the virtues of his sires.

The father and mother of Captain Glazier settled in Northern New York with a view to devoting themselves to agricultural pursuits. The former, thrifty, energetic and persevering, naturally expected that a speedy competency would reward his enterprise and justify his venture. But in a region then but partially redeemed from the virgin forest, he had difficulties to surmount of which he had no previous conception, and pecuniary reverses met him almost on the threshold of his endeavor. These reverses prevented him from giving to his children the opportunities for mental culture that he desired, and young Willard, by the time he attained his fifteenth year, had only acquired the simplest rudiments of a common school education. His scanty draughts at the fountain of knowledge had only been periodical. When each succeeding winter had passed and the spring sunshine again called the husbandman to the bleak and desolate fields, Willard, compelled to discard the books which had been his cherish-

ed companions in the village school, entered forthwith upon the uncongenial labors of the plowman, buoyant, however, and always uncomplaining. Meanwhile, his occasional visits to the country school had developed in him an appetite for the acquisition of knowledge which soon became the controlling passion of his nature, and he began to yearn for fields in which the brain might be exercised rather than the muscles and sinews of the mere material man. Thoroughly absolved with this idea, he fixed upon the select school of his native town as the institution best adapted to initiate him in the course suited to the fulfillment of his laudable ambition. His next thought was how to procure the means wherewith to enter its mysterious, and to him, sacred precincts.

At this time fur-bearing animals were caught in considerable numbers along those streams in northern New York which are tributary to the St. Lawrence. Professional trappers realized respectable sums every year by following their avocation on the banks of the Oswegatchie and other neighboring rivers, and naturally enough, our young plowboy saw in the fur enterprise the complete fulfillment of his new-born aspiration. His father was instantly consulted, the object of his young ambition divulged, and the trapping scheme discussed. Only one obstacle prevented the immediate trial of the proposed experiment. Willard's services on the farm were of the first importance, and the then straitened circumstances of his family would not permit the employment of a hand to discharge the duties which devolved upon his shoulders. The wings of his restless desire seemed about to be clipped ere yet they had made a single flight. Many a youth of fifteen, under like circumstances, would have succumbed to the discouraging influences and allowed courage and hope, and the sense of a growing manhood to die out in their hearts, perhaps, forever. But he was made of better material, and felt the necessity of a struggle even against fate if success must be attained. After reviewing the situation and measuring his probable chances in the final result he concluded that, with the paternal consent, he would, upon his own responsibility, risk the employment of a substitute at the

plow, and, meanwhile test the value of, what proved to be, his happily conceived idea. His purpose was carried into execution, and success even beyond his most sanguine expectations rewarded his untutored experiments in the trapping vocation. With the proceeds of his labor he paid his employee upon the farm at the rate of fifteen dollars a month, and still found himself the possessor of a part of the means essential to his educational advancement. Justly elated with the good fortune attending his first unaided exertions, and convinced that self-reliance and perseverance in the prosecution of any legitimate design are the great requisites to its perfect accomplishment, he entered the select school in which his first hopes had centered, and at once commenced to prepare himself for an academic course in the "Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary," the entering of which was now considered the second round in the ladder of his upward progress. This part of his plan he carried into effect in the fall of 1857, and at the Institute prosecuted his studies diligently for two consecutive terms, up to the opening of 1858. His funds being now exhausted he returned to his home, and again the monotonous routine of farm labor employed his days and consumed the valuable time he would have devoted to higher and more agreeable pursuits. In the fall of this year he once more entered the Gouverneur Academy, his spring and summer savings being, he thought, sufficient to carry him through another term of his academic course. At its close his slender resources were entirely exhausted, and some new expedient must be tried by which to acquire the means to continue his oft interrupted studies. Propitious fortune led him to apply to the school Commissioner of his Assembly District for a position as teacher, which he obtained after passing a very creditable examination, and was forthwith assigned to duty in the town of Edwards, St. Lawrence county, in the month of November, 1858. He had now attained his seventeenth year, and it became proper for him to determine what should be the permanent occupation of his maturer years, so that he might at once prepare himself for its particular duties and responsibilities. Teaching had a peculiar charm for him, and the

little school at Edwards assisted in the development of his ability as an instructor, which he soon learned to look upon as his true vocation. But to fill the measure of his desires he must be thoroughly proficient. Inadequate or superficial knowledge, he very properly considered but slender stays upon which to support the dignity and honor of the teacher's profession. With a view, therefore, to fit himself thoroughly for the high and responsible duties of that calling, he resolved upon entering the State Normal School at Albany, and the monthly stipend received from the school at Edwards must now be treasured as a fund with which to facilitate that object. In the month of September, 1859, he was enabled to carry out his cherished purpose, and he placed his name, on the roll of the Normal School full of bright anticipations, and confident of a final triumph over fate and adverse circumstances.

But he had failed to calculate the lasting qualities of his scanty purse, and when he had barely entered the arena to which he had fondly looked as the scene of his future successes, the curse of penury again forced him out into the rugged "work-day world," and away from the haunts around which clustered his higher hopes and warmest affections. Again he sought and obtained a school—this time at Schodack Center, Rensselaer county, from whence, after teaching a short term, he returned to Albany to resume his studies, but only to repeat his former experience. Wearied with his unrequited struggles, but not dismayed or disheartened, he retraced his steps homeward, and in the summer of 1860 organized and taught a select school in the town of Edwards, which he conducted with singular ability until the winter of 1860-'61, when he assumed charge of the public school at East Schodack or Scott's Corners, as it was variously named, in Rensselaer county. In the spring of 1861, the main purpose of his life still unforgotten, and his modest purse partially replenished, he returned to the Normal Institute at Albany, and with renewed vigor, resumed his pursuit of the object for the possession of which he had contended so long and unremittingly.

Up to this period, it will be perceived, a single controlling passion

influenced the very deliberate action of our youthful worker in educational fields—an absolute greed for scholastic knowledge. In his progress to its acquisition a moral power, a strength of will and a perseverance invulnerable to difficulties were all developed in his character, and though he never reached the exact goal toward which he journeyed, it was not because these virtues had become dormant in his nature, but because duty compelled him to other fields whereon his country demanded his hearty assistance and his highest sacrifices.

The ominous thunder which rolled up from Fort Sumter in 1861, startling the entire North, awakening its people from their dreams of peace and the nation from its repose, had scarcely died away upon the breeze which bore it to our doors, when the citizen soldiery of the endangered republic were prepared for the bloody struggle of which it was the dreadful portent. Among the first to enter the military service of the country was the young subject of our notice. Leaving the Normal School at Albany, he repaired to Troy, New York, and enlisted as a private in the "Harris Light Cavalry," on the 6th day of August, 1861, he then being but nineteen years of age. To the record of this regiment there is no occasion to refer. Its history is to be traced in almost every memorable engagement along the line of the Potomac, from the disaster at Manassas to the crowning glory of the war before the rebel trenches in the vicinity of Richmond.

Willard Glazier was everywhere a sharer in its toils and dangers, and a participator in its triumphs and defeats. But his career was marked by more episodes of almost romantic interest than usually fell to the lot of his no less courageous comrades in arms. Of these there is no occasion to speak in detail; his own graphic pen has pictured them with becoming modesty in those admirable contributions to the literature of the war, "The Capture, Prison-Pen and Escape," "Three Years in the Federal Cavalry," and "Virginia's Battle-Fields." This sketch, however, would be incomplete were these evidences of his sterling character and unswerving patriot-

ism entirely overlooked, especially since they evince in an eminent degree the same moral strength, fixedness of purpose and faith in final success which had marked his earlier and more peaceful endeavors. It has already been stated that he participated in most of the actions in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged. But he was not the only one of the family now maintaining the traditional honor of his name upon many battle-fields. His father proudly bore a musket in the Ninety-second New York Infantry, and many of his brave comrades live to-day to attest his presence in the deadly struggle of the seven days. Two uncles and two cousins shared the campaigns of Northern Virginia, and three of these sleep in graves to which they were consigned by the bullet and the shell.

Through the fiery furnace, however, Willard invariably passed in comparative safety, though not always entirely unscathed nor without monitions of his proximity to a soldier's honorable death. At the second battle of Manassas, whilst carrying a message from General Kilpatrick to General Bayard, a bullet passed through his hat and at the same instant his horse was killed under him. Again, at the cavalry battle of Upperville, Va., fought June 18th, 1863, he lost his horse in the van of the conflict, and in the cavalry fight at Buckland Mills, October 19th of the same year, a horse was again slain under him, and he himself fell bleeding and senseless beneath the hoofs of retreating and advancing squadrons. Awaking at length to a state of semi-consciousness, he vaguely realized the desolation and solemnity of his situation—he was wounded and a prisoner.

Together with other prisoners, he was at once conveyed under guard to Warrenton, whence he was removed to Culpepper, and then successively to the prisons at Richmond, Danville, Macon, Savannah, Charleston and Columbia. The story of his prison life is replete with varied information and incidents, though, perchance, too much encumbered with instances of human suffering on the one side, and human depravity on the other, to attach to it more than a morbid, or at least a melancholy, interest. Like the lives of the thousands

of others who endured multiplied agonies of body and mind under the vigorous and sometimes barbaric discipline of the Libbys and Andersonvilles of the 'South, his became so galling a burden that death itself were preferable to continued endurance—the grave a welcome rest and repose. The value of freedom was never so thoroughly appreciated as now that dungeon bars stood between him and its full possession. Liberty, however, must be regained if possible, even though danger and death lurked in the road that led out into the bright and happy world. His course once determined upon, his natural, but long dormant, energies were instantly bent to the hazardous enterprise. The brain, which in his earlier days had never lacked for an expedient, did not fail him now, and his courageous heart trembled under no forebodings as to the probable consequences. His plans perfected, and the opportune moment arrived, on the 26th of November, 1864, more than one year after his capture, he cleared his prison limits and found himself a free man once more, though still upon the soil of South Carolina. Pushing forth with in the direction where Federal troops were, in his judgment, most likely to be found, he struggled on through difficulties and dangers during the succeeding nights and days up to the 15th of December, when weary, footsore, oppressed with hunger and his heart growing faint under the weight of constantly accumulating trials, he was recaptured by a scouting party of the enemy and his face again turned in the direction of the Prison-Pen—the late scene of his privations and bitter sufferings. On the journey, however, he succeeded in effecting his escape, but was retaken on the same day and placed under more vigorous surveillance. But the brief liberty he had experienced, though tasted in bodily anguish and continued anxiety, was so sweet that his appetite for its further enjoyment must be gratified at all hazards, and despite the bayonet and the ball. Accordingly he was sleeplessly on the alert, and at last, eluding the vigilance of his guards at Sylvania, Ga., on the 19th day of December, was in flight for the Federal lines, which, to his intense joy, he succeeded in reaching on the 23d of December, after twenty-

eight days of incessant toil and misery heroically endured on the highways and in the swamps of South Carolina and Georgia.

This portion of our young soldier's career is full of wholesome instruction. It teaches a lesson that might be learned with advantage by older and reputedly wiser men. It speaks eloquently of the possession of those elements which must enter into the prosecution of every successful endeavor. It evinces a will strong and vigorous without perversity; an energy untiring, but active only in laudable pursuits; a quickness of conception and a promptitude in execution, virtues always admirable, but especially so in one who was really the architect of his own character before he had even approached what are generally termed the years of discretion.

As soon as practicable after his return to the Federal lines, Captain Glazier reported himself for duty, and to the close of the war continued to manifest in action his devotion to the republic and an utter abnegation of self wherever its interests were involved. Having passed through all the various grades, from private to brevet captain, consoled with the reflection that his record was highly honorable, and his military life without reproach, he turned from the fields whereon the integrity of the Union had been vindicated, to the quietude and welcome rest of the unforgotten home on the banks of the Oswegatchie.

Here he soon conceived the idea of embodying the experience and knowledge of events which he had acquired during his military life in a series of volumes to be issued to subscribers only. Naturally the romantic incidents connected with his capture and escapes, together with the details of life in Southern prisons, with which he was entirely familiar, were selected as the basis of the first volume. This was first published in 1865, by Joel Munsell, of Albany, under the title of "The Capture, Prison-Pen and Escape." It was subsequently re-stereotyped in Boston and re-issued in Hartford in 1867, and was stereotyped a third time in New York and its publication continued in 1868. Its success was unprecedented. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in ten years failed to reach a circulation in the United States

equal to that which this work had attained within five years from the date of its first publication. Up to the present time upwards of 250,000 copies have been sold, nor is the demand yet satisfied. It has thus far realized to the "Soldier Author" about seventy-five thousand dollars—a very handsome profit, it must be confessed, from a first experiment in the domain of literary endeavor.


In 1866 his work entitled "Three Years in the Federal Cavalry" was written, followed in 1868 by one of the most graceful productions of his pen, "Virginia's Battle-Fields." Of these the impartial press of the country, irrespective of political party opinion, have spoken in words of well merited approbation. They are characterized by a modest, unpretentious style. Through which the author's paramount regard for unembellished truth is so palpable that one hardly knows which most to admire, the simple excellence of the productions or the rare veracity of the producer.

From what we have recorded, it will be seen that Captain Glazier has justly merited any and all eulogiums he may have received during his varied and interesting career. In his youth his character was marked by many of the peculiarities which are supposed to attach only to manhood. Such a one was, we are willing to believe, capable of imparting dignity even to the position of the humble plow-boy. The meritoriousness of the teacher and the soldier is beyond question. In the first he was diligent, earnest and competent; in the second, brave to a fault and patriotic. For his excellence in the one position, he was eulogized by school trustees and commissioners; for his discretion and courage in the other, he was complimented by General Davies on the battle-field at Brandy Station. Such honors as these are not accorded in the spheres to which they belong indiscriminately, or where there is a lack of merit; in this instance, they were exacted by a character entitled to recognition; by one who has reflected honor upon his name and race, and won for himself a position among the progressive men of our day and generation.



W. H. Davis

HENRY G. DAVIS.

N this great Republic of ours, there is an opportunity for every man to demonstrate what is in him. If he has intellectual abilities they need not remain long latent or hidden.

If a young man desire wealth, there are many safe avenues that ensure a competence, if industrious. If he desire intellectual attainments, then our American free institutions are open-handed and bestow liberally on all who seek for knowledge in the sciences, arts, or religion.

The Hon. Henry G. Davis, elected United States Senator for six years from West Virginia, March 4th, 1871, has demonstrated that, if a young man would make his mark high up, either intellectually, politically, or financially, he can succeed.

Our United States Senator was the second son of Caleb and Lonisa Davis, now deceased. Born in Baltimore, Md., November 16th, 1823, his father at one time possessed considerable wealth, but, by endorsing for friends and losses in business, he was suddenly bereft of his accumulated means, and died broken-hearted, leaving his widow with five orphaned children to support and care for.

Mr. A——, who knew Mr. Davis in his boyhood, writes of him thus: "Passing backwards and forwards on the Baltimore Railroad, I often saw young Davis, a boy of eighteen, going to his work in the morning and returning in the evening. He was working a little patch of land at a distance, and helping to maintain his mother and two younger brothers. Time passed on, and he, advancing from one step to another, at last became conductor on this road. He aided in educating his two younger brothers, and he deserves his place in the Senate of the United States."

Young Davis was connected with the Baltimore Railroad for four-

teen years, being advanced from the subordinate situation of brakeman to different positions of trust—passenger conductor, assistant supervisor of trains, and agent at Piedmont. In 1858, he resigned his situation and accepted the Presidency of the Piedmont Savings Bank. This year he formed a partnership with his brothers in the produce, provision, lumber, and coal trade; and it is but just to mention that his ability as a financier is well known in West Virginia. Until the few past years, he has devoted his time and energies to mercantile pursuits, and the comfortable competence which he has amassed, has served to give expression to his well known generosity in many substantial acts of assistance to the deserving. He always sympathized with our "Federal" Government, and during our late civil war voted against secession of Virginia.

Senator Davis's first appearance in public life was as the Representative of Hampshire County, Virginia, in the House of Delegates. In 1866 he was elected as a "Conservative Democrat," and was appointed second on the Finance Committee of the House. Having been a good financier for himself, he was judiciously chosen for the affairs of the Government. In 1867 he declined re-election to the Legislature. In 1868 he was elected by the West Virginia State Convention a delegate to the "National Democratic Convention," which met at New York, July 4th. In the fall of this year he was unanimously nominated by the Democratic Senatorial Convention of the tenth district, composed of the counties of Hampshire, Morgan, Hardy, Mineral, Grant, and Pendleton. This district had always gone Republican by large majorities. Mr. Davis was elected, and again placed on the Committee of Finance. In the fall of 1870 he was again unanimously nominated for the State Senate and elected by an increased majority, and was made Chairman of the Committee of Taxation and Finance. He was offered the nomination for Congress by the Democratic Congressional Convention of 1870, but declined. In 1871, while a member of the State Senate, he was elected to the United States Senate by a vote of 53 to 22, for six years from March 4th, 1871.

Mr. Davis, while making no pretensions to attainments that merely contribute to the glitter and show of Congressional service, brings to the discharge of his duties a practical ability, and unquestionable fidelity to the best interest of the State he represents. He is a self-made man, an indefatigable worker, as every one must be who has attained eminence in any profession of life. He has fine conversational powers, social qualities, pleasing manners, good business talent, expresses himself in a clear and forcible manner in debate, and compares favorably with members of the Senate, and is as hospitable as a real old Virginia gentleman. We quote the following extract from the *Baltimore Sun*, November 28, 1868:

"THE HON. H. G. DAVIS.—This gentleman was formerly a well known and esteemed citizen of Baltimore, and for many years held a most responsible position on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which office he resigned and settled in West Virginia, where he engaged in business, and by energy and industry accumulated a large estate. At the late election in that State he was nominated by his friends as the Democratic candidate for the State Senate from the Tenth Senatorial District, and triumphantly elected, overcoming, by his popularity and energy, a large vote which was counted against him when he entered the contest. We make the following extract from a long article in the *Martinsburg New Era*:

"Mr. Davis entered the contest in the District composed of the counties of Hampshire, Morgan, Mineral, Hardy, Grant, and Pendleton, with a Republican majority against him of about 4,000, and yet he was triumphantly elected. We are not in the habit of dealing in eulogy, or of giving men credit for that which they do not deserve, but we cannot refrain from saying that Mr. Davis has no one to thank for his election; that it is attributable alone to his own indomitable will and indefatigable labors. Without any experience as a public speaker, he yet met his opponent on the stump, and in every instance came off first best. We heartily congratulate the voters of the Tenth District on the election of the man of their choice. It may be said of them—well done, good and faithful serv-

ants; for he is a clever and courteous gentleman, of unsullied honor, of incorruptible integrity, and possessing ability as a financier second to none in the State.”


Among many favorable notices from papers, an extract from the *Wheeling Register* is selected, January 27th, 1871:

“Mr. Davis is a clear thinker, a man of strong common sense, and possessed of indomitable energy. He will be one of the *working* members of the Senate, leaving others to do the talking. He has many qualities that will fit him for usefulness to the State and influence among his fellow Senators. He is a representative of the class of ‘self-made men,’ and owes the position he has attained to his own native ability and force of character. There are very few public men indeed, even in the country, who have surmounted as many obstacles and achieved as many successes as has Mr. Davis. Commencing life in a subordinate position in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, he has risen, by successive and rapid gradations, to wealth and great political influence. He has been a member of the State Legislature during the past five years, and was re-elected to the State Senate last fall. His having attained his present position notwithstanding the adverse circumstances of his early life, is proof of his unusual ability.”



Henry Cooper

HENRY COOPER.

ENATOR HENRY COOPER was born in Columbia, Maury county, Tennessee, on the 22d of Aug., 1827, and is, therefore, now in his forty-fourth year. His ancestors, both paternal and maternal, were natives of South Carolina, from which State they migrated to Tennessee at an early period.

His father, Matthew D. Cooper, was a successful merchant in Columbia, and reared a large family, three of whom have risen to eminence in law and politics by dint of untiring and steady perseverance.

Senator Cooper was educated at Jackson College in Columbia, where he graduated in 1847, and immediately afterwards he read law at Shelbyville, and commenced its practice in 1850 in partnership with an elder brother, the Hon. Edmund Cooper, subsequently a member of Congress, and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under President Johnson.

In 1853, Mr. Cooper was nominated by the Whig Convention of Bedford and Rutherford counties as the candidate of that party for the legislature from these counties, and this without his knowledge or procurement. The party majority in the district was two hundred and fifty, and yet such was Mr. Cooper's popularity that he defeated his opponent by a majority of five hundred votes. About the time his term of service expired the dissolution of the Whig party took place, and the Know-Nothing organization was founded upon its ruins. Mr. Cooper refused his adhesion to this organization, and returned to the practice of his profession. He was, however, again nominated for the legislature in 1857, from Bedford, without his solicitation, and again successful after a most exciting contest.

It was in this legislature that the struggle arose between the opposing parties in reference to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the approval of the resolutions of Senator Douglas.

He took decided grounds against the repeal notwithstanding the course of his party in adhering to the opposite side.

At the expiration of this his second term in the State legislature, Mr. Cooper again resumed the practice of his profession.

In 1860 he was sent as a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, assembled to nominate a candidate of the Union party for the Presidency. He was a firm friend of Mr. Bell in the Convention, as, indeed, he had always been, having warmly supported him for the Senate from his State in 1853 and 1857, while a member of the legislature. Upon the defeat of that gentleman, and the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, Mr. Cooper was one of the many thousands in Tennessee, who, at that time opposed the dissolution of the Union, and when the attack on Fort Sumter was made, and Tennessee voted out by a majority equal to that by which she had refused to join the Confederacy at the election held the March previous, he was one of the few men in the State who refused to join the Revolutionary party, and remained firm and out-spoken, in his allegiance to the old government.

No one who has not experienced the difficulties and trials to which the advocates of an unpopular cause are on all hands exposed, can appreciate the situation of Senator Cooper during the prevalence of the great war fever that raged so violently in Tennessee upon the receipt of the news from Fort Sumter.

Many of the leading citizens of Tennessee, among whom was Mr. Bell himself, though at heart opposed to the whole scheme, gave way under the immense pressure brought to bear against them, and became open advocates of secession.

But Mr. Cooper, though urged and entreated by his friends, could not be induced to give countenance to a doctrine, which, if admitted, would prove subversive of all the ends for which the Government was instituted among men. It saddened his heart to know that such a

wide difference existed between himself and his friends and kindred, but the stern demands of duty left no course but that of resolute opposition to a movement which, if persisted in, he felt would result in anarchy and ruin. During the terrible strife that followed the secession of his State, Mr. Cooper was in no sense a partizan.

His principles were broad and comprehensive. He simply wanted the Union preserved, and that accomplished, he favored the immediate restoration of every man engaged in the rebellion, to the rights of American citizenship.

His personal relations with those he opposed, were always of the most friendly and pleasant character. He proscribed no one, but used his power and influence during the progress of the war in ameliorating the condition of the families of his friends and neighbors who were engaged in the Rebellion, and to-day no Confederate is more popular among his old friends, soldiers and associates than is Judge Henry Cooper, who, though opposed to them in war, was yet the cause of alleviating much of their suffering, and proved their staunchest friend when the cause for which they fought was overthrown.

In 1862, after the occupation of Shelbyville by the Federal troops, the Judge of the State Circuit Court for Bedford county resigned, and Mr. Cooper was appointed in his stead.

He several times offered his resignation, but it was in every instance rejected, and he continued on the bench until the close of the war. Upon Mr. Brownlow's election as governor, he again offered his resignation, but its acceptance was refused by the governor, who made the refusal the subject of a special message to the legislature.

Upon the petition of the whole bar of his circuit, without exception, Mr. Cooper withdrew his resignation and again tendered it in 1868, when it was accepted. While on the bench many of the main leading questions growing out of the late civil war came before him for adjudication. Among the number was the case of Ridley Sherbrook, which was a petition for a mandamus to compel Sherbrook, the Register, under the franchise law, passed by the legislature of

Tennessee in 1865, to grant the petitioner a certificate entitling him to a vote, in violation of that law. The validity of the act itself, under the organic law, was involved in the discussion, and Judge Cooper in an able and exhaustive opinion, held that the law was unconstitutional at a time when a reign of terror was prevalent throughout the State, and when a judge who dared maintain his independence was in danger of impeachment, trial and conviction at the hands of a partizan legislature. An appeal was taken from Judge Cooper's decision to the Supreme Court of Tennessee. The judgment was reversed by that court and an appeal carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, but before a trial could be had there, the petitioner died, and a decision was rendered unnecessary by the political revolution in Tennessee, which resulted in the election of Governor Sentar and a general enfranchisement of the people of that State.

In another case that came before him while on the bench, he decided that contracts made for Confederate money, within the Confederate lines, were valid and binding—the value of Confederate money at the time of the breach being the measure of damages. Although the Supreme Court of Tennessee decided a case involving similar principles differently, yet the opinion of Judge Cooper has been sustained by the highest judicial authority in the United States, in the case of *Thorington B. Smith*, decided in 1867.

In 1864 he was nominated on the electoral ticket of McClellan and Pendleton, but on account of the active hostility of Andrew Johnson, then military governor of the State, it was thought advisable by the friends of the ticket to withdraw it.

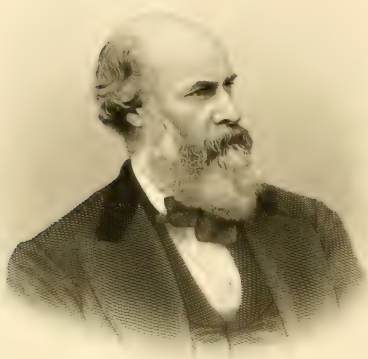
On the 22d of February, 1866, he presided over the first State Convention of the Conservatives in Tennessee after the war. In 1866 he accepted a professorship in the Lebanon Law School, where he continued until the summer of 1868, when he resigned and again resumed the practice of law in partnership with his brother, Hon. W. F. Cooper once a judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, one of the compilers of the code of that State, and a lawyer of unquestioned ability.

In 1869, while on a visit to St. Louis, he was nominated by the anti-proscriptionists in Davidson county as their candidate for the State Senate without his knowledge, and was subsequently overwhelmingly elected. It was during this session of the legislature that the memorable senatorial contest took place between the friends of Mr. Johnson and the combination that had gathered at the capital to secure the defeat of that gentleman.

As the speaker of both houses of the legislature had been chosen from the middle division of Tennessee, it was thought fair and desirable as a matter of expediency to select the candidate for the United States Senate from the western division, and Hon. Emerson Etheridge was chosen as the standard-bearer of a large majority of the party opposed to Mr. Johnson. Mr. Etheridge, however, failed to command the full strength of the opposition, and after several ballots and much delay, a caucus was held, and it was unanimously agreed to cast the united vote of the opposition for Mr. Cooper, which was accordingly done, resulting in his election by a majority of four votes over Mr. Johnson.

Judge Cooper was married in Shelbyville in 1850, and his family now consists of his wife, three daughters and two sons.

Judge Cooper is a quiet modest-looking gentleman of medium stature, compactly formed, with a full, large well-shaped head and blue eyes. His manners are easy and gentlemanly; his temper affable, joined with a generous nature and an innate delicacy of feeling. A professional man by education and habit, he has formed no love for the allurements of politics, and is absolutely devoid of ambition for political distinction. He was never a seeker after office. In every instance in which he served as an officer in any department, the office literally sought him, and even when chosen as United States Senator—a position which so many distinguished and great men have spent their lives in endeavoring to attain—the honor was conferred upon him without his solicitation or any effort on his part to secure it.



William H. Sawyer

FREDERICK A. SAWYER



AS born in Bolton, Worcester County, Mass., December 12th, 1822. He attended the schools of Bolton and the neighboring towns, and subsequently was graduated among the high scholars of his class, at Harvard University, in 1844. His natural qualifications fitted him for the duties which he then at once assumed, and, as a teacher in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, he evinced that ability which, in time, drew upon him the attention of men far removed from the scenes of his labors, one result of which was that, in 1859, Mr. Memminger, of South Carolina, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners for Public Schools, came to Boston, where Mr. Sawyer was then residing, and invited him to accept the situation of Principal of the State Normal School for Girls, at Charleston. Mr. Sawyer, in 1854, had married a daughter of the late Ira Gay, Esq., of Nashua, N. H., and was, at this time, the father of two daughters. He considered the offer, therefore, with gravity, as involving more than a question of temporary and personal comfort. Mr. Memminger overruled all his objections, Mrs. Sawyer consented to the choice of a new home, and they cast their fortunes with the South, bidding farewell to New England, loving it still, but owing no longer a share in its protection. Mr. Sawyer's success, in his new field of labor, was marked. His pupils appreciated the thoroughness, gentleness, power, and patience, which distinguished his methods of tuition. His kindly, yet impressive manner, inspired confidence and zeal in the duller and most timid of his scholars, and the parents grew to honor the teacher, in watching the progress of their children. But the horrors of civil war were smouldering beneath the

feet of both the teacher and the taught, and at the close of 1861, the antagonistic feeling showed itself on every side. But through the tempest, which raged without intermission, Mr. Sawyer bore himself gallantly. He neither concealed his sympathies nor connections, nor did he force them uninvited: set apart from politics by the nature of his duties, he yet manfully held his opinions, for the benefit of all who might ask them. He neither gave adhesion to the Confederate Government, nor did he plot against the mistaken people who had kindly welcomed him to their midst in the peaceful past. Traps were set for him, which his keen intelligence did not fail to disregard, and we may safely say that no man showed himself more open in his allegiance to the United States, and more worthy of honor, by the calm nobility and consistency of his conduct, than did Mr. Sawyer. But the position was not a pleasant, and sometimes, scarcely a safe one. His immediate friends could not but feel that he were best away, and, in September, 1864, after many unavailing efforts, procured him a passport through the lines for himself and his family.

On his arrival at the North, he engaged heartily and effectively in the political canvass then pending, and made many patriotic addresses in support of the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. At the cessation of hostilities, he returned to Charleston as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of South Carolina, the first civil appointment made in the State after the war, and was very cordially received by the citizens.

At the first session of the General Assembly, in July, 1868, held under the new constitution of the State, he was elected to the Senate of the United States, which seat he still ably fills. During the Fortieth Congress, he was a member of the Committee on Private Land Claims, and the Committee on Pensions. In the Forty-first Congress, he was a member of the Committees on "Education and Labor," on "Private Land Claims," and on "Appropriations." Of the first named he is chairman, and on the last his labors are not second in value to those of any of its members.

Mr. Sawyer holds no subordinate place in the Senate. "Without haste, without rest," he made his position, and it is one of which his friends may well be proud, and with which his constituents may well be satisfied. Not eager to be heard, but always speaking at the right moment, and to the point in question, he is listened to with respect, and his utterances are not distilled into unheeding ears. Eminently practical, he is more anxious to convince by his arguments, than to dazzle by his eloquence.

In social life, his manner is genial, bright, and *insouciant*, his conversation full of repartee, liveliness and jest, but in the Senate he is grave, well balanced, and deliberate. He often uses sarcasm as a weapon, but never seeks to crush by wit alone, a measure which he would assail. Thoroughly invested with the facts he discusses, and undaunted by any array of opposition, he is powerful as an ally, and formidable as an antagonist.

It is no easy matter for an honest man to bear himself without reproach, as representing a Southern State in these days. Between the blaze of rampant Radicalism and the burnt out fires of Secession, there is a constant necessity to follow the right and straight path. Mr. Sawyer has done this unswervingly; in his speech on the removal of disabilities, delivered in the Senate on 21st March, 1871, there are two paragraphs which embody the natural feelings of one who is called upon to act in the interest of two classes, and who is determined to speak the truth irrespective of party. Of the old dominant class in South Carolina, he said :

"I take not into the account the shrewd demagogue and trickster who had, possibly, no conviction, no faith, no principles, but who was ready and ripe for revolution, let it take what form it would, so that he might prosper. I am now speaking of the great mass of the people. And I insist that however unsound the reasoning, which led them to secession, rebellion, and war, they were honest in entering upon the struggle, honest in its continuance, and to-day honestly believe they did right. Events have proved that they blundered; but they do not admit that a blunder is of necessity a crime.

They are not penitent ; penitence implies consciousness of guilt. They cannot say they are penitent without baseness and falsehood. Look not, therefore, for a declaration of penitence except from those whom you will not care to trust, with or without such declarations. Discard the idea that the masses of those who fought our armies for four long, weary years will ever tell their children that they fought in a cause they believed to be a bad one."

* * * * *

"But while we hold it to be one of the highest praises to which one can lay claim, that he stood manfully by what we believed was the right in the late contest ; while we would leave a record of loyalty to our children and our children's children, as a priceless legacy, let us not unnecessarily keep open the wounds which the terrible struggle has left, by imputations of a want of fidelity to conscientious convictions on the part of those who have not this legacy to leave behind them."

Thoughtless or malignant men in his party point to words like these as indicating sympathy with the Democratic party ; but coming from a man, whose devotion to the Government has always been undisputable, they remind one in their generous ring of what was said long since by James Louis Petigru, with regard to our Revolutionary war.

"History is false to her trust when she betrays the cause of truth, even under the influence of patriotic impulses. It is not true that all the virtue of the country was in the Whig camp, or that all of the Tories were a band of ruffians. . . . Their cause deserved to fail ; but their sufferings are entitled to respect. Prejudice has blackened their name ; but history will speak of them as they were, with their failings and their virtues." I think that the grand old man who spoke those words, fifteen years ago, would have recognized a kindred spirit in the subject of this sketch.

Nor does the Senator fail to render full justice to the black man ; nor will he admit that, in the new order of things, the freedman has failed to prove his claim to a share of political power.

In the same speech he says: "No man has a higher sense of what we owe to that race for their generally exemplary conduct during the last few years, than I have. Their progress in education and in general civilization since their emancipation has been wonderful. And even as legislators, and as the incumbents of other public positions, the wonder is not that they have done so ill, but that they have done so well. That they have been able, with the slight advantages they had hitherto enjoyed, to get on at all in many public positions to which they have been elevated, is matter of just pride to them and to their friends; and I know that my views in regard to the disadvantages under which they entered upon their new career are shared by those of their race whose education and experience have best enabled them to consider the whole subject dispassionately."

And he adds, with a full knowledge of the matter involved: "I have never been their flatterer, but I have always been their friend." . . . "I believe that the attempt to set up State governments in the South, without the participation therein of the mass of the intelligence and the property of the States to be governed, was a grave error. I believe that but for that error we should to-day have a condition of prosperity and good government in South Carolina and in other Southern States altogether higher than ever obtained there before, and that a majority of our people would be in happy accord on all national questions with the political party to which you, sir, and I belong, and whose great principles we cherish.

"But, sir, until you place the whole Southern people where you can demand of each of them the exercise of such official functions as the people shall desire to devolve upon him, you fail to fix upon them that responsibility for violations of law and order which they should all be made to bear. Until you recognize the fact that the wealth and intelligence of a community will always exert a powerful influence in controlling its affairs, and that it is your interest to enlist that influence on your side by every means in your power, a condition of discontent will exist."

Of course, sentiments, broad and generous as the above, draw animalversion from those whose narrow minds contemplate affairs from a different stand point, but it is not to be feared that Mr. Sawyer will now, or ever, sink honest convictions for the sake of party interest.

Such has been his entire political course, especially during the Forty-first Congress, when various bills, nearly affecting the State of his adoption, have so constantly occupied the attention of the Senate.


In personal appearance, Mr. Sawyer is extremely prepossessing. He is tall, and, with advancing years, has assumed a not unbecoming portliness. He is blond, ruddy, with a full beard and moustache, expressive eyes, and a very pleasing smile. His tone is cultivated, his conversation animated and often sparkling. He relates well, and is an admirable companion. An excellent husband and devoted father, he is, nevertheless, an admirer of all who deserve admiration in the other sex, without affectation or obtrusiveness in his attentions to any, while a slight touch of courtly gallantry sits well upon him, and makes his attentions agreeable to the most fastidious of "fair ladies."



J. C. Penney

SAMUEL C. POMEROY, KANSAS.

By F. H. GREER.

T is becoming quite common for individuals, as well as families, in this country, and especially in New England, to note their origin, and feel an interest in the history of their ancestors.

In the new States of the growing West it is thought less of. The question there is—What of the man himself? What are his capacities, acquirements, and resources? with very little concern for the standing and qualities of those from whom he descended.

But a suitable notice and regard of the fathers who trod their way before us, is both patriotic and commendable.

Mr. Bancroft, in his history of the town of Northampton, Massachusetts, and speaking of its early settlers, mentions the Pomeroy family, from whom the subject of this sketch descended, as follows:—

“The Pomeroy trace descent from Ralph de Pomeroy, a favorite knight of William of Normandy—called the Conqueror—whom he accompanied to England, and acted a conspicuous part in the conquest. After which William granted him fifty-seven townships or manors, in Devonshire, and several in Somersetshire. In Devonshire, Sir Ralph built a castle, and founded an estate called ‘Bery Pomeroy,’ after the seat he had left in Normandy, and by which name it is now known.

“The castle is still a noble view, is visited by antiquarians and tourists with great interest, and is considered one of the most ancient structures in the kingdom. It is in tolerable preservation, and still possessed by a descendant of Sir Ralph.

“The first emigration of the family out of England was in the

reign of Queen Elizabeth, when Arthur Pomeroy accompanied the Earl of Essex, Lord Lieutenant, as his chaplain to Ireland, and remained in that kingdom. From this branch of the family in Ireland, have sprung, which was ennobled in 1783 by the creation of Arthur Pomeroy, a descendant of the first Arthur, as Baron, by the title of 'Lord Hurbertson,' of Castle Carbury, and subsequently a viscount.

"Arthur died, and was succeeded in estate and title by his brother, Major-General Pomeroy, who served in the British army, and in America during the Revolutionary war.

"The branch of the family from which all the Pomeroyes of the United States descended, emigrated from Devonshire about the year 1735, and consisted of two brothers, Eltweed and Eldad. They are represented as men of liberal and independent merits, determined to preserve civil and religious freedom, and disgusted with the tyranny of the Stuarts and Archbishop Laud. They settled in Dorchester, near Boston, Massachusetts. These brothers afterwards, about 1738, removed to Windsor, on the Connecticut River. The records of the colony contain grants of land in that State to Eltweed and Eldad Pomeroy.

"According to tradition, the domains of Normandy produced an apple of which the king was fond, and were thereafter called Pomeroy, or king-apple. As the surname in those days was taken from the estates they occupied, it gave name to the family of Pomeroyes, which God preserved, and enabled them to retain the characteristics of the original stock—true courage, and an unequalled spirit of perseverance and ardent attachment to civil and religious liberty, and the best feelings of our nature."

The Pomeroy coat of arms—A lion sitting, holding an apple in his paw; with motto:

"Virtutis fortuna comes."
(Fortune is the companion of valor.)

From this extract of Bancroft's history, it appears that a son

of Eltweed Pomeroy settled in Northampton, Mass. And Samuel C. Pomeroy, the subject of this sketch, was born in Southampton, Mass., January 3d, 1816, and was the son of Samuel, who was the son of Elijah, the son of Caleb, the son of Samuel, the son of Caleb, who was the son of Eltweed.

Mr. Pomeroy spent his boyhood and early life upon his father's farm, which was a hard and profitless one, in the north part of the town, and almost under the shadows of those well-known mountains, Tom and Holyoke. He enjoyed the advantages of the common schools of his native town until he acquired the several branches usually taught therein. Being anxious, however, to advance still farther, he prepared to enter college by attending the Sheldon Academy of Southampton, the Fellenberg School, in Greenfield, and the Academy at Shelburn Falls, in Massachusetts, during which time he supported himself by teaching school some portion of each year. In 1836, he entered Amherst College, and at the end of two years went to reside with a brother-in-law in Onondago county, New York, and there he measurably recovered from an injury he had caused to his eyesight. In that county he taught school, and afterward engaged in mercantile business, and also in South Butler, Wayne county, N. Y. Here he cast his first vote, and engaged, in 1838, in the first canvass, and aided to make Hon. William H. Seward Governor of the State of New York.

But during the evermemorable campaign of 1840, Mr. Pomeroy, although a Whig, became deeply interested in the principles of the "Liberty Party," so called, and often attended and participated in those exciting conventions, held by that remarkable man, Alvan Stewart, of Utica, N. Y., and deeply impressed with his earnestness and eloquence, finally espoused the Anti-slavery cause. In 1842, when the advancing years of his parents appealed to him for succor and support, he removed to his native town in Massachusetts, and there at once organized the Liberty Party. In this work he enlisted all over whom he had any influence. He lectured in

school-houses, held public discussions, met objections, softened down prejudices, and lived down obloquy. Thus year by year he labored on, and was often the defeated candidate for the Legislature, and sometimes for town and county offices; until in 1851, after eight years of unremitting effort he triumphed over both Whig and Democratic parties. So that in the winter of 1852 he is found in the Legislature of his native State, and gave work and vote to Hon. Henry Wilson, for his first seat in the Senate of the United States. As he had the previous year supported the Hon. Charles Sumner for the same position, as well also as aiding in the Legislature to elect Hon. George S. Boutwell to be Governor, and Hon. N. P. Banks to be Speaker of the House of Representatives. In later years, his association and connection with these same gentlemen has been cordial and efficient for the union of the States and for the freedom and elevation of a race.

It was during that session of the Legislature that the Rev. Dr. Beecher headed and presented the largest petition ever presented to a Legislature, asking for the passage of what is known as the "Maine Law."

Mr. Pomeroy was on the Committee which received the memorial, and he voted for, and urged the passage of that law.

He also addressed the Legislature with earnestness and effort against the rendition of Fugitive Slaves, and in favor of Emancipation, with a restoration to citizenship of all persons of African descent, not only, but also for their right to all the civil and political privileges of American freemen. Mr. Pomeroy was much interested in the passage of the Kansas Nebraska Bill, and especially in the amendment which repealed the "Missouri Compromise," so called, and opened all the public domain to slavery. And being in Washington at the time, he called on the President, Franklin Pierce, at the date of his signing the Act, and assured him that the triumph of the slave power in Congress was not conclusive on that question of slavery extension; that the contest should be carried to the Territory, *and met there*. At the same time telling

him, that his own purpose to emigrate there, *was to strike a blow at slavery.*

Mr. Pomeroy could now go, as his duties to his aged parents were all discharged. For in the early spring time of that year they both had been called to their final rest, and were buried with their fathers.

At this period the cold heart of the north began to be fired. And "emigration to Kansas" was upon very many lips. Hon. Eli Thayer had obtained a Charter from the Legislature of Massachusetts, for the "New England Emigrant Aid Company." And Mr. Pomeroy was soon chosen as its general and financial agent.

Mr. Thayer was aided by such men as Amos A. Lawrence, J. M. S. Williams, R. P. Waters, Ames Brothers, Dr. S. Cabot, etc., etc., in the organization of that company. Mr. Pomeroy lectured in its behalf, and for the cause of emigration to Kansas, until on the 27th day of August, 1854, he started with a select party of most earnest men and women, from Boston, for Kansas. Additions to their numbers were received at several points on their way, and on the 6th day of October they arrived at Kansas city, on the border of the Territory, and after some days the whole party moved up the Kansas Valley, about fifty miles, and pitched their tents upon the site where the city of Lawrence now stands. Other parties soon followed from the east, and were directed into the Territory by the same way.

Later in the Autumn of that year, there came Governor Reeder, who, with other Government officials, were welcomed to this, Lawrence, a "Yankee settlement," by Mr. Pomeroy, in a speech which has often been quoted, as significant of the purpose, if not prophetic of results.

Following this organized emigration came bands of desperadoes from Missouri and all the Southern States, and with guns, bowie-knives and whiskey, undertook to conquer Kansas to slavery. And during the disturbances and trials of 1855 and 1856, Mr. Pomeroy, from his known position as agent of this despised company, so

violently hated, had to bear his full share. Beaten, arrested, imprisoned, and threatened with death, he still escaped all, to complete the work yet remaining for him to do. He was often at Washington, pleading with those who administered the Government, for the protection and interests of the people of Kansas. Mr. Pomeroy was a member of the Convention at Philadelphia, in 1856, which nominated General Fremont, and of the Republican Convention in Chicago, in 1860, which nominated Mr. Lincoln. He lectured in the Free States, and before the State Legislatures, for the Free State cause in Kansas, raising means, sending supplies, marching men, and taking military stores through Iowa and Nebraska to Kansas, when the Missouri river was closed to them, until at last, in 1857, peace, victory and freedom, dawned upon the Free State men of Kansas.

The political career of Mr. Pomeroy became more marked and prominent upon the advent of the "Lecompton Constitution," so called, which was an effort to force slavery upon Kansas whether they voted the Constitution up or down.

Against this swindle he fought day and night, denouncing it in Kansas, and by written appeals and public lectures through the Northern States, until the Congress of 1858 gave it a death blow. At this period Mr. Pomeroy had moved from Lawrence to Atchison, in Kansas, and upon the retiring of the pro-slavery party, which had held sway there, he bought a large share of the town, and took possession of the same. He purchased also the "Squatter Sovereign," a noted pro-slavery paper, controlled by the celebrated Stringfellow, and ran up a free State flag; and that paper ever afterwards did good service in the free State cause not only, but also for the cause of liberty, emancipation, and enfranchisement.

Mr. Pomeroy was the first mayor of Atchison, and was twice chosen. He entered heartily into the plan for free schools there, and built a church edifice of his own means and deeded it to the Congregationalists. He engaged in the relief of the sufferers of 1860 from the terrible drouth of that year, and was chosen chair-

man of the State Relief Committee, and received and distributed supplies for the entire winter of 1861. At the close of these most efficient labors, and Kansas being admitted into the Union, Mr. Pomeroy met an approving verdict from the people of Kansas by his election to the Senate of the United States.

His colleague, the Hon. James H. Lane, deceased, was chosen at the same time. Mr. Pomeroy drew the long term of six years, and was again re-elected in 1867 for a term expiring in 1873.

The expectations entertained of him have not been disappointed by his course in the Senate. He had his full share in all the legislation of the eventful years of the war and those (no less difficult) bearing upon the restoration of the States, and in securing by a fundamental law the equality of all citizens of the Republic.

He sustained Mr. Lincoln in his proclamation of Emancipation and in *urging* it; even went so far as to agree to establish a colony in the tropics if the proclamation could at once follow. But events then unforeseen pressed upon Mr. Lincoln, and he issued his proclamation, and to the great relief of Mr. Pomeroy abandoned his scheme of colonization.

In the Senate, Mr. Pomeroy has done service on the Committees on "Public Lands," "Claims," "Post-offices and Post Roads," "Pacific Railroads," &c., &c., and for many years was chairman of the Public Land Committee.

His first bill, introduced soon after taking his seat, at the called session of Congress in July, 1861, may be learned by its significant title: "*A Bill to Suppress the Slaveholders' Rebellion.*"

The term, Slaveholders' Rebellion, is believed to have been original with him, as we do not know of its use prior to that date. He also took an active part in the passage of the "Homestead Law," coming as it did from his own Committee, as well as the Pacific Railroad Act, which was referred to a special committee, of which Mr. Pomeroy was a member.

But his strongest and best efforts have been put forth upon those questions which have been the lifework of a man now past fifty

years of age. Upon the 5th day of March, toward the close of a long debate in the Senate, Mr. Pomeroy advocated universal and impartial suffrage for all the citizens of the Republic, as the following extract from his published speech will show. He said: "Let us not take counsel of our fears, but of our hopes; not our enemies, but of our friends; by all the memories which cluster about the pathway in which we have been led; by all the sacrifices of blood and tears of the conflict; by all the hopes of a freed country, and a disenthralled race, yea, as a legacy to mankind, let us now secure a free representative Republic, based upon impartial suffrage, and that human equality made clear in the Declaration of Independence! To this entertainment let us invite our countrymen of all nationalities, committing our work, when accomplished, to the verdict of posterity and the blessing of Almighty God."

Out of the Senate and during the recess Mr. Pomeroy spends much of his time upon his farm at Muscotah, Kansas, where, as he has the means, he indulges his fondness for domestic animals of the best bloods.

At the close of his present term, Mr. Pomeroy has signified to his friends that he shall retire from the Senate, as he will have seen accomplished during his twelve years of service all he was anxious for when he entered public life.

To have taken part in the legislation and events which have secured, in the fundamental law of the land, the elevation and enfranchisement of an oppressed race, the perpetuity of a Union of States where citizens of all nationalities are equal before the law, seems sufficient to satisfy the ambition of any ordinary man, and with this view Mr. Pomeroy has expressed his purpose of retirement. Should Mr. Pomeroy close his political career, it is fair to presume, that in the future as well as the past, he will continue to exercise a strong controlling political influence. As a politician he has been almost invariably successful, chiefly owing to his remarkable executive ability. As a public servant, from his first office he has always been faithful and conscientious in the discharge

of his duty, and without reproach. As a citizen, he has labored arduously for the interests of his State.

One of his friends has lately said of him: "True to principle, true to his convictions, true to his country, and terribly true to his country's foes, he occupies to-day, as Senator of the United States, a proud position among his peers—a position that honors both the Representative and the represented. As a patriot, he is earnest; as a statesman he is logical; as a politician, consistent; as a man, genial, generous, and just.



N. C. Whitlow

W. C. WHITTHORNE.



WASHINGTON C. WHITTHORNE was born April 19, 1825, in Lincoln County, Tennessee. His father, W. J. Whithorne, was an Irishman. His mother, a native of the State of North Carolina. Both of his parents were remarkable for great energy and industry, and were very poor. Their force of character is marked in the fact that, to the eleven children they raised, to each they gave a good education, most of them graduating in the high schools of Tennessee. The subject of our present sketch graduated at the University of East Tennessee, in August, 1843, and shortly thereafter commenced the study of law under James K. Polk, (subsequently President of the United States,) and James H. Thomas, (subsequently member of Congress,) at Columbia, Tennessee. When Mr. Polk was elected President, he gave to his young student, for whom he had formed a strong partiality, a clerkship at Washington. Mr. W. remained at Washington for nearly three years, when he voluntarily resigned, and returned to Tennessee. Following the advice and counsel of his friend and preceptor, the then President, he determined to take a part in active life. Mr. W. returned to Tennessee and in July, 1848, married his present estimable wife, to whom he had been devoted for years previously. Mrs. W., formerly Miss M. J. Campbell, a daughter of the late Colonel Robert Campbell of Maury County, Tennessee, was a young lady of rare beauty and great personal attractions, and was a distant relative of President Polk.

Shortly after his marriage, Mr. W. commenced the practice of the law, at Columbia, Tennessee, and from the first was greeted with

success. Manifesting great energy and considerable talents, and possessing popular, courteous manners, he was early marked by his party and friends as a favorite. In 1853, after two or three gentlemen had been selected as candidates for the lower House of the General Assembly of the State against the nominee of the Whig party, Mr. Erwin, and declined—and when the race was regarded as hopeless, Mr. W., without any general acquaintance in the district, became the party candidate, having only four weeks to canvass a large district, yet such was the energy, industry and tact of Mr. W. that though he did not quite succeed in the race yet he did in greatly reducing the majority of the Whig party, but his success was greater, in that it gave him a marked and leading position in his party. At the next election, (being the great Know Nothing Canvass,) in which he was a candidate for the State Senate, and was elected by a very large majority. In this canvass he made the reputation of being one of the first “Public Debaters” in the State. In 1857 he was re-elected to the State Senate without opposition. In 1859 he was nominated by his party, and against his own instructions, for the position in which he had been defeated in 1853 by Mr. Erwin. His opponent this time being W. L. McConnico, one of the first orators of that State, so gifted in her public men. The District was Whig in politics. Mr. W. was known as a bold, uncompromising Democrat, and his position against Corporations, Rings, Banks, and State aid, it was believed by all except his warm personal friends, would ensure his defeat. This race, from the character of the two men, acquired a State importance. It was conducted with great zeal, interest and energy, particularly upon the part of Mr. W., who was rewarded at its close by a majority in his favor, though the Whig candidate for Governor carried the same district. Mr. W. was elected Speaker of the House, and through the various sessions held during the term for which he was elected, (which term included the opening scenes and legislation of the great civil struggle,) he presided with marked ability and courtesy, so freely conceded, and

with pride, by his political friends and foes. In 1860 he was selected by his party friends as a candidate for elector for the State at large, upon the Breckenridge ticket; as such he made the canvass of the State, from one extreme to the other, meeting more competitors than ever was done in any one political canvass by any public speaker. He met the expectations of his friends, and at the close of the canvass, few, if any, stood above him as a political debater. In the opinion of his friends, but for civil war he would have been the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1861.

Mr. W's style of speaking is plain, forcible, earnest and vehement.

He was an ardent friend of the South, and whilst, as he stated in a public speech, delivered before the House of Representatives in the State, in January, 1861, he could not yield to the idea of "Secession" as a constitutional remedy, yet he could not find that "coercion" was. Naturally, and with his whole energy, he devoted himself to the cause of his beloved South.

Since the close of the war, up to the time of his election to the present Congress, he has labored assiduously and successfully in his profession, in which he took high rank as a practitioner and advocate. It is said that he has but few superiors before a jury. He was elected to the 42d Congress from the 6th Congressional District of Tennessee, by a large majority; in which Congress he has already taken a prominent position, being appointed upon the select committee to whom was referred the President's special message upon Southern outrages. The only speech as yet made by him was in opposition to the bill reported by said committee. The speech is marked by great caution, prudence, as well as affection and deep interest for the people he represents, bearing evidence that he, as their representative, desired faithfully to represent them, and at the same time by no imprudent word to prejudice their cause. We close our sketch by reproducing an article from the *Columbia Herald*, a newspaper published at the residence of Mr. W. at the time he became a candidate for Congress.

"This gentleman announces himself through our papers to-day as a candidate for Congress. The intelligence will be gratifying to an unusually large circle of admiring friends, not only in this immediate Congressional district, but throughout the State. Gen. W. has now been connected with the public service and regarded in the light of a public man for fifteen years, passing through the changes and vicissitudes of parties, and of all the conflicts and asperities incident to an internecine war, accomplishing what but few have done, viz: made himself more and more the champion and favorite of the people. This is the result of a combination of qualities seldom uniting in one character—talent and tact, boldness without rashness, earnestness without illiberality, strict adherence to duty, and all backed by an untiring energy. Such a man can not fail to be useful to the country, whether found in office or following the more quiet pursuits of private life.

As a member of both houses of the legislature prior to the war, Gen. Whitthorne displayed a ready comprehension of the varied interests of the country and the rights of the people, coupled with an executive ability, that placed him at once high in the regard of all intelligent and critical observers. As Speaker of the House he acquitted himself in a manner that but few have equaled who have occupied the same difficult position.

In no position, however, has Gen. Whitthorne evidenced so much executive ability as during the brief time at the beginning of our recent revolutionary troubles, when engaged as Assistant Adjutant General under Governor Harris, in organizing the Provisional Army of Tennessee. The rapidity and facility with which an army of 25,000 men were enrolled, officered and placed upon a war footing, was without a parallel in the Confederate States. In this work, Gen. W. performed an important part. When that army was ready for active duty, and was turned over to the Confederate authorities, Gen. W. accompanied the brigade placed under Gen. Anderson to Western Virginia, and acted for a time as his Adjutant. He was

called home in a few months by a succession of the severest domestic afflictions. At this time Gen. Johnson, who stood guarding the Northern and Eastern line of our State, was earnestly appealing for reinforcements, and by no one was the call so sensibly felt as by our then able and patriotic governor. Again Gen. Whitthorne went to his assistance, and in less than three months fourteen additional infantry regiments, three cavalry battalions, and three artillery companies, were organized, equipped, and put in the field. After the fall of Fort Donaldson and the abandonment of Middle Tenn. by the Confederate forces, the work of recruiting and organizing troops was continued under Gen. W. at Memphis, until after the battle of Shiloh. Plans were subsequently put on foot at Chatanooga for the organization of mounted rangers, looking to special service in Tennessee. The early advance of Gen. Bragg into Kentucky, and other changes that were made, put an end to this, when Gen. W. attached himself to the staff of Gen. Hardee. After reaching Mumfordsville, however, it again became his duty to return to Tennessee with the view of increasing our forces, and about this time engaged with Gen. Forrest in his attack on Nashville. When the battle of Murfreesboro came on he bore a gallant and an active part in it as a member of the staff of Gen. Hardee. He remained with the army and continued in that position until some change took Gen. Hardee temporarily from that field of duty, when he was invited to a position in the military family of Gen. Wright, with whom he served gallantly in the memorable and bloody battle of Chicamauga. When Gen. Wright was sent to post duty by reason of his health, Gen. Whitthorne attached himself to the staff of the gallant Gen. Carter, who was afterwards mortally wounded at Franklin, and whose honored remains are entombed in our beautiful cemetery. Upon the last advance of the Confederate forces into Tennessee, our recollection is that Gen. W. was on duty with Gen. Cheatham.

In the varied relations which he occupied during the war, all who knew him—and there are but few of the Tennessee troops who did

not—honored him for his gallantry, patriotism and ability. He was regarded with special favor by the officers of rank with whom he chanced to serve. Without any extravagant eulogium, this much may well be said. The fortunes of war do not affect the meed of praise due to each patriot and citizen-soldier who, following judgment and conscience, made, in that trying hour, a full discharge of duty to his country.

The present is a period of peculiar interest with the States recently in rebellion, in their relations to the Federal Government. Whatever may be the dissatisfied feeling engendered by the proscriptive and illiberal policy pursued towards us, we are no less integral part of the same government, alike interested in its peaceful and prosperous administration. The South and those sympathizing with her, are, for the present, sadly in the minority. With intelligent and prudent counsel on the part of our representative men she is not likely to remain so long. The true interest of the great body of the American people are in harmony with our interests. What we need at Washington now is, *truly representative men*. We have had but few, if any such, from the South since the war. Where can be found one better answering the demand of the times than in the person of Gen. Whitthorne? Able, experienced, self-possessed, in full accord with his people, and never forsaking their interests from any imaginary self-advantage, his election might be justly hailed as an omen of good results, not only for his immediate constituents, or the State, but for the entire South. And such, we believe, is the common sentiment of all who know him.



Wm. L. G. Cook

HON. JOHN LYNCH



AS a member of the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses. Previous to his election to the U. S. Congress, he was a member of the Legislature of his native State in the years 1861 and 1863.

He was born at Portland, Maine, February 25th, 1825. At the early age of seven years he was left an orphan, and placed in care of a gentleman who soon employed him in his grocery store. He received an elementary education in the public schools of his native city, and afterwards graduated with much honor at the Latin High School, at the age of seventeen. After serving an apprenticeship in the mercantile business with his employer, in 1848 he established a mercantile house for himself, and has actively and successfully prosecuted his profession until the present time.

From his early boyhood he has been a decided lover of freedom, and on becoming a voter identified himself with the Abolition party.

At the formation of the Republican party, he became a member, and during the Fremont campaign, in 1856, took an active part in political affairs, both as a speaker and writer.

He represented his native city in the Maine Legislature in 1861 and 1863, and served on Committees of Finance, Mercantile Affairs and Coast Defence.

In 1862 he was appointed by the Secretary of War, Commandant of Camp Lincoln, and raised and organized three regiments of volunteers for the army. In 1864 he received the unanimous nomination of the Republican party for his district, then represented by a Democrat, and was elected by 2,500 majority a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress. He has been re-elected to the Fortieth, Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses.

In the Thirty-ninth Congress, he served on the Committee on Banking and Currency, and on Special Committee on the Bankrupt Law. He was an earnest advocate of specie payments, and introduced the only bill for that purpose submitted to that Congress.

March 16th, 1866, Mr. Lynch made a speech on the "Loan Bill," opposing the policy of Secretary McCulloch, in contracting the currency, and keeping up taxes for immediate reduction of the public debt. On this occasion, Mr. Lynch said:

"Because it took Great Britain many years to return to specie payments after an exhausting war, the theory has been accepted almost without question that we cannot do otherwise. Sir, the experiences of the country for the last five years have exploded many false theories and falsified many sanguine predictions. It was positively asserted by our foreign foes, that the South could not be conquered; that it never yet had been that a free people, of the numbers, resources, and territory of the southern people, were defeated and compelled to submit to the will of a conqueror; that we could not raise armies sufficient for the work; that we had no money of our own, and could borrow none in Europe; that the armies, even if raised, would, upon a return to civil life, so disorganize society, that government would be upheaved, and civil order destroyed.

"Well, sir, we have seen the result of all these predictions. We have astonished the civilized world by setting at naught the most profound theories of these modern sages; we have overturned the accepted notions and ideas of past centuries, and in their stead we have hewn out our own destiny in our own way, until we stand on ground where we may safely bid defiance to the assaults of the combined physical and moral powers of Europe.

"In view of these facts, so grandly and imperishably carved in our history, why should we follow the ideas of Europe in regard to our financial, any more than we did in regard to our military administration? Because the *London Times* raises the cry, and our own croakers echo it, that 'we must have a financial crisis,' in passing from a paper to a specie circulation, is it necessary for us to precip-

itate one upon the country, in order to verify the predictions of these prophets of evil?

"England said, you cannot carry on a war without a European loan, and that you cannot get. Shall we now say that we cannot return to specie payments because England, under circumstances of an entirely different character, did not do so for many years after a return of peace? Such a reason, it seems to me, is not worthy the name of an argument. The laws of trade and the restoration of confidence are bringing us steadily and surely to a resumption of specie payments.

"Every day's experience goes to prove that our true financial policy is to go on and provide for the maturing obligations of the Government, without contracting or disturbing the currency of the country, which is the life-blood of its commerce. Let it alone, and it will flow where it is wanted, and find ample field for employment."

Mr. Lynch was among the first to advocate the impeachment of Andrew Johnson for high official misdemeanor, and when the measure finally passed, on the 24th of February, 1868, he made an able speech on the resolution, and styled it "one of the highest prerogatives of the House." We extract the following paragraph of the speech:

"Here is a President of the United States deliberating upon what? How far is he required to go in opposing an act of Congress which he may deem unconstitutional? He is contemplating executive resistance to an enactment passed in constitutional form by the supreme legislative authority, and regularly enrolled among the public statutes. Such resistance as would lead to violent collision and produce civil war. He is studying the limit of concession beyond which he may proceed to endanger the public peace. He is considering cases where he must resort to forcible measures, or measures which lead to force, regardless of all consequences. These are his forms of expression, his very phrases. And they indicate, not that he is meditating a resort to the adjudication of the courts, an appeal to the judicial tribunals, or any lawful arbitrament under the Con-

situation; but that he then sits dwell on revolutionary measures of violent collision and civil war. Has any previous President of the United States furnished any precedent for the use of such language in his message to Congress? Not one. This extraordinary and revolutionary language, addressed by an executive officer to the people's Representatives, has no parallel in the annals of our country. Its counterpart is only to be found in the proclamations of usurpers of the liberties of the people. In the light of these and other previous declarations of the dark workings of the President's mind, it is easy to see that his attempted removal of Secretary Stanton from the War Department was a *direct step in opposition to an act of Congress*. His efforts to induce the General of the Army to retain or surrender the office of Secretary of War, *ad interim*, 'in the interest of the President,' against the authority of the Senate, was a piece of executive resistance, likely to produce violent collision and civil war. His appointment of Adjutant General Thomas to the office of Secretary of War *ad interim*, the same not then being vacant, but lawfully filled, was a forcible measure, or one leading to force. Acts like these, following, as they did, previous declarations, showing such revolutionary and usurping intent, cannot be attributed to the motive of a mere honest opinion. They are not consistent with the character of a loyal and law-abiding officer."

He also introduced and advocated a bill, which passed, prohibiting the return and registry of those American vessels that had deserted the "flag of our Union" during the rebellion, and placed themselves under foreign powers.

In advocating this measure, Mr. Lynch said:

"The question arises, whether it is right to allow vessels to come back in this way by an evasion of the spirit of the laws; whether it is just to those owners of vessels who have refused to desert the flag of their country in her hour of peril. It is a cowardly argument to offer in behalf of these ship-owners to say the country could not protect them. On the same principle, the whole population might leave with their property, and place themselves under foreign pro-

fection. It is for the people to protect the country in time of war. They are a part of the country, and ought not to desert her in time of danger. It would certainly be a dangerous policy for a nation to offer inducements for its citizens to desert with their property, and identify their interests with its enemies, in time of war."

In 1869 and 1870, Mr. Lynch introduced bills for the resumption of specie payments and the revival of American commerce, and made able speeches advocating these measures before the House. The bill for resumption of specie payments was reported by Committee on Banking and Currency, but failed to secure a majority. In commencing and closing an effective speech on specie payment, Mr. Lynch said:

"MR. SPEAKER: Among all the conflicting theories in regard to financial affairs, and the means to be adopted for their improvement, there is a very general agreement upon one point, namely, that it is desirable at the earliest day practicable to place our currency upon a specie basis. I know there is a class of financiers that contend that a specie standard is wholly unnecessary, and that a paper currency, based upon the faith of the Government, is a better currency than gold and silver, or paper convertible into gold and silver. But this class is not numerous, and I will not stop to discuss the abstract question which they raise. Whether they are right or wrong is of little practical moment in dealing with the question to-day. It is enough to know that the specie standard is the standard of every civilized nation, and as one of the families of nations, our interest is to conform to that standard. I shall therefore assume, in discussing this question, that we are ultimately to return to specie payments; to base our currency on that which the world recognizes, and has adopted as the true standard of value, gold and silver.

"There is no royal road to the payment of our debt; and those who pretend that we can carry the burdens imposed upon us by the contest for national existence through which we have successfully passed, without inconvenience and labor, do but flatter and delude. It must cost us something to return to specie payments. But I be-

lieve that, by adopting careful and wise measures, the task we have to perform will be so toned and proportioned to our gradually increasing strength, that it will be accomplished naturally and easily, and will be in itself a means of national development, and financial health and strength. The chasm between our currency and specie must be bridged; it cannot be leaped. We must, first, promise to resume; second, show that we are able to perform our promise; and third, arrange so that the transition from paper to gold, from an irredeemable to a redeemable currency, shall be gentle and gradual, and thus avoid any sudden revulsion and consequent panic. This done, we shall have fixed our currency on a firm and enduring basis, and brought our public debt into normal and healthy relations with the trade and commerce of the country."

In the Fortieth Congress, the House having resumed the consideration of the bill to increase banking facilities, and also the bill to promote American commerce, Mr. Lynch made able speeches containing much valuable data and information.

In this Congress he served on Committee on Banking and Currency, Pacific Railroad, Chairman on Committee on Naval Expenditures, and was also made Chairman on Special Committee to investigate and report upon the causes of the decline of American commerce. This Committee held sessions during the recess of Congress in the principal commercial cities of the country, taking the testimony of merchants and others interested in shipping; collecting valuable statistics, and making a thorough investigation of the subject submitted to them. The results of their labors were embodied in an exhaustive report, and submitted to Congress, with bills for the revival of American commerce. This report was published in the "London Times," and commented upon by English and Continental papers. The President commended it to the attention of Congress by a special message. The bills were advocated in an elaborate speech, but were defeated by a combination of free traders and ultra protectionists—the one opposing because of the protection afforded to the shipping interest, and the other because

material for ship building was to be admitted free of duty. Mr. Lynch has been long connected with the public improvements of his State, and is at the present time President of the Portland and Rochester Railroad



W. H. Sherman

LIONEL ALLEN SHELDON.



AMONG the people who, amid the wilds of the New World, sought "Freedom to worship God," came the ancestors of Lionel Allen Sheldon, who, emigrating from England about the middle of the seventeenth century, settled first in Massachusetts. But long ere "God's first temples" had yielded to the axe of the settler, "macadamized bigotry characterized the church government of the Puritans, and one branch of the family having chosen Roger Williams as their expounder of theology, were obliged to follow him in his exile into Rhode Island. This State, however, was again only a temporary resting-place for the family, since early in life General Sheldon's grandfather moved to Rensselaer County, New York, at which place his father was born.

However, since "children are what their mothers are," it behooves us to inquire what blood mingled with that of the Sheldons in the creation of the subject of this sketch.

Gen. Sheldon's maternal grandfather was a Frenchman, who, at the time of the American revolution, was living in Halifax, engaged in mercantile pursuits. Although bound by ties of consanguinity and marriage with leading Tory families, he sacrificed position, property and friends in his devotion to republican institutions and, casting his lot with the colonists, shared with them, as did many others of his nation, the privations of the eight years' war. When peace was declared, he settled at Kinderhook, New York, where was born to him a daughter, who became the mother of Lionel Allen Sheldon, August 30th, 1831.

At the time of Lionel's birth his father, with his uncle, Lionel

Sheldon, were engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods, at Worcester, Otsego County, New York, but in '34 the family moved to La Grange, Lorain County, Ohio, where, as was the common lot of pioneers, the very necessities of life were the reward only of unremitted toil. The very youngest hands had their allotted task; and, until he was sixteen, young Sheldon's education was obtained at the district school in the winter, while through the long summer days he toiled in the field.

At seventeen the problem of life presented itself to his mind, and, gaining a reluctant consent from his parents, Lionel Sheldon commenced his career at the very lowest round of the ladder, serving for six months as a farm laborer, for the paltry pittance of eight dollars a month. From that time until he was twenty his labors as teacher during the winter sufficed to pay the expenses of student life at Oberlin College during the summer; and in 1853 we find our quondam farmer's boy established in his own law office, in Elyria, Ohio, having been fitted for his profession at the Law School in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

It is with pleasure we chronicle the successes of a man who has won position and wealth by patient industry. Gen. Sheldon's practice in Elyria soon became extensive, as it was lucrative, and, with the exception of serving one term as judge of Probate in Lorain County, the duties of his profession absorbed most of his attention until the commencement of the war.

The political creed bequeathed by the Sheldons, from father to son, was purely *Democratic*, and Gen. Sheldon's maiden vote was cast for Franklin Pierce as President. Becoming, however, strongly imbued with the anti-slavery spirit of Oberlin and Poughkeepsie, we find Sheldon a prominent member of the new-born Republican party in 1854. It is an historical fact, that great moral enterprises have always been carried on by moral oscillations, and it is not strange that the first re-action in a truth-searching soul should be from rank Democracy to rampant Republicanism; and we are not surprised to see Gen. Sheldon a member of the Philadelphia Con-

vention in '56, and know that he warmly supported the nomination of John C. Fremont.

Gov. Chase appointed Sheldon Brig-Gen. of the Ohio Militia, in which position, the call for three months' volunteers in 1861, found him. Gen. Sheldon's strong political ties made him an enthusiastic recruiter in the cause of the Union, and in August, 1861, he set the example to his soldiers by enlisting for three years. He was first chosen Captain of a company in the 2d Ohio Cavalry, but preferring infantry service, was at his own request transferred to the 42d Ohio Infantry, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Succeeding Gen. James A. Garfield as Colonel, he distinguished himself in the command of a brigade, in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, and Port Gibson. After the siege of Vicksburg, he was created Brevet Brig.-General, for gallant and meritorious conduct.

The war over, and the sword so gallantly used restored to the scabbard, Gen. Sheldon settled in New Orleans, resumed the practice of his profession, where his characteristic zeal and industry won for him a prominent position at the bar. Until the enactment of the reconstruction acts, Gen. Sheldon took no prominent part in politics. Rejoicing in the origination of these acts as a possible means of rehabilitating the South, these laws received his cordial support, although his course was not that of the partisan, who would attain his own end, regardless of friend or foe.

In the fall of '68, Gen. Sheldon received the nomination of the Republicans of the 2d District of Louisiana, over ex-Governor Hahn. The contest was spirited, and the campaign conducted with all the vim which characterized the struggles preceding the war. It required no little tact to win and keep the regard of Southern Republicans, and that Gen. Sheldon was so gifted is proved by the fact of his re-election, with scarcely any opposition. This triumph was the more signal, since the 2d Congressional district of Louisiana is composed of the Upper or American portion of New Orleans, and the six adjacent parishes, whose inhabitants are the wealthiest as well as the most intelligent citizens of the State.

Gen Sheldon's personal relations even with his political opponents were of the most pleasing character. Frank in the expression of his opinion, his influence was ever on the side of peace. It is no part of his political faith that his opponents were necessarily wicked. His aim has ever been to promote the best interest of the land of his adoption, and, according to his own standard of right, he prosecuted his purpose.

Of his Congressional career "*Well done,*" may be written. Always at his post bearing the interests of his constituents on his heart, he labored in the House for thirteen months, giving particular attention to those measures which tend to promote the material development of the South, and especially to the improvement of the great commercial highway of the Mississippi Valley. He has shown a thorough appreciation of the needs of the country, and has not been void of resource to meet the emergency. In a speech on the "River and Harbor Appropriation Bill," he said:

"It must be remembered that commerce so largely supplied by production and consumption in the interior States, must find means of transportation. At the present time over six railway lines, the channel of the lakes and Erie Canal, which is closed five months of the year, or by the channel of the Mississippi River and the sea, which is always open.

"It must be remembered, too, that forty million active people demand an amount of passenger transportation impossible to estimate. It would not be surprising if the existing thoroughfares should become over-burdened with the volume of human and material freight; if producers and consumers soon suffer from exorbitant charges exacted by monopolizing railroad corporations. A little study of the physical conformation of the country will show us that relief from high rates cannot be derived from the construction of overland thoroughfares." And again: "The cereal-producing States cannot, as a rule, rely upon European nations for a market. After supplying the East, the people of the North-west must look to the South, in and beyond our own country. Trade

with the West Indies, Mexico, and the northern states of South America, should be cultivated and developed. These countries will consume our surplus wheat, corn, and grain, sending us in return luxuries and necessities of life, and the gold and silver, which is the produce of their mines."

Heart and soul Gen. Sheldon has labored to encourage renewed attention to the culture of sugar, and to the advancement of every species of industry in the South. In a speech on Finance and Tariff, after showing that the Southern people had been too exclusively agricultural in their pursuits, and that poverty was the certain consequence, whenever any people purchased more than they produced, he said :

"By these facts it is shown that whenever any portion of the country is not producing enough to meet the expenditures of trade, the tendency is towards insolvency, while that portion which pays for its imports with its own productions is improving in its financial condition. The depletion of national wealth, like disease, attacks the weakest parts.

"Cotton was the principal export of the Southern states. It was wholly sent away in bale or raw material to be converted into fabrics elsewhere. If they had manufactured their cotton at home, and sent it away in fabric, its value would have been doubled. I hope the day is not distant when the buzzing of the gins will mingle with the noise of the whirling spindle ; when the cotton-presses will give place to the warehouses of the manufacturers ; when ships will not come to our ports with the iron, the steel, the cloth, and the salt of England to exchange for the compressed bales of the fleecy staple, but will bring their glowing gold to pay for the fabrics wrought by the industry and skill of our own people from the materials our own soil has produced. That day will come to us when the watching world shall have become satisfied that peace and order are established, and political disorders healed. Then, and not until then, will come to the South, emigration, capital, and skill."

Gen. Sheldon believes that the government of the United States

has ample power, and that it is the bounden duty of that central government to secure peace and order in all the States, and to protect the lives and property of the meanest of its citizens. In a speech on the bill to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, he used the following language :

"My fear of centralization and despotism is not so great as my apprehension of confusion and anarchy. The right to live, to possess property, and exercise the civil and political franchise are among the dearest interests of mankind; and it is the highest duty of the government to provide means to protect and secure every citizen in the undisturbed enjoyment of these rights. The government of the United States was established not merely to declare the true principles of liberty, but to provide for their maintenance and perpetuation. It would be gravely defective if it were not empowered to enforce respect for all declared rights of its citizens.

"But while thus warmly advocating the power of a central government, he has never ceased to claim the largest liberty for all the people, demanding general amnesty for all who claimed citizenship in the late Confederacy, not excepting those who actively engaged in the war against the Union.

"When the war closed there were two elements of population in the South, whose future status was undetermined—the *blacks* who had never enjoyed citizenship, and the *whites*, who for their acts might be deprived of citizenship. The solution of the problem, so far as it enfranchised and citizenized both classes, was a wise policy. Whether the nation ought to have gone further and made citizens of all, need not now be discussed. It is clear to my mind what course should be pursued. Now *I would grant amnesty at once*. Good only will flow from it. Is it withheld from fear of adding strength to a political foe? To deny it for such a cause would be ignoble. But it will not add a feather's weight to one side or the other. All can vote now. Disqualification at best is only a limitation in the number of men who may hold Federal offices. It has


been urged that amnesty should be withheld because violence and outrages are perpetrated in the South. Disfranchisement excites acts of violence. This is an age and country of enfranchisement rather than disfranchisement. It is morally and physically impossible to maintain tranquillity in any State, in any section, where any considerable number of the people are disfranchised. You may send your army to capture, and your courts to try and punish offenders, but you had better send also the full guard of citizenship to those who are without it. I would use force, if necessary, to quell disorders, but I would remove every exciting cause of discontent."

Gen. Sheldon is now in the prime of life. His physical manhood strong, vigorous, pure, unweakened by luxury and vice. His intellectual manhood of an exalted order, cultured and well developed. A pleasing and commanding person, with easy, genial manner. Such is Lionel Allen Sheldon, Member of Congress from the 2nd District of Louisiana. The man prepared by circumstances for the work before him, the work onerous, indeed, waiting for the man.



C. B. Smith

HON. CHAS. B. FARWELL.

THE City of Chicago, Illinois, is world-renowned for its commercial greatness and business enterprise. Mathematically speaking, we may say that the mammoth growth of that city, the metropolis of the Great West, is but the equation arising from the involution of comparatively few functions. But those functions are men of the true stamp—such as have been called nature's noblemen. With no capital—save that of brain, muscle, and conscience, they have built up an influential city of three hundred thousand inhabitants, where, less than forty years ago, there was nothing but a waste prairie. One of the most prominent among those architects of Chicago and their own fortunes, is Hon. C. B. Farwell, one of the leading dry goods merchants of that city, and member of Congress from the county of which Chicago forms the most important portion.

Mr. Farwell was born near Painted Post, Steuben County, New York, on the first of July, 1823. He lived in that vicinity for about fifteen years, being a pupil in the Elmira Academy, New York, during the latter portion of that period, where he exhibited a decided fondness for surveying. In 1838 he removed, with his father, Henry, to a farm in Ogle County, Illinois. Here he found ample opportunity for pursuing his favorite study, and, in the intervals of farm labor, went out with several government parties, aiding in fixing the boundaries of many sections which are now in the heart of the agricultural regions of the Great North-West. His health had been poor, in early life; he had a chronic tendency to rheumatism and bilious fever. But the course of training he received, on the farm and in the field, obliterated these constitutional weaknesses, and

developed a robust, hardy frame, which has ever since been capable of severe and prolonged exertion, without fatigue.

Long before he had attained his majority, he was anxious for a wider sphere of exertion than was afforded "in the country." He decided to go to Chicago, and arrived in that city on the 7th of February, 1844, with a cash capital of ten dollars in his pocket. For four long months he sought in vain for employment, and found himself heavily in debt for board, but pride forbade him to seek assistance from home. Then a map of Ogle County, which the young man had drawn, fell under the notice of George Davis, Clerk of Cook County, who was so well pleased with it that he offered him the position of Deputy Clerk in his office. He entered upon his duties on Saturday, the 1st of June. The next Monday the County Commissioner's Court of Cook County assembled, and Mr. Davis was suddenly taken ill. It became the duty of Mr. Farwell to open Court, to record the proceedings, and to indicate action in many cases—in short, to act as the Executive of the Court. Though entirely destitute of practice, and with not even a theoretical knowledge of the duties involved, he succeeded so well that his future was assured. By dint of sitting up all night to study the books, and the ways of his principal, he soon acquired the desired information, and discharged the duties of the office for four months, giving universal satisfaction, on a salary of eight dollars per month. He remained in the position after the recovery of his superior, and obtained a night situation, at twenty-five cents per night, as cashier with Messrs. Briggs & Green, auctioneers, at No. 17½ Lake street, which involved a steady attendance from seven o'clock till twelve, each evening. The firm transacted a large business, and Mr. Farwell became acquainted, in that store, with a great many people from the country, who came in to buy and sell goods.

In November, 1845, he took stock. He found that some eighteen months of hard work had enabled him to pay up his boarding debt, and left a surplus of eighty-five dollars. This he concluded to invest in Chicago real estate. He borrowed fifteen dollars to make

up the first payment on his purchase. Prospects were not very bright then, and for some years afterwards there was very little advance in values, but the rapid appreciation which followed the construction of railroads in 1852, demonstrated the wisdom of those who had shown their faith in the future of Chicago by their works.

Mr. Farwell remained in the office of the County Clerk till the Spring of 1846, receiving two hundred dollars and board for his last year's service. He then entered the real estate office of Captain J. B. F. Russel, at a salary of four hundred dollars per year, which was increased to five hundred in the second and third years. He invested all his savings in real estate, and made a considerable amount of money by trading in Mexican loan land warrants, etc. In 1849 he entered George Smith's bank, as corresponding clerk, at a salary of seven hundred dollars, and was soon promoted to the position of principal teller. He remained there till December, 1853, receiving fifteen hundred dollars the last year.

His first political essay was made in 1849, when he "ran" for the position of County Clerk and was defeated, coming out third best in a scrub race between thirteen candidates. This disgusted him with politics, but in the autumn of 1853, he was prevailed on to accept the nomination for the same office, and beat his opponent by three to one. He held the position for four years and filled it so satisfactorily that he was elected a second time in 1857, without opposition. He retired in 1861. For some three years he devoted himself principally to the management of his property, though he took an active interest in the progress of the war as a leading member of the Republican party. In 1865 he purchased an interest in the present house of John V. Farwell & Co., which had been established several years previously by his brother, the senior partner, who had succeeded in building up the largest wholesale dry goods business west of New York. J. V. now retired from active business, and Mr. Farwell at once assumed the control of the affairs of the firm, which he still retains, supervising the operations of a hundred and seventy-five

men, and the handling of goods, the sales of which amount to ten millions of dollars annually.

His retirement from office did not, however, involve the abandonment of political labor. His well-known ability and sagacity, and his oft tested devotion to the Republican party with which he was identified from its beginning, caused him to be consulted on the preliminaries of every succeeding campaign, and the value attached to his suggestions was shown by the fact that they were always acted upon. Though not anxious to take office of any kind, he has been twice elected to the Board of Supervisors of Cook county—was made chairman of that body in 1867, and has held the responsible position of member of the State Board of Equalization of Taxes.

In 1870 the Republican Congressional Convention of Cook county, Illinois, nominated him for Congress by an overwhelming majority, though the names of several very able and worthy gentlemen were brought forward as candidates. The election was equally decisive in his favor, although the Democrats effected a coalition with a large number of disappointed Republicans, who left no stone unturned to defeat him. In the succeeding Congress he was noted for his close attention to business and his thorough acquaintance with the questions brought before the House.

Mr. Farwell has always been regarded as one of the most liberal minded, public spirited citizens of Chicago, the greatness of which city is largely attributable to the manifestation of those qualities in an unusual degree by her leading men. He has ever been prompt to contribute freely of his means to help the cause of charity, of public enterprise, of political activity and national prosperity. His donations to the war fund were large during the Rebellion, and he has contributed liberally to church work all over the city, and personal distress has seldom appealed to him in vain. He will long be remembered as having taken hold of the first tunnel under the Chicago river at Washington street, when the contractors had abandoned it in despair, and pushed it through to a successful completion. We may add, too, that he is the only one of the dry goods


merchant princes in Chicago who refuse to compete with him from by selling at retail.

Mr. Russell was married in 1852 to Miss Mary E. Smith, of Williamstown, Massachusetts. He is the father of two sons and three daughters, all of whom are now living. He is a regular attendant on the services of the Second Presbyterian Church in Chicago, of which his wife is a member.

The subject of this sketch is still one of the most active men in the bustling city of Chicago, though the apparent necessity for exertion has long since passed away. Probably no one man in the city is the recipient of so many calls outside the routine of his business, which, of itself is large enough to require constant attention. But he is never weary, never impatient, never at a loss, or apparently in a hurry, though transacting his business with "lightning dispatch." He is one of the best informed men in the West, being perfectly at home on a vast range of topics, and there are few who have an equally profound knowledge of human nature; his knowledge of men and things having been drawn from observation rather than from books.

He is eminently entitled to a place in our national annals, as there are very few men, even in the Garden City, who have risen to a position of equal wealth and influence, or who have done so much good for the community while benefiting themselves.

HON. LEONARD MYERS.

LEONARD MYERS, of Philadelphia, a representative from Pennsylvania, his native State, has been a member of the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, and Forty-first Congresses, and was elected to the Forty-second as a Republican, receiving 9,778 votes against 8,453.

Mr. Myers received a liberal education, is an interesting writer, and has contributed to many popular Magazines; is also a good French scholar, and author of several translated works from the French language. His profession is the law. In 1854, when the several districts of Philadelphia were consolidated into one municipality, he digested the ordinances for the new government of the city.

He was born near Attleboro, Penna., on the 13th of Nov., 1827. In this rural place ten years of his early boyhood were passed, until his parents removed to Philadelphia.

In the different Congresses of which he has been a member he has taken a part in all the important measures before the House.

In March, 1866, he delivered an able speech on the "acceptance of the results of the war, the true basis of reconstruction." Several of his views therein expressed were adopted by the Congressional Committee on reconstruction.

On the 7th of June, 1866, he delivered before the House an important speech relative to securing League Island as a Naval Station. In February, 1868, he earnestly and ably advocated the impeachment of Pres. Johnson; gave a review of the wrongs and misdemean-

ors of which he had been guilty, and classed him with unprincipled men, the records of whose lives are a reproach on the pages of history.

The President's advocates against impeachment relied upon the alleged "construction" which it was asserted the first Congress gave to the Constitution in regard to the power of removal by the President.

Mr. Myers traced the history of legislation in the acts of Congress through the years 1789, 1792, and 1795; showing most explicitly how vacancies in the departments shall be filled, when the President shall remove the principal officers. He asserted they were not "*Constructions*," but *legislative grants* of power which could be, and had been, repealed, and that in the first Congress the vote in the House was a close one, and in the Senate it passed only by the casting vote of its presiding officer.

In the Fortieth Congress he was a member of the Committee of Foreign affairs and urged the passage of the joint resolution appealing to Turkey for clemency in behalf of the much oppressed inhabitants of Crete. In this Congress he favored the purchase of Alaska and delivered a speech embracing his views, which possess special interest.

In June, 1865, Mr. Myers delivered a memorial address in Philadelphia on our martyred President, Abraham Lincoln. It was a speech of much eloquence, and at the time received many favorable notices from the press. It has a special interest for those who mourned his tragical demise, whose memory is still unforgotten. We make a few extracts:

"Great occasions call forth the qualities of true greatness. Genius frequently calls opportunities for itself, but adversity is the crucible which tries men; and when the storm comes and the waves run high and the passengers begin to despair, the quiet faith and bravery and skill of him who guides the vessel through in safety marks him distinguished among his fellow men."

"Such an one was Abraham Lincoln. His life covering nearly all

of the present century, he stands in moral grandeur, the foremost man of his time."

"The past four years have been years of sad realities--of almost incredible romance, too. The stride of a century was not expected to do so much. More history has been crowded into them than will be told in ten-fold their time."

"Four years ago American slavery falsified the declaration of American liberty; to-day that slavery is dead, and waits but the forms of burial. Four years ago the art of war, known to us in earlier struggles, seemed to have been forgotten; now the most warlike people on the earth, we again relapse into the pursuits of peace secured to us by the ordeal of battle.

Four years ago, civil strife, the cruelest test of a nation, long predicted, long, long warded off, had not yet fairly burst upon our hitherto fortunate land; but it came in all its fury, and with the world as spectators, some confiding, but more predicting disaster, and political destruction. We have passed through the fiery furnace not unscathed, it may yet be purified and regenerated. Republican institutions have stood the trial, the sovereignty of the people, the right of the majority to rule, asserted in the beginning, has been vindicated to the end, even through rivers of blood. The flag was the shibboleth, but, on its starry folds in storm and sunshine still floated the "Union"--the "People."

"And all along this terrible struggle every eye was bent, every thought turned to him who was at the helm, now in doubt, now in hope and confidence."

"Remembering that a soft answer turneth away wrath, the cavil and the sneer fell harmless at his feet. With thanks for those who approved, he kept steadily onward. True as the needle to the pole, he sought the salvation of his country, never forgetting the priceless legacy committed to his keeping, never doubting the justice of his cause, or its final triumph, never taking a step backwards, and so win the goal amid the hosannas of his countrymen."

"He died in the fullness of a well-spent life, laid upon the altar of his country ; just when a nation's thanks and a nation's love seemed to encircle him ; when the sneer had died upon the lip, and a world had learned to know the greatness of his heart and intellect ; when he had demonstrated that among freemen there can be no successful appeal from the ballot to the bullet, and accomplished the task which he truly foreshadowed and devolved on none since the days of Washington."

"The world contains no like record. A whole people stricken in the midst of the joy of victory and peace to the innermost depths of grief, flags suddenly draped, the song of triumph hushed. Such sorrow never before trembled along the electric wire."

They took him back to his home in the West by the route which, but little over four years since he traversed amid the shouts of a people. They laid him in the great Hall of Independence he so revered, while from the belfrey above the solemn dirge floated away into the night, and ever as he was quietly borne onward to his resting-place, through pageants of unutterable woe, millions came quietly out to gaze upon his bier, or catch a glimpse of that dear face, and women laid flowers upon his coffin, and strong men wept like children."

"Time may mellow the grief, but the gratitude of a nation will endure for ever. * * * Above all, let his death waken us to a new life, that henceforth treason shall be branded—a crime without a name—never in another generation to disgrace the land ; and where public virtue and unsullied honor and high principle need a synonym, let us remember Abraham Lincoln."

Among the most useful laws of the session of 1869-70, was a thorough revision of the patent code. One section prescribed the payment of new fees which Mr. Myers believed to be violative of the interests and rights of inventors. In a short speech against the provision he paid them the following glowing tribute—"Our country surpasses all others in the products of its inventive genius. In every

branch of science and mechanism, in every department of art and literature, too, the men who have thus ennobled themselves have made us illustrious also, adding comforts innumerable, riches untold, not only to this people, already highly favored, but to all lands. Fulton and Morse, Whitney and Goodyear, Woodworth and Howe, are but a few of the names enshrined in the memories of a grateful people. Remember that each decade produces new wonders in the development of the mechanic arts, new strides in the progress of American genius, and let our appreciation of the efforts and wants of inventors be shown more in practical action than in mere lip-service." The objectionable feature was struck out.

It generally takes several years before a member can get upon the most prominent committees. In his third congress, Mr. Myers was placed on "Foreign Affairs," which in the "Senate" is first in rank and in the "House" second only to the "Ways and Means." His remarks on the "Alaska" Bill reported from that committee were so well liked as to be published at the time in many of the newspapers, but the most valuable work in which he took part was a Bill reported in the last Congress to declare the rights of American Citizens abroad. This Bill became a law, most potent in its results. England had always claimed the doctrine of "Allegiance" that the duties of her citizens were "inalienable." We warred against her in 1812 chiefly because of this assertion, but, after all, that war ended without determining the question.

Mr. Myers has been successful in his efforts to secure for his city national recognition of its claims, as the appropriate point for celebrating the centennial anniversary of American Independence. We give a short extract from his speech, on this subject, delivered in the House, on the 14th of December, 1870 :

"Mr. Speaker, in a little more than five years hence America will witness the most remarkable celebration that history will have to record—the hundredth birthday of a republic which has done more good for mankind than ever before was accomplished by any Govern-

ment. It will mark a century of such advancement, not only in freedom, but in discovery and science and civilisation, as was never dreamed of by the wildest enthusiast. National holidays are the well-springs at which a people drink new life, remembering the sources of their happiness; and this great holiday will recall and reiterate for posterity the noble beginnings, the self-sacrificing virtues of the fathers who framed a government in which liberty was the corner-stone and manhood the only title to preferment."

MANSFIELD TRACY WALWORTH.



MANSFIELD TRACY WALWORTH was born in Albany, N. Y., on the 3d of December, 1836. His father was Chancellor Walworth, who attained very great eminence as a jurist, being for twenty years the chief judge of the Court of Chancery of New York State. The decisions of the Chancellor were regarded by the members of the bar as of great weight and ability, and are cited to-day in the various courts of the United States as of binding authority in determining many intricate principles of equity law. One of the peculiarities of this distinguished jurist was the industry he brought to bear upon all his legal investigations. His decisions are enriched by Oriental and Occidental lore. He was authorized by the State, at his suggestion, to appropriate certain unclaimed Chancery funds to the purchase of a miscellaneous library of rare works, in every department of learning, which should be attached to the Chancery Library and be accessible to the members of the bar for general reference and for their literary culture, no profession requiring more general historical and scientific learning than the profession of the law.

The bias in favor of a life pursuit or occupation is frequently determined by the surroundings of the boy. Chancellor Walworth held the summer terms of his court in a wing of his residence at Saratoga Springs and here for many years was this valuable miscellaneous library deposited. Here the son acquired his literary tastes, and in this wing of the mansion the boy of twelve summers pursued a course of systematic reading which laid the foundations of his literary culture broad and deep. The works were all solid histories, explorations, biographies, scientific treatises, and theological disqui-

sitions. Young Walworth made himself familiar with the contents of the greater part of this select library before he was sixteen years of age. He was an excessive student like his illustrious father and made excellent use of his advantages. Entering Union College at the age of sixteen he graduated two years after, thus making in two years the college course, when most young men enter the Freshman Class at sixteen and graduate at twenty. His Freshman and Sophomore studies he had made previously at school. Dr. Nott, the famous president of the college, hesitated to admit him to the Junior Class at so early an age. "You are too young, my son," said that venerable scholar, "you ought to enter the Freshman Class." "I demand my right of entering whatever class I can stand an examination for," replied Walworth. He was fully equal to the examination which ensued, and graduated at eighteen years of age, the youngest graduate in a class of one hundred and forty members.

Chancellor Walworth had set his heart upon making his son a lawyer, and at his earnest request Mansfield Tracy studied law for three years, was admitted to practice at the bar of New York State, and was subsequently admitted to practice in the courts of the United States. The famous patent suit between Erastus Corning, of Albany, and Henry Burden, of Troy, known to the public as "The Spike Case" and involving a claim of \$1,200,000, was referred at this time to Chancellor Walworth for decision. The subject of this sketch was appointed the clerk of this memorable reference and for *ten* years was constantly occupied in recording the testimony taken and preparing it for the press. The printed evidence finally made a great number of large volumes, almost a law library in itself, and is a living memorial of the labor of all parties engaged in this suit.

It was during the pendency of this litigation that Mansfield Tracy Walworth made his first serious essay in literature. A work appeared from the press of G. W. Carleton, New York, entitled "Lulu, or a Tale of the National Hotel Poisoning." It was received with marked attention by the press and caused a wonderful sensation in

the cities of Albany, Troy, and Cohoes, and the villages of Saratoga Springs and Ballston, where it was claimed the author had taken his characters from *real life*. It was said that he had taken the great "Spike Suit" pending before his father for his text and had satirized some of the parties connected with it under different names. It was asserted also that the shouts of laughter the book excited were at the expense of certain well-known personages in the State. Mr. Walworth, however, disclaimed any personalities in his book and maintained that he was burlesquing only a certain type of society. This position was sustained by a leading paper in Boston, which claimed that the author could certainly find the identical characters in Massachusetts.

"Lulu" passed through several editions and was followed in the ensuing year by "Hotspur, a tale of the Old Dutch Manor," which was also favorably received and illustrated some nice points in criminal law. "Stormcliff, a tale of the Hudson," achieved a still more marked success and is considered the author's finest work so far as descriptions of natural scenery are concerned.

But the great work thus far, from the pen of Mr. Walworth, appeared in 1869, and gave the author notoriety in both England and America. This work is entitled "Warwick, or the Lost Nationalities of America." It is a romance of American life, in which an immense mass of antiquarian research is introduced, and it exhibits the author's varied scholarship and extensive reading. The success of this work of fiction has been wonderful, no less than *sixty thousand copies* having been printed and sold in fourteen months. *Public Opinion*, a leading literary authority in England, says of it, "Americans must be congratulated upon having an author at once so eloquent and so pure-minded." Several English newspapers have paid this book high compliments, and it has been translated into French and read with avidity in Paris. Morris Phillips, the accomplished editor of the New York *Home Journal*, to whom "Warwick" was dedicated, received a letter from the editor-in-chief of *Public Opinion*, in which he says, "When I

read such a work from such a source, I feel jealous for the reputation of my own country" (England).

Mr. Walworth is now engaged upon his *magnum opus*, "The Lives of the Six Chancellors of New York State." The first volume, the Life of Chancellor Livingston, is completed and will be published in the winter of 1870-71. He has also nearly completed a new historical novel of the Persian war with Russia of 1826, which is looked for with interest, as the author has been for two years studying, at the State Library at Albany, Persian literature and archæology. He is a regular contributor to the *Home Journal* and the New York *Historical Magazine*. Historical sketches, tales, and descriptions of natural scenery flow constantly from his facile pen. He has written many sketches also for the *Baltimore Metropolitan Record*, the New York *Evening Express*, the New York *Courier*, and the New York *Leader*. He is a resident member of the New York Historical Society, at whose rooms he may often be seen diligently studying and gleaning for his numerous literary enterprises. He is an orator of marked power, and in 1856 took the stump for the Democratic candidate for the presidency. His addresses before the Victory Literary Association and other societies were printed, and may be found at the public libraries. He resides in the city of New York during the winter, and at Saratoga Springs during the heats of summer, upon the estate left by his father, the late Chancellor Walworth, in that village. He is a fine classical scholar and, though still young, a thorough antiquarian.



C. E. Harris

GEORGE E. HARRIS, M. C.



ABOUT forty-four years ago there was living in Orange County, North Carolina, Mr. E. W. Harris, a plain, industrious planter, who was every day diligently employed acquiring means for the support of a rising family.

Here in 1827, in a retired section of the country, was the birthplace of the present Member of Congress from Mississippi—Hon George E. Harris.

In 1830 his father removed to Carroll County, Tennessee, and engaged in planting on a small farm. At this early day schools and colleges in our Western country were very few and the means for education were limited; only a few, upon whom fortune bestowed means, could enjoy the advantages of eastern seminaries and colleges.

Young Harris was not one of the favorite few, and was compelled by adverse circumstances to labor on his father's farm, to aid in the support of the family, to the total neglect of his education, excepting the small amount of knowledge to be obtained in a few months at the country school.

At the age of seventeen his ambition and desire to see more of the world induced him to leave his home, and making his way southward he arrived near Hernando De Soto County, Mississippi, without money, friends, or education. Here he commenced a livelihood for himself, working on a plantation two years, for small wages, and then managed a plantation for himself. The country then contained but a sparse population, and was almost an unbroken

wilderness. By great energy, industry and perseverance he soon acquired a limited English education, and commenced teaching a country school, continuing teaching and studying for three years. After this he commenced reading law without an instructor, and at the age of twenty-seven was admitted to the bar to practice in the courts of the State. His practice steadily increased, and the kindness of his manners, promptitude and attention to business and clients, whether poor or rich, orphan or widow, if they had money or not to pay, gave him a sufficient practice to sustain himself at the bar and to support his family until the breaking out of the late war.

Having been an old-line whig, and a staunch Union man, he persisted in his love for a united country until his State went out of the union, and the war became sectional. Then he went into the Confederate army, and there remained until the surrender of the South, his prediction being fulfilled in the downfall of the Confederacy. At the close of the war in 1865, he was elected District Attorney of the seventh Judicial District of Mississippi, receiving a plurality vote over five opposing candidates, of well-known ability and popularity, and was re-elected in the fall of 1866 by a handsome majority.

In this position he had to prosecute with a heavy calendar of crime, and to meet and combat the combined talent of the bar of Northern Mississippi, which bar has but few superiors in America. He held this office until February, 1869, when an Act of Congress removed all officers who could not take the "test oath" of 1862, and compelled him to relinquish his position, much to the regret of his many friends, but to the evident satisfaction of evil-doers, to whom he had long been a terror.

In March, 1869, he received from Brev. Maj. Gen. Gilliam, then commander of the military district of Mississippi, the appointment of Circuit Judge of the seventh Judicial District of the State, but being unable to take the required oath, did not accept. On the 20th of October, 1869, he received the nomination from the Republican

party as their candidate for Congress for the unexpired term of the Forty-first, and full term of the Forty-second Congress, as provided by the State Constitution.

He did not seek the nomination, attend the convention, or consent for his name to be used in connection with the office, but in his absence was nominated by acclamation, and the Hon. J. W. Vance, of Hernando, Chairman of the Nominating Convention, in pledging to the Convention the acceptance of Mr. Harris, paid him the following glowing tribute:

"In pledging you the acceptance of Colonel Harris of the honor of being your standard bearer, I am proud to say to you that in long years past I have been intimately associated with him in social and official relations. I know him to be a man of honor, pure integrity, and morality; a noble, honest and christian gentleman, whose election will reflect credit to our party and do honor to our selection."

After a brief and exciting canvass he was elected by nearly four thousand majority, a vote which surprised his most sanguine friends, and carried consternation to the ranks of his opponent.

As a member of Congress he is quiet and unostentatious, always at his post unless providentially hindered, and the record of yeas and nays finds his vote on the side of justice. He has taken an active part in the Legislation on all subjects that promised good for his section of the country, especially general amnesty to the citizens, the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and other matters of public good.

GENERAL CHARLES W. DARLING.



THIS citizen-soldier is entitled by reason of his meritorious services to honorable mention in this volume. We perform a duty to the public, as well as an act of justice to the individual himself, in recording the events of a life not yet in its meridian, but full of usefulness and honor.

The subject of this sketch has filled with credit many responsible positions in the State. He has evinced executive ability of no mean order, and, when occasion required, he has displayed the coolness of a veteran soldier. Early evincing taste and aptitude for military pursuits, when quite a young man he was offered, and filled with ability, positions on regimental, brigade, and division staffs of the National Guard of the State of New York.

During the administration of Governor Morgan he was a member of his military family, and connecting himself with politics was elected president of the fifteenth council of the Loyal League. The sterling qualities, however, of General Darling, as a man and soldier, were first brought to public notice during the riots of 1863. His eminent services at this trying period entitled him to the respect of the community. At the first outbreak of these dangerous commotions, Mr. Darling relinquished the ease of a luxurious home, and promptly offered his services to General Sandford, then commanding the 1st Division N. Y. S. M.

During the three days and nights of those disturbances, he was, in his capacity of volunteer "aid-de-camp," ever on the alert, and always at the post of danger. His efficiency and courage in those troublous times were noticed in the public journals, and received marked recognition in the "special orders" of Generals Wool

and Sandford. Testimonials addressed to him by those officers and also by the mayor of the city of New York then in office, expressed in the most complimentary terms their appreciation of his distinguished services in aiding to restore public order by the strong arm of military power. Had similar services been rendered in the *field*, they would, undoubtedly, have been followed by speedy promotion.

While we do credit to those who resisted the aggressions of the rebel armies against the integrity of the Republic, why should we refuse a proper meed of praise to those who, with equal bravery, protected our altars and firesides from intestine ravages?

From the period just referred to, General Darling has continued to occupy a high position in the esteem of the officers of our State and General Governments and the public at large.

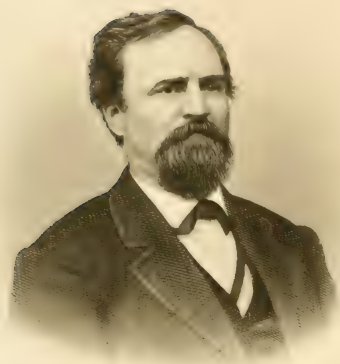
During the administration of Governor Fenton, he was one of the most trusted and confidential advisers of that official, in all matters relating to the organization of State troops, the payment of bounties, and the care of soldiers and their families.

On the 1st of May, 1866, he received the appointment of "Commissary-General of Subsistence," with rank of colonel. When the governor's staff was organized, at the re-election of Mr. Fenton, he was appointed "military engineer-in-chief of the State of New York," with the rank of brigadier-general.

While filling these latter offices, General Darling assumed, by direction of the governor, the difficult and responsible duty of auditing the claims of the volunteers of the State of New York, for pay and bounty due to them from the State and Federal Governments. The proofs of these claims were duly authenticated, and settlements effected, without expense to the soldiers. A large number of cases were adjusted, and universal satisfaction was given to the patriotic men whose interests were intrusted to this faithful public official.


At the conclusion of this important service, General Darling obtained leave of absence, and traveled extensively in foreign countries. Many interesting communications from his pen appeared in the journals of the day, graphically describing the various localities visited by him. An elaborate article on the "Suez Canal" is replete with interest, and contains much useful information on that subject.

In the private life to which General Darling has retired, he is the object of the warm regard of a large circle of friends. His personal qualities insure to him great popularity, while his public services entitle him to the respect and confidence of the community.



Wm. L. G. Foster

CHARLES FOSTER.

MONG the pioneers of Northern Ohio, was Charles W. Foster, who was born in Massachusetts. While yet young, he removed to the State of New York where he remained until the year 1827, when he went to Seneca county, Ohio, stopping first in Seneca township.

His first year was spent in the service of his father-in-law, John Crocker—his wages for the term being just one hundred dollars.

In 1832 he went to Rome (now Fostoria,) then but a little hamlet, in the same county, where Mr. Crocker had entered eighty acres of government land.

There he commenced the business of merchandising with a stock of about four hundred dollars in value. As was then universally the case with country dealers, this stock embraced every department of goods used in such sections—a variety not now to be found in no one establishment in town.

By prudent management and close attention to business, he was enabled, as the country became settled and improved, steadily to increase his trade with corresponding prosperity, and established a highly honorable character as a dealer and a citizen, which he still lives to enjoy.

CHARLES FOSTER, the subject of this sketch, was born in Seneca township, Seneca county, Ohio, on the 12th day of April, 1828.

His opportunities for education, compared with those so common at the present day, were very meagre, being limited to the common "district school" of the village, with the exception of nine months spent at the Norwalk (Ohio) Seminary, from which, at the age of fourteen years, he was called on account of the sickness of the whole family at home.

The continued illness of his father made it necessary for Charles to enter the store, which he never left, but of which he soon came to take the chief active management. His father had intended that he should pursue the College course preparatory to which he had entered the Seminary. So rapid was the development of his business capacity, that when but eighteen years of age, he assumed the delicate and responsible charge of making the purchases of the establishment in the eastern markets, which he continued until a short time since.

The growth of the business of the house is probably without precedent in the State. Situated within fourteen miles of the county seat of the prosperous town of Tiffin, and dependent entirely on an agricultural community for trade, it is quite clear that nothing but the most consummate ability, untiring effort and strict integrity could have created a business which, for many years past, has ranged from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 per annum. While, of course, much of such remarkable results is due to the well laid foundation, and to the continued co-operation of the father, it is still true, that the remarkable ability, the unremitting devotion, and consummate management of the son, the later and more complete success is chiefly due.

A few years since the adjoining and rival towns of Rome and Risdon were consolidated, and in just honor of its most prominent citizens, the new corporation assumed the name of Fostoria.

With the immense merchandize trade of Foster & Co., has been connected a heavy traffic in grains, wool, pork, butter, eggs, etc., etc.

To meet the growing wants of the town, and surrounding country, this house, some time since, commenced a Banking business which, under the judicious and popular management which marked the other branches of its business, has rapidly grown in importance, until the capital employed and deposits rival those of many city banks.

Great as has been Mr. Foster's success in the conduct of his business, his claims to the consideration of his fellow-men rest far more in the manner and spirit of its management, and the use made of

the great power thereby placed in his hands. Extraordinary business prosperity in this cause has by no means calloused the heart, or closed it to calls of either neighborly kindness or public wants.

In all the community and region with which Mr. Foster has so long dealt, no one can be found with a reputation for liberality and enterprise, more extensive or better established than is his. No call of private charity or of sound public policy ever failed of prompt and liberal response from him. While the various religious, social, educational and political interests of the community have always found sympathy and support from him, he has never been backward in promoting the material and commercial wants of his neighbors. His time and his money have ever been subject to demands of all kinds. To his active, enlightened and liberal co-operation, more than that of any other person, is due the provision of railway facilities which have contributed so largely to the rapid and substantial prosperity of Fostoria and the surrounding country; and the same efficient agencies are active in other like enterprises.

Though never indifferent to public affairs, and always participating in political matters, Mr. Foster was never a candidate for public position—beyond that of a purely local character—until after repeated declinations, and protests, he was induced, in the summer of 1870, to accept the nomination of the Republicans of his district for Congress; and the reluctant acceptance was only secured by assurances of his political friends that he was probably the only man of sufficient personal popularity to overcome the recognized Democratic majority in the district.

The wisdom of the choice was indicated by the result of the election, which gave him a majority of 776 over his Democratic competitor, Hon. E. F. Dickinson, a gentleman of unusual personal strength, who, ten years previously, was chosen by 1645 majority.

No more emphatic compliment could be given than the vote cast for Mr. Foster by his immediate neighbors, who know him best, showing, as it does, the high appreciation of his worth by acquaintances of both political parties.



Wm. H. Smith

WILLIAM H. H. STOWELL.



THE gentleman whose name heads this sketch is descended from one of the Puritan families which came to America in 1639, with the Massachusetts "Bay Colony." His father, Sylvester Stowell by name, was a native of Massachusetts, a sterling patriot and a staunch Whig, whose tenets he embraced, believing them to embody all that constituted the republicanism. His son, the subject of this sketch, was born at Windsor, Vermont, in the month of July, 1840. In the Grammar and High Schools of Boston, Mass., he received a rudimentary education, and he subsequently studied at the Scientific School, displaying marked ability and meeting with much success.

When the rebellion broke out in 1861, Mr. Stowell was a young man, just arrived at the age of maturity. He had been engaged previously in mercantile pursuits in New England, but after the downfall of the Southern Confederacy he removed to Richmond, Virginia, afterwards settling near Halifax Court House. This was in 1865. In April, 1869, on the incoming of the administration of President Grant, he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of the State, a position which he held and whose duties he performed with fidelity and to the unqualified satisfaction of the national authorities, until he was elected a Representative in Congress in 1870. Mr. Stowell, also, at one time, held the position of United States Commissioner for his district, and was clerk of the County Court of Halifax County, previous to the reconstruction of Virginia.

In childhood taught to abhor the institution of slavery, Mr. Stowell grew up entertaining the deepest sympathy for the negroes of the South. And when they were emancipated by the result of the Civil Conflict, and he went to live amongst them, it was natural in him to devote much of his time and labor to their welfare. For a while connected with the Freedmen's Bureau, he was enabled to exercise the authority conferred upon him, in befriending the colored people of Virginia, and the interest he manifested in their progress and prosperity won their confidence and made him popular among them. At the same time, although widely differing from his white neighbors in political sentiments, the circumspection exhibited by Mr. Stowell, and the avoidance of everything calculated to engender animosities, made him respected by the community at large.

When the great controversy between President Johnson and Congress was inaugurated, Mr. Stowell at once sided with the legislative branch of the National Government. His ideas on the important question of reconstruction coincided with those of the majority in Congress: hence he supported heartily all the laws enacted for the purpose of restoring the Southern States to representation in the councils of the nation. He had always taken an active interest in political affairs, and as a member of the Republican party, labored diligently and energetically to promulgate the principles of that political organization among the people of his adopted State. Pending the reconstruction of Virginia, he was officially engaged in carrying out the laws which finally brought the Old Dominion back into the Union. By appointment of General Schofield he was the registrar of votes for Patrick County in 1867, and the same for Franklin County in 1868. His duties were of a delicate nature, and such as were calculated to gain him the ill-will of the many white citizens who were disfranchised by the reconstruction laws. But Mr. Stowell so performed them as not to give any offense; nor did he wound the feelings of the most susceptible.

The part he had taken in the reconstruction of Virginia, and the

zeal he had displayed in support of the Republican party, placed Mr. Stowell prominently before the people. He was nominated by the republicans of his district as their candidate for the position of Representative in the Forty-first Congress, but was defeated by George W. Booker, who was the Conservative candidate, and was again nominated by his party for the Forty-second Congress, and was elected last fall by more than three thousand majority; he receiving 12,851 votes, and his conservative competitor, Mr. Wm. L. Owen, 9,669. With a single exception, Mr. Stowell is probably the youngest member of the United States House of Representatives, being less than thirty-one years old. He took part in the first session of the Forty-second Congress, acquitting himself with credit and adding to his reputation. A flattering political future lies before him, and we feel certain that he will fully realize the expectations of the constituency which has given him so decided a mark of their confidence in his ability to represent them faithfully.

HON. SAMUEL SHELLABARGER



HERE are few names associated with the legislation of Congress for the past fifteen years more familiar to the public of the United States than that of Samuel Shellabarger. It first came prominently before the people at the very moment when the curtain rose upon the drama of Secession, and when the country seemed standing on the edge of an abyss, over which nothing could prevent her falling but the strong arms and willing hearts of her sons. During the terrible ordeal of war there came to the surface of our politics men who, by their patriotic devotion to the republic, as well as by their ability, won the confidence and esteem of the masses and merited their gratitude equally with the soldier who risked his life on the battlefield. If it may be truly said that without the Union Army to protect there would have been no Congress to legislate, it may be said with equal truth that if there had been no Congress to legislate during the rebellion, there would probably have been no Union Army to protect. Superficial minds can not recognize the causes which produce results. They are satisfied with witnessing the event, and seldom trouble themselves with the task of inquiring into primary causes which made such event possible. Thus it has been that much of the glory of the late civil war, which belongs by right to the men who enacted laws in Washington, has been most unjustly bestowed exclusively upon the soldier, whose valor and sacrifices undoubtedly merited the greatest possible applause, but whose honors would not have shone less had the Congress which supported

him throughout the conflict been rewarded with a single laurel leaf from the well-earned chaplet.

I propose, in this article, to give a brief sketch of Samuel Shellabarger, of Ohio, one of those brave men who performed, during and after the the war, signal services for his country. That destiny which controls the lives of all men did not send him to the battle-field; but his sphere of usefulness was none the less important.

Samuel Shellabarger was born in Clark County, Ohio, on the 10th of December, 1817, being one of a family of three brothers and five sisters, all of whom, with the exception of the eldest, are living at the present writing. His father was Samuel Shellabarger, a native of Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, of Swiss-German ancestry, and his mother, who still lives at Dayton, Ohio, in the eighty-fifth year of her age, was Bethany M'Curdy, born near Brunswick, New Jersey. The old gentleman died in 1851, aged 63 years. He settled in Ohio many years before, and was a successful farmer, a man of strong mind, earnest christian faith, and much respected. The subject of this sketch, who bears his father's name, first studied at the common schools of his county and afterwards at South Hanover, Indiana. At a later date he attended an academy in Springfield, Ohio, the city in which he now resides, and in 1839 he entered the Junior Class in Miami University, graduating with honors two years later. As a student Mr. Shellabarger was close and attentive. While at the University he wrote and delivered the first public address of his life, entitled "French Revolution," the occasion being a contest of literary societies, to one of which the future Congressman belonged. Mr. Shellabarger devoted himself to his profession as a lawyer diligently and earnestly, and after a while men discovered his worth, and clients came in rapidly. His practice became large and profitable, and it is to this day as lucrative as he could desire or expect. As a lawyer he is conscientious and pains-taking. He studies the details of every case in which he is retained, finds out its merits, and then works with a will to win it. In a newspaper paragraph

before us, evidently written by one well acquainted with the subject, we find it stated that "Mr. Shellabarger does not indulge in oratorical flourishes. He first masters every subject on which he intends to speak, and having arrived at a conclusion, expresses himself in clear, logical argument, plainly put, and put in words whose meaning and intent are unquestionable. It is his plain, earnest delivery which gives him the influence he possesses in the House of Representatives. Mr. Shellabarger may be on the wrong side sometimes, but when he is it is from conviction." These remarks were applied to his career in Congress, but they are equally applicable to his career as a lawyer. At the bar his oratory is most effective, because it is always plain and earnest. He avoids shows and clap-trap, preferring to let his case stand upon its own merits.

In our country the profession of the law is but a stepping-stone to political preferment. The reputation which Mr. Shellabarger acquired at the bar placed him prominently before the people, and as he engaged actively in the political discussions of the day, it was not long before he was singled out for political office. He entered the arena at an epoch of great importance. The slavery question had begun to assume gigantic proportions, and the "irrepressible conflict" of which Mr. Seward subsequently predicted was hastening onward to realization. At this time, however, the Republican party was not yet formed, although it was evident even then that a new political organization, designed to check the progress of slavery and to resist the aggressive demands of the pro-slavery element, was becoming a necessity. The Whig party, to which Mr. Shellabarger belonged, fought well in its dying days; but its extreme conservatism and timidity could not successfully grapple with the democracy. In 1852 Pierce, the almost unknown candidate of the democrats for the Presidency, defeated General Scott, the hero of fifty battles, who upheld the banner of the Whigs, and during the same year Mr. Shellabarger made his *debut* as a member of the lower house of the Ohio Legislature, for Clark County, in which

he resided, was always reliably Whig, even as to-day it is one of the most reliable republican counties in the State. Nevertheless the prospect was anything but cheering. Pierce's victory had crushed the Whigs beyond hope of resurrection, and it seemed as if the upholders of slavery had obtained a twenty years lease of power.

It was under such gloomy circumstances that the subject of this sketch first appeared in the position of a legislator. He served in the legislature during 1852 and 1853, and on the expiration of his term declined a re-election and returned to private life. His career in the House, had, however, been satisfactory to his constituents, who remembered well in after days the services he had rendered them. Soon after his retirement the republican party was formed, and with it Mr. Shellabarger cast his political fortunes. A determined opponent of the institution of slavery, he did not disguise his sympathy with the enslaved, and his ardent desire to see them set free. The Whig voters of his district and county went over to the new party *en-masse*, and when 1856 came, Ohio cast her electoral vote for Fremont. To the attainment of this end Mr. Shellabarger largely contributed. He took an active part in the canvass, delivering numerous speeches, and adding to his reputation by the force and eloquence of his arguments. Buchanan was elected; but it was apparent that the democracy had achieved their last triumph for some years to come. The storm which was to burst four years later gathered over the country with inconceivable rapidity. Secession was no longer spoken of as a reserved right of the State, whose exercise was probable, but as a reserved right whose exercise was necessary. In the midst of the intense excitement which prevailed during the four succeeding years, Mr. Shellabarger remained an indomitable defender of the Union. He sternly opposed all propositions of compromise with the South, declaring that they would, if adopted, merely avert a crisis, and not prevent one.

He had now become prominent in the politics of Ohio, and in 1860

was nominated for Congress by the republicans, and elected by a large majority. When Mr. Shellabarger arrived in Washington the excitement was great; State after State of the South was leaving the Union, and the first speeches the new Representative ever heard in Congress were those delivered by Jefferson Davis, Judah P. Benjamin, John Slidell and other Southern Congressmen, in bidding farewell to their colleagues, prior to joining the rebellion. He took his seat in the House on the 4th of July, 1861, and at once entered upon the active work of the session. The crisis was a great one, which needed men of great ability and nerve to carry the country successfully through it. Mr. Shellabarger was one of these men. Every war measure of the administration received his support. His first great speech in Congress was delivered on the 12th of May, 1862, on the "Rightfulness of President Lincoln's Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus." His famous reply, early in 1863, to Vallandigham and other Democrats who had assailed the government for arresting such men as Merryman and Kane, was a master-piece of patriotic argument. He recognized the right of Representatives to take the administration to task for wrong-doing. Perhaps it will be best to quote from the speech, to show Mr. Shellabarger's view on the subject :—

"It is not the right, merely, but the duty, of every representative of the people to watch, and by truthful, manly criticism, to guard the interests of the people and of their government, by detecting and exposing the errors and wickedness of the highest and lowest officer of the government. If a bad proclamation has been issued, if a vicious policy has been inaugurated, if a faithful and able commander has been superseded, or frauds have been committed, show these by patriotic and reasonable appeals to facts; and every patriot in the land will honor you, and will leap to your support in correcting the error. I bow in blind adoration to no President, no party, no administration; I know none of them as such in this frightful struggle for national life; I honor the man who makes this government

stronger by showing its faults. But, Sir, the utterances I have cited belong not to this class of truthful or reasoning exposures, or rebuke of error in this government."

We have already said that Mr. Shellabarger entertained the utmost detestation of slavery. In the speech from which we have already quoted he attacked the "peculiar institution" of the South and cited the words of Washington, Jefferson and others to prove that the founders of the government were opposed to the traffic in human flesh and blood. Alluding to the Democratic prediction that the Republic was doomed, he said :—

"Sir, if the Republic must perish, let all these holy memories of its origin, to which I have alluded, and the names of its founders, perish also ; and let that vail never rise again to agonize the hearts of a perished people by the memories of the frightful delusion under which an experiment in free government was begun—a delusion, a lie, enunciated in those words upon which that experiment was begun, that "all men by nature are entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness ;" and, sir, let their names perish from among men who deceived their children into the belief that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude ought to be extended except in punishment of crimes." I, sir, have not exhibited again for the ten thousandth time the words and deeds of these men of the past, in the vain hope of convincing the gentleman from Illinois, or any one who says that the non-abandonment of our principles at the bid of rebellion caused this war—that Washington and Franklin and Madison and Jefferson and Patrick Henry and Burke and Wilberforce and Blackstone and Grotius and Mansfield and Wesley and Baxter and Addison and Clay and Webster were right. Nay, sir, not in the hope to convince him that the universal conscience, example, and heart of modern christian civilization is right. In obedience to these, at the period of our revolution, from the vast dominions of England, human slavery, like a bird of evil, took its everlasting flight. And in obedience to these it has been banished forever, since our revolution,

from France, Sweden, Denmark, Russia, the Dutch West Indies, and, indeed, from almost every civilized country upon the face of the globe. Nay, sir, not in the vain hope to convince him that the teachings of all these and of the Divine revelation are right, whose sublime precepts do inculcate a benevolence which, to adopt the words of Patrick Henry, "is at variance with that law which warrants slavery." * * * I have cited them to show him that if it would have been a *dishonorable* compromise for him to be bullied out of his principle of "squatter sovereignty," by Yancy at Charleston, then it would be dishonorable to compromise in us, to be bullied out of our principles at Washington by Benjamin or Toombs or Mason, because we had reason to believe in ours.

Referring to the prediction of Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, that the war for the Union would ignominiously fail, Mr. Shellabarger in the same speech, said :—

"Sir, it may fail. * * The gentleman may be right ; and this people may be so craven as not to defend by the sword the institutions and liberties which Washington, under God, won by the sword. But, sir, let heaven, earth, and hell be witnesses of what I say ; if this struggle should, as the gentleman says it will, ignominiously fail to deliver the Union and Government from a rebellion against the right of popular suffrage, against republican institutions and the liberties of the poor man—for, mark it, that is what the rebellion is—then, sir, that failure will be the result of efforts here to alienate the people of this Government from its support, and of the meditated purpose of northern conspirators to unite us to the government of the rebellion. * * * And, sir, in the Inferno of some future Dante, who shall trace the spirits of those who are the architects of this hideous ruin, the infernal limner will paint in the foreground of his canvas of mingled fire, blood and tears, among their chiefs, them who incited the rebellion, by promising to this treason, as its best ally, one half of the North, and whose treachery to their country at last made the hellish promise good."

This speech, of which we have given but fragments, attracted considerable attention, and at once placed Mr. Shellabarger on the roll of our ablest debators and orators. It also added greatly to his popularity at large, and did much towards procuring for him the repeated endorsements of his constituents at the polls. It must be remembered, also, that in the fall election of the previous year Mr. Shellabarger had been defeated for re-election by Samuel S. Cox, now a representative in Congress from New York City. This was at a period of deep gloom, when the people were disheartened by the reverses the Union arms had met with. When Mr. Shellabarger delivered this speech the situation had not materially improved. In fact it had, if anything, become more dismal. Sherman had just been baffled at Vicksburg, and Lee's Army, flushed with recent victories, was getting ready for its great invasion of Pennsylvania. But the subject of this sketch never faltered for a moment. He saw men around him grow weak of heart and heard the whispers of dishonorable compromise undismayed and uninfluenced. "The last man and the last dollar" were with him not idle words, but words pregnant with great meaning. He did not believe that the war for the Union would "ignominiously fail," and so he voted steadily for every coercive measure calculated to restore the Union and strike off the fetters of the slave.

Two years passed, during which Mr. Shellabarger, in his private capacity, continued to extend an active support to the administration. In 1864 he again became a candidate for Congress, and as in 1862, was opposed by Mr. Cox. He was elected by a majority of near three thousand in the same district where in 1862 he was defeated (by about two hundred,) but by frauds at the election, which, after too late for contest, were not seriously denied, and took his seat during the following year. All the dark clouds which had covered the country seemed dispelled. Secession had been crushed; the South lay prostrate, and the negroes were free. But the contest had only ended on the battlefield to be taken up in the political

arena. Mr. Johnson's famous "policy" was no sooner inaugurated than Mr. Shellabarger opposed it. From the incipency of the great struggle between the President and Congress he sided with the latter, striking heavy blows at the timid conservatism, which he believed was willing to abandon the fruits of the successes gained by the Union Armies. The part taken by him in the legislation which followed the outbreak between the two branches of the government was conspicuous and important. On the question of reconstruction he delivered, probably, the ablest speech of his congressional career. It was in many respects a remarkable production, and attracted general attention. Fifty thousand copies were printed by subscription and circulated throughout the country, as a political campaign document, and many newspapers published the speech in full in their columns. Our space will not admit of any extended quotations, but we shall give a few extracts showing the scope of Mr. Shellabarger's argument and the views he held on the momentous question before Congress. Reconstruction he defined in the following language, which, for terseness and condensation of thought, is equal to anything that can be found in American oratory :

"It is," said he "under our Constitution, possible to, and the late rebellion did, in fact, so overthrow and usurp, in the insurrectionary States, the legal State governments, as that, during such usurpation, such States and their people ceased to have any of the rights or powers of government, as States of this Union ; and this loss of the right and powers of governments was such that the United States may and ought to exercise local powers of the lost State governments, and may control the readmission of such States to their powers of government in this Union, subject to and in accordance with the obligation to "guarantee to each State a republican form of government."

Having thus defined reconstruction, Mr. Shellabarger proceeded to discuss the question, what, by law of nations, is a State. He next considered what a State of this Union is, and showed, in notably clear

and perspicuous language, that the constitution deals with States, in reply to the assertion of Mr. Raymond, of New York, that it does not, except in one or two instances. On the subject of the restoration of the States, Mr. Shellabarger said :

“ If these States lost their power and rights as States, by what authority and means are they restored ? Is it accomplished by mere cessation of war and the determination of the rebel inhabitants to resume the power of States ; or is this government entitled to take jurisdiction over the time and manner of their return ? I hold that the latter is the obvious truth. Let it be admitted that these rebel districts may, without the assent of the United States, and without regard to the state of their loyalty, resume, at pleasure, all the powers of States—this government having no jurisdiction to determine upon the question of their loyalty or the republican character of the new State governments—then we have this result.

“ There were, during the first year of the war, twenty-three rebel Senators, including Breckenridge and another. That was more than one-third of the Senate. These twenty-three in the Senate are enough to deprive the United States of all power ever to make a treaty, or to expel a member from the Senate, or to remove from office by impeachment a rebel Secretary of War like Floyd, a rebel Secretary of the Treasury like Cobb, or a rebel United States Judge like Humphreys, or an imbecile President, who thought secession unconstitutional, and its prevention equally unconstitutional, like Buchanan. How long, sir, could your government survive with such a Senate, one-third rebel ? How long can you live deprived of those powers vital to every government ? Not a week, sir.”

In this same speech, and in reply to Mr. Raymond's question asking for the “ Specific Act ” in the rebellion which deprived the rebel States and people of the powers of States in government of the Union, he, amongst other things, used these words, “ I once more answer him, in the words of the Supreme Court, that the specific acts were: they consciously waged against their own government ‘ a war which

all the world acknowledged to have been the greatest civil war known in the history of the human race," * * * "They discarded oaths and took in their places oaths to support your enemies' government. They seized in their States all the nation's property. Their Senators and Representatives in your Congress insulted, bantered, defied and then left you. They expelled from their land or assassinated every inhabitant of known loyalty. They betrayed and surrendered your armies. They passed sequestration and other acts in flagitious violation of the law of nations—making every citizen of the United States an alien enemy and placing in the treasury of their rebellion all money and property due such citizens. They framed iniquity and universal murder into law. They besieged, for years, your capital, and sent your bleeding armies, in rout, back here upon the very sanctuaries of your national power. Their pirates burned your unarmed commerce upon every sea. They carved the bones of your unburied heroes into ornaments; and drank from goblets made out of their skulls. They poisoned your fountains, put mines under your soldier's prisons, organized bands whose leaders were concealed in your houses, and whose commissions ordered the torch and yellow-fever to be carried into your cities, to your women and children. They planned one universal bonfire of the North, from Ontario to Missouri. They murdered by systems of starvation sixty thousand of your sons—as brave and heroic as ever martyrs were. They destroyed, in five years of horrid war, another army so large that it would reach almost around the globe in marching columns. And then to concentrate into one crime all that is criminal in crime and all that is detestable in barbarism, they killed the President of the United States!"

Then, after saying these were not alluded to for any purposes of crimination or to revive this dreadful past, he said: "I allude to them to condense their monstrous enormities of guilt into one crime, and to point the gentleman from New York (Mr. Raymond,) to it, and tell him *that* was "the Specific Act."

We shall not make any further quotations from this speech, because it must be read through out for its merits to be fully appreciated. Patriotic and convincing, its effect upon the public mind was instantaneous and decided. But it was not by his speeches alone that Mr. Shellabarger aided in the consummation of the reconstruction policy of Congress. He was a hard worker in Committee and in the House. Some of the most important amendments to the reconstruction acts were drawn up and presented by him. Mr. Shellabarger drew the first bill ever passed by the house of representatives for reorganizing a revolted State, being that of the reorganization of Louisiana, offered by Mr. Elliot, of Massachusetts, from the Select Committee on the New Orleans Riots, of which the author of the bill was a member. The section of the first great reconstruction act of March, 1867, which declared the governments of the Rebel States, prior to re-admission to Congress, "provisional only," and subject to the control of Congress, and that in them all races should be entitled to the privilege of the elective franchise, was drawn by Mr. Shellabarger late at night, in presence of the late Thaddeus Stevens and Mr. Kelley, both of Pennsylvania, and of others, in the room of the Committee on Ways and Means. This occurred amidst the intense excitement attendant on the passage of the bill, and it became a law, as written in the first draft. The vote, which was taken by tellers, and which decided it might be offered, close, and Mr. Stevens declared that the success of the measure was the most important vote in which he had participated during his long career in Congress.

Among the many able speeches delivered by Mr. Shellabarger, in the House of Representatives, were those on the "Privileges of Citizens in the United States," on the "Restoration of Louisiana, and on the "Constitutional power of the United States to Disfranchise for Rebellion," the latter being delivered during the 39th Congress. He also delivered a forcible argument against the acquisition of Alaska, and in defense of the right of the House to refuse appro-

prising money to carry out the treaty with Russia. Another notable speech was that upon the powers and duties of the two houses of Congress in counting the electoral votes for President of the United States, delivered on Mr. Butler's resolution of censure against the Hon. Benjamin Wade in the count of Grant's and Seymour's vote in 1869. His speech on the Nullification Doctrines of the Broadhead Letter, of October 6th, 1868, was pronounced by leading journals as one of the most powerful of our day, and was printed and circulated by the Republican National Committee as a campaign speech. It will be found in full in the *Washington Chronicle* of October 17th, 1868. The following extract may serve as a specimen of one characteristic of his descriptive style :

"In illustration of that element in the career of the Republican party which exhibited it as accomplishing marvelous events but struggling long to ignore God, maintain slavery, and, after driven of God to its abolishment, as being then *tempted* to abandon 'the Emancipated' to their fate under the policies of the Broadhead Letter, he employed as his simile, the career of the astronomer Laplace, which career he described thus : 'He aimed to dismiss from His universe, its Great First Cause,' and went off in search of that central world upon which he thought all other worlds were hung.
 * * * * His staff was the forces of gravitation which Newton gave him ; and for his compass he had the 'inductions' of Bacon. He went imperious in his conscious strength ; and each footfall marked a new epoch in science, as it marked a new sun in space. And as he went on and on, still deeper in the unexplored abyss, he haughtily shook from his very sandals the star-dust with which he lighted up the pages of his divine science for all coming time. And so he went proudly on from star to star, through the illimitable wilderness of stars, until he reached, at last, its central place and power—and found there—not a sun but a—God. And then he turned his back upon the universe's Central Light, and walked into night, in the darkness of his own shadow."

Mr. Shellabarger is the principal author of the Bill passed during the first session of the 42d Congress, and now a law of the land known as the Ku Klux law, for the protection of the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, and which as chairman of the Select Committee on that subject, he reported to the House. Previous to its passage, he delivered two speeches upon this measure, both of which fully sustained the reputation their author had already won for eloquence and solid argument. Mr. Shellabarger had the management of this measure in the House throughout that unprecedented debate and struggle which distinguished this session of Congress, just ended at this writing.

Declining a re-election in 1868, Mr. Shellabarger, nevertheless, took active part in the exciting Presidential canvass of that year. Soon after the inauguration of President Grant he was appointed to a foreign mission, which he held until 1870, when he resigned and returned to his home in Ohio. In October of the same year he was again a candidate for Congress', and was elected by a majority of about fourteen hundred.

As briefly as possible we have given the salient points in the career of Mr. Shellabarger. If we have not indulged in fulsome adulations it has been because there was no occasion for them. The man and his works are before the American people. Patriotic without indulging in too many protestations of patriotism; magnanimous yet firm; a hater of oppression and advocate of liberty; ever ready to extend a helping hand to the victims of man's inhumanity;" his public life abounds in deeds which benefited his country and of the memories of which, bequeathed as a legacy to them, his children may well feel proud. And as a private citizen, too, Mr. Shellabarger's career has been most exemplary. We have shown him as a student, then as a successful lawyer, and next as a legislator pleading the cause of the Union and aiding in the great work of emancipating four millions of slaves. In his pleasant home at Springfield, Ohio, a picture of domestic felicity could be drawn equally favorable.

Mr. Shellabarger was married on the 25th of May, 1848, to Miss Elizabeth Brandriff, by whom he has four children

And now we take leave of Mr. Shellabarger. In the prime of life, at the height of his intellectual vigor, the future before him is full of bright promises. Foremost amongst the statesmen of the republican party, we feel assured that whether, as at present, one of the rulers of the republic, or in the ranks of a minority opposition, his voice will ever be heard in advocacy of those great principles which triumphed after years of bloodshed and desolation had endeared them more strongly than ever to the hearts of American citizens.



Wm. West

GENERAL JEREMIAH M. RUSK.

"FREE FROM DECEIT HIS HEAD, AND FULL AS FREE HIS HEART."



GENERAL J. M. RUSK was born in Morgan county, Ohio, in 1830, and settled in Vernon (then Bad Ax) county, Wisconsin, in 1853, where he has ever since resided. He was sheriff of the county some years, and represented his district in the Assembly in 1862. He was commissioned Major of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Regiment in July of that year. After a brief service in the Minnesota Indian Campaign, his regiment was ordered down the Mississippi and up the Yazoo river, and subsequently participated in the siege and capture of Vicksburg. After that place fell, he returned to Helena, and was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of his regiment, and was for a short time President of a Court Martial there.

On the 1st of February, 1864, he took command of his regiment, joined Gen. Sherman's army, and participated in the Meridian campaign. He was complimented in general orders for the discipline he maintained on that march, and for not losing a man from straggling or inattention. He continued with Gen. Sherman, participating in all the hot fights in the Atlanta campaign, from May 1st until the battle of Jonesboro, which gave us possession of Atlanta in September. At the battle of the "Twenty-Second of July," when the heroic McPherson fell, Gen. Rusk was in command at the front, and lost one-third of his men. He was fairly cut off and surrounded by soldiers armed with sabre bayonets, at one time. His sword was seized, and he was ordered to surrender, but seizing his pistol, he used it with such deadly effect that he broke through his assailants, and escaped with a slight wound in his leg and the loss of his horse, riddled with bullets. I mention this as an inci-

doubt in illustration of his bravery and daring; conduct under trying circumstances is a fair index of character; opportunities make men—we are creatures of circumstances. Distinctive traits of character, or positive qualities cannot be successfully assumed for the occasion. Give a man an opportunity, and the metal he is made of, either voluntarily or involuntarily on his part, will be made to appear. The keen perception of a discriminating public will soon detect the impostor, notwithstanding he may play the game with consummate art. The public man, especially, cannot long play undetected the part of the deceiver. Gen. Rusk is a true man. "Free from deceit his head, and full as free his heart."

After the battle of Jenkinsburg he followed Hood back into Alabama, then returned to Atlanta, and in Sherman's "March to the Sea," he had command of the advance of the Seventeenth corps, having the skirmishers, pioneers, engineers, and the pontoon train under his charge. In the Carolina Campaign, from Beaufort Island north, he was brevetted Brigadier-General for gallantry at the battle of Saukatchie, in February. Here, to use Gen. Mower's expression, he went farther into hell than he (Mower) would go, and he was the only man he had seen who would take such risks. This campaign lasted about two months. He was mustered out in June, 1865. From the May previous he had been constantly on duty in Gen. Sherman's army every day.

When his regiment was mustered out, officers and men united in expressions of regard and esteem, and he was highly commended by his superior officers for gallantry.

The following is a copy of a card that appeared in the *Wisconsin State Journal* on the separation of the officers of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers:

A CARD.

AMERICAN HOUSE, MADISON, WIS., June 25th, 1865.

We, the undersigned officers of the 25th Wisconsin Infantry, hereby take this opportunity, upon this occasion of the disbanding

of our military organization, the express our common and profound regard for General J. M. Rusk. We part from him feeling in our hearts that no finer and grander soldier and leader than whom there is no one more daring or gallant.

It is comforting thus to feel as though Georgia "down to the sea," and through the entrance of the Clouds, ever mindful of our nation, he has stood by us to the last—our prayer is that he may be rewarded by the people of the State, and that his noble deeds be not forgotten by the authorities. Never despairing but always hopeful, we remember how he performed his arduous duties during the dark days around and in front of Atlanta; and when his regiment was called into action we always knew who was at its head. Asking nothing and receiving little, he stood by the regiment at all times, ever mindful of the interests of its officers and men.

In parting with him our acknowledgment is, he is a gentleman, a hero and a soldier. His deeds do show either of these.

THOMAS H. BROWN, <i>Captain.</i>	WILLIAM A. THOMAS, <i>Sergeant.</i>
JOHN F. FORTBERRY, <i>1st. and Adj't.</i>	E. B. WASSON, <i>2d. Lieut.</i>
Z. S. SELL, <i>Captain.</i>	PHILIP S. PUGH, <i>2d. Lt.</i>
H. D. FARRINGTON, <i>Captain.</i>	WILLIAM G. DAVIS, <i>1st. Lieut.</i>
CHARLES A. HUGH, <i>Captain.</i>	HARVEY L. LECHE, <i>Capt.</i>
ROBERT McCRESSON, <i>Captain.</i>	JOHN M. PATT, <i>Captain.</i>
WILLIAM C. S. BARNES, <i>Captain.</i>	EDWARD B. GORDON, <i>Captain.</i>
LOUISAS E. HORTON, <i>1st. Lieut.</i>	DAVID N. SHALLOTT, <i>Captain.</i>
JOHN B. CLARK, <i>1st. Lieut.</i>	JOHN T. REYNOLDS, <i>1st. Lieut.</i>
D. C. HUGH, <i>Quartermaster.</i>	JACOB A. PIER, <i>1st. Lieut.</i>
JOHN R. CANNON, <i>Captain.</i>	OLIVER M. TOWN, <i>2d. Lieut.</i>

J. M. RUSK.

When Gen. Sprague was transferred to a different field, he wrote the following letter to Gen., then Col., Rusk.

HEADQUARTERS 2d REGIMENT, 1st DIV. 17th U. S.
 JOHN WASHINGTON, D. C. MAR 1865

DEAR COLONEL:—As I am ordered by the War Department to a distant post, in a few hours I shall be compelled to take leave of
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my *old command*. In doing so I feel that I shall separate from very many that are very dear to me, made so by being associated with them in common toils and danger. I cannot leave you, Colonel, without expressing my thanks for that hearty support and co-operation which has ever characterized your actions and bearing in the field. You have been very much in command of your regiment, it has won a proud name, second to none that I know in our armies. You, by your faithful and untiring efforts, have contributed largely to this. You are entitled to, and I hope will receive, the generous thanks of the Executive and the people of your State for your faithfulness to the troops entrusted to your care. The able manner in which you have discharged *every* duty in the field entitles you to the gratitude of all who love the cause in which you have served so well.

Please accept, Colonel, my sincere wishes for your prosperity and happiness.

Your Friend,

J. W. SPRAGUE,

Brigadier-General.

COL. J. M. RUSK, 25th Wis. Vols.

Such was Gen. Rusk as a soldier, as we find him recorded, and gather from those who know his history. He is a brave, true and modest man.

In September, 1865, the Republican State Convention of Wisconsin nominated the General for Bank Comptroller by acclamation. He was elected in the November following by upwards of 10,000 majority. In 1867 he was again nominated and elected by the Republicans of his State, and served the two terms in a most acceptable manner. During his second term the business of State banking having become nearly obsolete, by reason of the discriminations against it in the national banking law, the people passed an amendment to the State Constitution abolishing the office of Bank Comptroller. So that he is the last bank comptroller of Wisconsin.

The following editorial appeared in the *Wisconsin State Journal* on the occasion of General Rusk's final retirement from the office of bank comptroller:

"As a State officer he was thoroughly conversant with the law and rules pertaining to his department. In closing out old banks he has saved the State much money. His suggestions concerning the usual settlement of all bank accounts have been valuable.

"The General is distinguished for his thoroughness in business matters, the absence of narrow prejudices in all things, a determination to do what is fair, for his excellent judgment and unswerving devotion to Republican principles.

"In August, 1870, he was nominated by the Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District in Wisconsin as their candidate for representative in Congress; and in November of the same year was elected by the largest majority given by any district of the State to its representative. He is now serving his term in Congress.

"Gen. Rusk's post-office address is Viroqua, Vernon county, Wisconsin.


"In personal appearance he is tall, and of full physique; mustache and chin beard, full, smooth face, bearing the evidence of frankness and honor; candid and modest in conversation, he wins your confidence at first sight. Men of sterling qualities will always have friends, and Gen. Rusk has many. His manner is quiet and void of pretense. He has been a faithful and honest officer, as well in civil life as in military service."

"Free from deceit his head, and full as free his heart."



Dr. Ashley

JAMES M. ASHLEY.

T is the glory of this Republic that the accident of birth does not impair or further the political prospects of any of her citizens. We have every reason to feel proud of our "self-made" men. Unaided talents hewing a pathway up the hill of life, is a spectacle far more gratifying than that presented by mediocrity pushed forward by the influence of wealth to positions in which its deficiencies are all the more glaringly exposed. And in writing of James M. Ashley, I write of a man who, thrown on his own resources when a mere boy—deprived of those social and educational advantages which are such powerful appliances of modern civilization—found, that it devolved upon his unaided exertions to solve the problem of his manhood—whether it would be passed in ignoble obscurity, or whether he would lead it to an honorable station in life.

Born on the 14th of November, 1824, in the State of Pennsylvania, he remained at home with his parents until he was nearly fifteen years of age. His mother was a woman of marked ability, fair culture and extraordinary executive power, and to her he is indebted for all the rudimental education he obtained. His father was a clergyman and an educated man; but traveling on circuits in the then frontier settlements of West Virginia, eastern Kentucky and southern Ohio, he was unable on the small compensation he received to give any of his children a collegiate education. At that time there were but few select schools in the localities named, and no public schools at all.

Before he was fifteen, the subject of our sketch, much against the wishes of his parents, went forth into the world to seek support for

himself. On a Western river steamboat he obtained a situation as cabin boy. The duties were un congenial, but stern necessity compelled him to make the best of a bad bargain. In the intervals of rest from his arduous and poorly requited labors, he devoted himself to study, seeing in education a means to overcome the obstacles which beset his pathway. At this time, newspapers were not so generally circulated in the West, and books were not so numerous as they now are; but the lad never neglected an opportunity of getting them, and when once in his possession, they were never relinquished until he had gleaned everything of value they contained. As a natural consequence of this self-study, it was not long before his mental improvement fitted him for a more responsible station than he had yet occupied.

Mr. Ashley turned his attention to the "art preservative of arts," as the best opening he could obtain. Accordingly, he abandoned the steamboat business, and repairing to Portsmouth, Ohio, where his father had once resided, he entered a printing-office in that place. From type-setting, which he used merely as a stepping-stone, Mr. Ashley went into the editorial sanctum. He became the editor of the *Portsmouth Democrat*, and afterwards was engaged on the *Daily Dispatch*. In these positions he displayed such marked ability and depth of thought in his editorials and contributions that his performances in an intellectual and literary sense were regarded by his friends as a success, but the pecuniary results were anything but flattering, and he was compelled to abandon the enterprise and seek some other employment. At this time he was a member of the Democratic party, while that part of Ohio in which he resided was intensely Whig. It is, therefore, not surprising that he failed in making his newspaper a financial success. Even to the present day it is up hill work with Democratic journalists in that locality, although Democrats are now more numerous, proportionately, than they were when Mr. Ashley was an editor.

On leaving the editorial chair, Mr. Ashley entered the law office of C. O. Tracey, a distinguished lawyer of Southern Ohio, where he

studied for the legal profession, and in 1849 was admitted to the bar. He seems, however, to have only desired to obtain a general knowledge of the law, for he never practiced the profession. As soon as he had laid aside his legal books, he engaged in book-binding, dealing with only moderate success. At length, in 1852, he settled in Toledo and engaged immediately in the wholesale drug business until burned out in the winter of 1857 without insurance. It will be seen that what is remarkable in his career is its ever changing phases. I have shown Mr. Ashley with cabin bag, a pointer, an oiler, a lawyer, and a druggist. None but an American, and a self-made man, at that, endowed with a wonderful amount of energy and pluck, could have adapted himself in less than five years to such frequent and radical changes in business. There are many men who toil painfully at a single calling through lives of misfortunes, blind to, or obstinately ignoring, the fact that they have mistaken their vocation. Had the subject of this sketch followed the example of these men, it is not improbable that his days would have been spent in obscurity, clouded by failures, and that the world would never have heard of him. But, with that intuition which has guided him through life, he was always able to foresee where his duty lay, and it was this intuitive perception, directing and inspiring his action, which led him from obscurity to prominence and obscurity to the local and more respectable world which secured him public prominence.

As a patriotic American, Mr. Ashley naturally felt a deep interest in the welfare of his country, and took an active part in the political questions of the day. His political ideas coincided in the main with those of the Democratic party, except that he was radically anti-slavery. Much thought on the subject, and a personal knowledge of the institution in slavery, gained by a residence of some years in the South, had not only made him an abolitionist of the advanced school, but had also alienated him entirely from the Democracy, as a party organization. He was a member of the Pittsburgh Convention, when the Republican party was firmly organ-

ical, and by his active participation in the political movements of the day, soon became one of its most prominent and influential leaders. In 1856 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, which nominated Fremont. In 1858, he was nominated the Republican candidate for Representative in Congress from his district, and was elected over his Democratic competitor, Mr. Morgan. He arrived in Washington, a comparatively unknown man, and began his Congressional career with the disadvantage of having to compete with some of the most gifted men of the nation, whose reputations for brilliancy of oratory and profundity of thought were well established, and upon whom the public attention was mainly directed. Still, there were important questions before the country, and, as the then minority of Republicans were attacking the Democracy, on them, with great vigor and ability, a fair field lay open to all men of talents to win honorable distinction.

Mr. Ashley opposed the demands of the slave interest with ability and determination. During the exciting sessions of 1859-60, he was foremost in resisting all the schemes of the slave-power, and he did not hesitate to warn the Southern members that if they carried into effect their threat of secession, it would be the duty of the North to coerce them back into the Union. So marked and successful was his career during his first term in Congress, that, at its expiration, he was unanimously re-nominated by his constituents, and was re-elected, in 1860, by an increased majority. Soon after, the great rebellion broke out, and then it was that Mr. Ashley exhibited the ability which has made his name familiar to every student of our history. Every war measure of the Administration received his unquestioning support. It was sufficient that the authorities deemed it necessary as an aid in suppressing the rebellion—he advocated it and pressed its passage. Much of his time was spent in the military hospitals, ~~and~~ ^{performing} ~~and~~ ^{rendering} services to the sick and wounded soldiers of the Union army. Indeed, his devotion to the patriotic men who imperilled their lives for the preservation of the Republic is one

of the most honorable fact in the eventful public career of Mr. Ashley.

A man of the people, and springing from the people, it was to be expected that Mr. Ashley would favor government by the masses to the fullest extent. He has always been opposed to the unrestrained rule of the majority, believing that the minority have rights which ought to be respected. The first speech ever delivered in Congress in behalf of minority representation, was made by him, and he reported a bill to the House, looking to the introduction of that idea in the Territories of the Union. In connection with the Hon. Lot M. Morrill, of Maine, he drew up and had charge of the bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. In the speech he delivered on this question, he said :

"A few years ago, one of freedom's distinguished orators startled the country by declaring that 'Congress had no more power to make a slave than to make a king.' If, then, there is, as I claim, no constitutional power in Congress to reduce any man or race to slavery, it certainly will not be claimed that Congress has the power to legalize such regulations as exist to-day, touching persons held as slaves in this District, by re-enacting the slave laws of Maryland, and thus doing by indirection what no sane man claims authority to do directly. I know it is claimed by some that, if Congress has power to abolish, it must necessarily have power to establish slavery. I will not insult the intelligence of this House by discussing such a proposition. If Congress could not constitutionally re-enact the slave laws of Maryland for this District, then slavery could not exist even for a single hour after the cession of the territory became complete; but whether slavery constitutionally existed in this District or not, that it does exist is a fact; and, because it exists, and has existed, by the sufferance and sanction of the National Government, for which the entire people of the United States are justly responsible, it is more than ever the imperative duty of this Congress to abolish, at once and forever, so unnatural and unjustifiable a wrong. And, sir, if it be necessary to employ gold to do it, let gold be em-

ployed. Gold, which has corrupted statesmen, perverted justice, and enslaved men, can never be more righteously used than when it is employed to re-establish justice and ransom slaves."

Mr. Ashley continued at length in defence of the bill, arguing in favor of its justice to the oppressed slave, its advisability, and its policy. His peroration, which was most eloquent, was as follows:

"MR. CHAIRMAN—The struggles and hopes of many long and weary years are centered in this eventful hour. The cry of the oppressed—'how long, O Lord! how long?'—is to be answered to-day by the American Congress. A sublime act of justice is now to be recorded where it will never be obliterated, and, so far as the action of the Representatives of the people can decree it, the fitting words of the President, spoken in his recent special message, 'INITIATE AND EMANCIPATE,' shall have a life co-equal with the Republic. God has set his seal upon these priceless words, and they, with the memory of him who uttered them, shall live in the hearts of the people forever. The golden morn, so long and so anxiously looked for by the friends of freedom in the United States, has dawned. A second national jubilee will henceforth be added to the calendar. The brave words heretofore uttered in behalf of humanity in this Hall, like 'bread cast upon the waters,' are now 'to return after many days,' and find vindication of their purposes in a decree of freedom. The command of God, to let the oppressed go free, is declared to be our duty, not only by our patriotic President, but by both branches of our National Congress; and let us hope that, from this time henceforth and forever, this nation is never again to be humiliated and disgraced by being responsible for the existence and continuation of human slavery. No longer, within our national jurisdiction, where Congress has constitutional power to abolish it, shall slavery be tolerated. The nation is to-day entering upon a policy which cannot be reversed; and justice is vindicated, humanity recognized, and God obeyed."

Not long after delivering the speech, of which the foregoing are extracts, Mr. Ashley had charge, in the House of Representatives,

of the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery in the United States. During the great debate which preceded its adoption, he delivered another oration on the subject of emancipation. Extracts would not do justice to it; hence, we shall not quote the language. It was a speech of rare eloquence, abounding in lofty and philanthropic sentiments, exhibiting a deep love of freedom and sympathy for the enslaved, and clothed in most felicitous language. It was the cap-stone of Mr. Ashley's efforts to destroy slavery, and not only extended his reputation, but also aided the cause of emancipation.

We have indicated that, throughout the war, Mr. Ashley's course was eminently patriotic; and such extracts as we have made from his speeches, aside from his reputation as a patriot, suffice to prove the fact. Remarkable, indeed, it is, that, as early as 1861, he foresaw the political difficulties which would arise after the suppression of the rebellion in the South. He prepared, during the extra session of July, 1861, and presented to the Committee on Territories—of which he was the Chairman—the very first measure of Reconstruction ever submitted to Congress. By direction of the Committee, on the 12th of March, 1862, he reported his bill to the House, but the hour had not arrived for its passage. Mr. Ashley had merely anticipated what was to be inevitable six years later. On motion of Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, the bill was laid on the table by a vote of 65 yeas to 56 nays. This defeated it, and for several sessions afterwards the subject was not brought up again; but the ideas it contained, and the line of policy it represented, were embodied in the great Reconstruction laws which finally restored the Southern States to representation in the Councils of the Republic.

Mr. Ashley crossed the continent and visited California in 1865. In response to an invitation from a large number of citizens, he delivered an address at Platt's Hall, in San Francisco, on the evening of the 17th of September, which the *Alt. Californian* pronounced "a great oration, splendid in its ability and most powerful in its effects."

We copy from *The Free Press Bulletin* the following admirable statement of his views on reconstruction. He said, "that the only question which could possibly divide the Republican statesmen of the nation might be briefly stated. To his mind the question was simply this: '*What during the war has been, and what is now, the legal status of the rebel States?*' He answered by saying, 'I hold that when the people of the thirteen Colonies adopted our present national Constitution, the old Confederation was abolished and the United States became a nation: that the national Constitution "is the supreme law of the land, anything in the laws or judicial decisions of the States to the contrary notwithstanding;" that the national Government thus created is clothed with full powers for its self-preservation: that the Government of the United States is a government of the people, and not a government of thirty-six sovereign, independent States; but a government of the people residing in the several States which have State governments, organized in subordination to and in conformity with the national Constitution; that the people who maintain such State governments are constitutionally clothed with the power of governing the nation in the national Congress..

"I hold that when the people of the States recently in rebellion confederated together in violation of the national Constitution, and organized and maintained by force of arms a *de facto* hostile government, and the rebellion assumed proportions formidable enough to claim, and to have conceded to it by the United States and by the great powers of Europe, belligerent rights, from that hour constitutional governments in each of the States so confederated together legally ceased to exist; and until State governments are organized in each of said States, in subordination to the national Constitution, and recognized by the Congress of the United States, there can be no constitutional State governments in such States.

"I hold that whenever the people residing in any one or more of the States neglect, or refuse to maintain constitutional State governments, whether it be by abolishing their State Constitutions and

refusing to ordain new ones, or by confederating together with other States or foreign powers to make war upon the nation, from that moment the governing power, whether for national or State purposes, which was lodged by the national Constitution and laws of the United States in the people of such State or States, terminates and remains in the people residing in the States which maintain constitutional governments. In other words, that the sovereignty of the nation cannot be destroyed or impaired within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States by the action or the refusal to act of any one or more of the States.

“I hold that the people of any State may, in utter disregard of their constitutional obligations, abolish, in fact, their State Constitutions and governments whenever they see fit to do so; and they may refuse to establish others; and that there is no way in which a majority of the people in any State can be compelled to maintain a State government or to elect Senators or Representatives to Congress or to vote for Presidential Electors. Nevertheless the sovereignty of the United States over the territory and people within such State remains unimpaired; the laws of the United States are legally in full force, and the allegiance of every citizen residing within the territorial limits of the nation, whether in organized or unorganized States, is due to the United States, whatever may be the action of a majority of the people in any State.

“I hold that no State can, either by legislative act or by a convention of the people, *constitutionally* pass an ordinance of secession, or ordain a new State Constitution and government hostile to the United States; that if such ordinances of secession are passed, and hostile State governments organized, they are illegal, and the citizens of the United States residing within the limits of such States do not owe allegiance to such government; but if a majority of the constituted electors of a State unite with its constituted authorities and pass an ordinance of secession or ordain a new State government by abolishing their old State Constitution and adopting a new one unknown to the Constitution, and attempt to maintain such revolu-

tionary government by force, they do in fact destroy their legal State government."

"Mr. Ashley made an argument in favor of these propositions, which at the time commanded the general attention of the leading men of the country.

"In closing it, he said: 'All I demand in the reorganization of State governments in the rebel States is justice—justice alike to loyal white and loyal black—justice to the late rebels also—justice tempered with mercy, if you will, but nevertheless justice, that justice which secures the personal rights of all by placing in the hands of each the ballot—the only sure weapon in a Republic of protection and defence to the poor man, whether white or black. To me the ballot is the political stone, "cut out of the mountain without hands, which shall fill the whole earth, and break every yoke and let the oppressed go free." "Whoever shall fall on this stone shall be broken, but on whomsoever it shall fall it will grind him to powder."'"

From what we have said and quoted above, it will be seen that Mr. Ashley could not have been, at any time, in sympathy with President Johnson's policy of restoration. It is a fact that, as early as June, 1865, he sounded the alarm that aroused the Republican party to opposition to the President. At that time the President, who had not yet more than initiated the programme which afterwards evoked the hostility of his party friends. In a speech delivered at Toledo, Ohio, in the month stated, Mr. Ashley said: "I recently went to Washington to present what I conceive are the views of the earnest men of the country to the President. In the interview which I had with him—with other gentlemen and an interview with him alone—the President assured me that he earnestly desired to carry out the wishes of the Union men of the country. I asked him to withdraw the amnesty proclamation of Mr. Lincoln, so that the rebels who had committed treason since its issue should not have the benefit of its promises or provisions. I asked him to withdraw it so that these rebels could not demand, as a right, the

benefit of that proclamation. I asked him to do so because I believed that the executive has no power to issue a pardon in advance of the crime committed. We succeeded.

"Every condition the earnest men asked for was put into the new proclamation. Upon only one question did we differ, and that was on the question whether, upon the reconstruction or reorganization of the rebel governments, the colored soldiers and colored loyal citizens should be allowed to vote, or whether, because of the color of their skin, they were to be excluded from this privilege. While professing to desire, in his interview with us, that all men should vote, without distinction of color, the President embarrassed himself and us with this idea—that the States which had been in rebellion are still States—or, in other words, that the governments of these States were not destroyed, but were only in abeyance, and that when the rebellion was suppressed, the laws and constitution of said States revived, and that neither he nor Congress had any authority to prescribe the qualification of electors in those States. I replied to him by saying that while I had no disposition to press any theory of my own—willing as I was to subordinate my own opinions to the accomplishment of the great purpose in view—I said to him frankly, that his were in conflict with two decisions made by the Supreme Court—one by Chief Justice Taney, and the other by Chief Justice Chase. I said to him, according to the dicta of these judges, that he could as readily enfranchise the black man as disenfranchise the white, for that, under the constitution, he had no power but the military power to say who should or who should not vote at the preliminary elections for Reconstruction; that if he could exclude one man as a voter under the constitution, he could exclude ten thousand, and that if he could admit any one man to vote he could admit all loyal men without regard to color. I need not tell you what the answer was to that. I merely said to him that the anti-slavery party had destroyed the old whig and democratic parties; that the wrecks of these parties were now scattered and strewn along the political coast, and that we intended,

under God, to crush any party or any man who stood up against universal enfranchisement.

"And, gentlemen, I went to Virginia on invitation, and remained among the people until I became satisfied that under the programme foreshadowed by the Executive the rebels would take possession of the new State government, and I said that there was no way of escaping from the dilemma unless the President called Congress together. The State is now completely in the hands of men who, forty days ago, were in rebellion against the government; and this will be so in every rebel State. They will assume the rebel debt as part of the State debt, and enact a system of laws which, even if the constitutional amendment be adopted, will practically enslave the black man. What is our duty under the circumstances? I would counsel our friends for forbearance and kindness, but firmness; and then, with the liberal press of the country to sustain us, we may bring the administration of President Johnson to the right point, as the anti-slavery men brought President Lincoln, after a contest of nearly two years."

The hopes entertained by Mr. Ashley were not realized. President Johnson was less tractable than Mr. Lincoln, and would not yield to Congress. The contest between the two branches of the government, approached a crisis, when, on the 7th of January, 1867, Mr. Ashley impeached the President of high crimes and misdemeanors, his speech, which was one of remarkable vigor and eloquence, creating a great sensation throughout the country. His resolution of impeachment was referred to a Committee, which, on the 25th of November following, reported favorably upon it; but the House, by a large majority, defeated it. Subsequently, as is well known, President Johnson was impeached; and whatever may be thought of the policy-wisdom of Congress in impeaching him, to Mr. Ashley must be given the credit of inspiring his colleagues with the boldness necessary for establishing the most significant precedent known in the history of the United States.

On the 30th of May, 1868, Mr. Ashley delivered in the House of

Representatives a speech, which at the time commanded general attention in favor of an amendment to the national Constitution, providing for the nomination and election of a President by a direct vote of the people of the United States by ballot. When introducing the subject, he said :

"The proposition which I now send to the Clerk's desk to be read, provides that the President of the United States shall be elected for but a single term of four years, and proposes the abolition of the office of Vice President. If adopted, it also secures the abolition of the present system of appointing presidential electors, as the Legislatures of the several States may provide, and makes it impossible for the election of a President to devolve, as now, on the House of Representatives, but provides that in case of death, resignation, or removal of the President from office, that the two Houses in joint convention shall elect to fill the vacancy, each Senator and Representative having one vote. Its adoption will relieve the people of the despotism of party caucuses and party conventions, and thereafter commit the nomination and election of President to a direct vote of the people by ballot. The Clerk will please read."

The Clerk read as follows :

JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following be proposed as an amendment to said Constitution, which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of said Constitution, to wit :

Amend section three of article one, by striking out clauses four and five, which read :

"The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

"The Senate shall choose their other officers and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States."

And insert the following :

"The Senate shall choose their own presiding and other officers."

In article two, section four, strike out the words "Vice President."

Amend section one, article two, by striking out the words "together with the Vice President chosen for the same term;" so that it will read:

The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America; he shall hold his office during the term of four years, and be elected as follows:

In lieu of clauses two, three, four and six of article two and of article twelve of the amendments, insert the following:

The qualified electors of the United States shall meet at the usual places of holding elections in their respective States and Territories on the first Monday in April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and on the first Monday in April every four years thereafter, under such rules and regulations as the Congress may by law prescribe, and vote by ballot for a citizen qualified under this Constitution to be President of the United States, and the result of such election in each State and Territory shall be certified, sealed, and forwarded to the seat of Government of the United States in such manner as the Congress may by law direct.

The Congress shall be in session on the third Monday in May after such election, and on the Tuesday next succeeding the third Monday in May, if a quorum of each House shall be present, and if not, immediately on the assembling of such quorum, the Senators and members of the House of Representatives shall meet in the Representative Chamber in joint convention, and the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Senators and Representatives thus assembled, shall open all the returns of said election and declare the result. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of votes cast; if no person have such majority, or if the person having such majority decline the office or die before the counting of the vote, then the President of the Senate shall so proclaim; whereupon the joint convention shall order the proceedings to be officially published, stating particularly the number of votes given for each person for President.

Another election shall thereupon take place on the second Tuesday of October next succeeding, at which election the duly qualified electors of the United States shall again meet at the usual places of holding elections in their respective States and Territories, and vote for one of the persons then living having the highest number of votes, not exceeding five on the list voted for as President at the preceding election in April, and the result of such election in each State and Territory shall be certified, sealed and forwarded to the seat of the Government of the United States as provided by law.

On the third Tuesday in December after such second election, or so soon thereafter as a quorum of each House shall be present, the Senators and members of the House of Representatives shall again meet in joint convention, and the President of the Senate, in presence of the Senators

and Representatives thus assembled, shall open all the returns of said election and declare the person having the highest number of votes duly elected President for the ensuing term.

No person thus elected to the office of President shall thereafter be eligible to be re-elected.

In case of the removal of the President from office by impeachment, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve temporarily on the President of the Senate, if there be one; if not, then on the Speaker of the House of Representatives, if there be one; and if not, then the member of the executive department senior in years shall act as President. If there be no officer of an executive department, then the Senator senior in years shall act until a successor is chosen and qualified.

If Congress be in session at the time of the death, disability, or removal of the President, the Senators and Representatives shall meet in joint convention under such rules and regulations as the Congress may by law prescribe, and proceed to elect by *viva voce* vote a President to fill such vacancy. Each Senator and Representative having one vote, a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a majority in each House of the Senators and Representatives duly elected and qualified, and a majority of all the votes given shall be necessary to the choice of a President. The person thus elected as President shall discharge all the powers and duties of said office until the inauguration of the President elected at the next regular election.

If the Congress be not in session, then the acting President shall forthwith issue a proclamation convening Congress within sixty days after the death or disability of the President.

On the assembling of a quorum in each House the Senators and Representatives shall meet in joint convention and elect a President as herein before provided.

The last set speech delivered by Mr. Ashley in the House has been regarded by his friends as one of the ablest and far-reaching in its proposed radical change of the Government of any delivered by him during his term of service. It was made on the 13th of February, 1869, in favor of an amendment to the Constitution—which he proposed—abolishing the veto, appointing and pardoning power of the President; and limiting the term of service of the Supreme Judges, as also their jurisdiction, and making them ineligible to any other political office under the Government. He contended that the “rock” on which the nation would eventually be broken, was executive power. “If we would maintain a democratic Republic,”

he said, "the one-man power in the Government must be abolished," and "equitable representation secured in Congress for the minority." His text was, "The Executive and Judicial power of the nation has increased, is increasing, and *must* be diminished."

In opening this speech, he said, "*Mr. Chairman*, I am a firm believer in the necessity of the propositions which I make for the abolition of the kingly prerogatives of the President, and for a modification of the veto power; for selecting each of the officers of the Executive Departments by a joint vote of the two Houses of Congress; and providing for the mode of appointing and the manner in which all appointees shall be removed from office; for limiting the term of service of Judges of the Supreme Court, as also their jurisdiction; for making them, after their appointment, ineligible to any office under the Government; except, perhaps, foreign embassadorships; and for retiring them on such pay as Congress may deem to be just and proper. No less important, it seems to me, is the question of appointing United States Senators by a direct vote of the qualified electors of each State by ballot, instead of electing them, as now, by the Legislatures of the several States; and last, though not the least, the necessity of securing to the minority an equitable voice in the administration of the Government. To these several propositions I invite the considerate attention of all who recognize the fact that the whole power of the Government is gradually but surely passing into the hands of the President and the Supreme Court." . . . "After the important questions growing out of the late rebellion are permanently settled, and the question of citizenship suffrage is disposed of, by the adoption of the constitutional amendment now before us, I cannot permanently affiliate with any party which, as an organization, proposes to maintain the kingly and dangerous prerogatives now conceded to the President by custom and usage. *If we are to continue the Presidential office at all*, it must be simply as an Executive and as no part of the law-making power. The duty of the President must be strictly limited to the execution of the law. The veto power, the appointing power,

and the power of removal at pleasure and without cause, are all kingly prerogatives and at war with the theory of a republican and democratic Government. As the national life is born of the will of the people, so the legislative representation of that will must be in the national Congress. In all governments the ultimate power must somewhere have a lodgment. In a republic it is safest in the hands of the people's representatives. The nearer this ultimate power is to the people, the more directly and easily it can be moulded and controlled by them."

"An absolute power which is above and superior to the people, is a despotism." Therefore he said that "all attempts to maintain the domination of the Executive over the Legislative department of the Government must be defeated, and all efforts to clothe the Executive with new prerogatives must be met by prompt, vigorous and organized resistance, and to this great work I shall devote whatever of political influence I may have."

It will thus be seen that Mr. Ashley is from conviction opposed to the one-man power in Government, if not absolutely opposed to the continuance of the presidential office. In fact, he says in this speech, that "If the question were now submitted to me whether to continue the Executive office with the power now lodged in the hands of the President, or abolish the office altogether, I would vote to abolish it." Such are his views of the overshadowing danger to be apprehended from presidential power.

The following is the amendment which he proposed touching the Supreme and District Courts of the United States:

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges both of the Supreme and District Courts shall hold their offices for *twenty years*, PROVIDED that no judge shall act as a member of the Supreme nor of any District Court after he shall have reached the age of seventy. After their appointment and qualification, they shall be ineligible to any except a judicial office. They shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuation in office. After the expiration of the term of service of each judge of the Supreme or of

any District Court of the United States, the Congress shall by law provide such annual compensation during life, as they may deem proper for each retiring judge, which compensation shall not be diminished."

Since this amendment was proposed, Congress has practically adopted that part of it which provides for the retirement of judges after they reach the age of seventy on a pension during life.

In order to prevent hereafter the Supreme or the District Courts of the United States being moulded into political and partisan tribunals, as in the days of the Dred Scott decision, Mr. Ashley proposes that the judges shall be ineligible to any political office under the national Government.

On this question he said: "*Mr. Chairman*, it is a sad sight to see such a body, as the Supreme Court ought to be, with one-third of its members sleeping upon the bench and dying with age, and another third crazed with the glitter of the presidency. I need not say how utterly this condition of body and mind unfits men for the proper discharge of the judicial office. If there is one body of men in this country more than another who ought to be financially removed from temptation, and intellectually to be clear and unclouded, as well as free from all partizan ambition, it is the members of the Supreme Court." "Our experience with this branch of the Government," he continued, "has been a sad one. I will not attempt to go into a history of its usurpations, its perversion of law, its criminal injustice, its political chicanery. . . . The people have been compelled more than once to disregard and reverse its infamous and unjust decisions, and they must be prepared to do so again. They were not long in comprehending the extent of the danger of the Dred Scott usurpation. They knew that the power which had the conceded right to pass without appeal on the constitutionality of the nation's laws, *would soon become the nation's master*. If this doctrine could have obtained, the sovereignty of the nation would, sooner or later, have been usurped by the national Judiciary. Congress might have enacted laws, but the Court would have annulled them at pleasure. Thanks to the intelligence and

virtue of the people, it required but few years to overcome the Dred Scott decision, and break in pieces the ebony image of slavery which this 'august tribunal' set up and demanded the nation should worship."

I cannot close this sketch without quoting from one of the last speeches delivered by Mr. Ashley in Congress. It was a tribute to Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, one of his most intimate and most cherished personal political friends. The language is ineffably touching and eloquent. After referring to the long list of American patriots who had died in the service of their country, he went on: "With this grand army of unselfish patriots, his cotemporaries and co-laborers, we have laid down to rest all that is mortal of our friend in the bosom of his beloved Pennsylvania. The benediction of millions followed him to his tomb, and to-day, in the free home of every black man, and of all men who love liberty, there is sincere sorrow and mourning. Never again in these council-halls will he deliberate with the people's representatives, nor awaken the nation from its lethargy by his genius and wonderful power. . . . Through some of the most eventful years in our history, I have been intimately associated with him on this floor. During all that time, which included the darkest hours in the nation's life—hours which tested the constancy and courage of men—he bore himself with such unquestioned fidelity to the cause of human freedom, as to command even the respect of political opponents, and the cordial endorsement of all liberty-loving men. . . . Mr. Speaker, though death come never so often, he casts, at the portals of the tomb, shadows ever new and mysterious, and ever and always hath for the living his admonitions and his lessons. By the side of the grave we all realize that there are voices whispering to us out of the shadowy silence beyond the river. In such an hour we see with the natural eye, 'as through a glass darkly;' but we have the promise that, if faithful, we shall see 'face to face.' As there is no race of men without the idea of God and a future life, so, in the presence of death, it is natural for all to pause and think of the life beyond.

Mr. Speaker, there are moments in the experience of all when we cannot convey to other hearts the emotions of our own. To me such a moment is the present. So many reminiscences are crowding upon me, and so many wonderful scenes in which our departed friend was an actor, are passing as a panorama before me, that I feel how short I should come of doing them or him justice, were I to dwell upon them. No man who loves his country, and passed through these scenes in these halls, can ever forget them. When I first entered this House, ten years ago, Mr. Stevens was one of the first to take me by the hand and welcome me. From that day, until the day of his death, he was my friend, and often my adviser and counsellor. However often I differed with him—as I often did—there was one question about which we never differed—the question of the necessity of the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery. Of the practicability and justice of destroying slavery he never doubted. I am thankful that he was spared to witness the end of that indescribable villainy. I rejoice to know that, as the gates of the eternal world opened up before him, he was permitted to look back upon the land he loved and nowhere behold the foot-prints of a single slave. Because of his unwavering fidelity to the poor bondsmen, who, in the presence of a nation of oppressors, were manacled and powerless and dumb, I came to venerate him; and, because I venerated him, I come to-day to cast a garland upon his tomb. In this selfish world there is nothing which so strongly enlists my sympathies, and so much commands my admiration, as a heroic and unselfish life spent in the interests of mankind. To me it is the most touching and beautiful of human struggles.

“In this impressive hour, while reviewing his heroic and unselfish acts, let us renew our vows of fidelity to the great principles which he so long, so ably, and so faithfully maintained. Let us here, and now, pledge our lives anew to the cause of human liberty and human progress, resolving that no obstacles nor selfish interest shall cause us to falter, so that, when we descend to the tomb, the bene-

dictions of mankind shall bless us, as they now bless him, for whom we mourn, and it shall be said of us, as it was said of him,

‘He hath not lived in vain.’”

Mr. Ashley served five terms in Congress. He was nominated by the Republicans in his district for a sixth term, but lost the election, after an exciting contest. Subsequently President Grant appointed him Governor of Montana Territory, a position, the duties of which he performed with signal ability and success. His message of the date of December 11, 1869, to the Territorial Legislature, is a statesman-like document and a State paper showing a high order of executive talent. We extract the following on the Fifteenth Amendment:

“I congratulate you upon the fact, now conceded, that the national Constitution will soon be so amended as to conform to our new condition as a nation. The great privilege of the ballot will thus be secured by national authority to every citizen of the United States of mature years, whether native or foreign born, white or black. This welcome consummation secures the triumph in our Government of the true Democratic idea. In conferring the privilege of the ballot, the equal rights of all men are recognized, and the Government becomes the agent of the citizen, instead of his master. Every citizen thus enfranchised, has placed in his hands the most formidable weapon of protection and defense known to a Republican government. Experience teaches us that the ballot gives every man dignity and power, and all know that its proper use will secure him justice and a government administered in the interest of civilization and peace. It becomes our duty to conform our laws to the national Constitution. I therefore recommend that our election law, which prescribes the qualification of electors, be amended by copying the exact words of the Fifteenth Amendment. Whatever differences there may be as to its true interpretation, it will eventually be judicially determined, and thus all exciting questions touching the qualification of citizen electors in States and Territories will practically pass from the political arena.”

On retiring from the gubernatorial chair, he returned to private life, and occupied his time in personal pursuits, until recently, when he was appointed to an important position connected with the administration of Indian Affairs. We feel certain that he will bring to his new duties the same energy and devotion to the public service that has characterized his past career.

WILLARD BULLARD.

BY GENERAL JOHN WATTS DE PEYSTER.



WE now come to a self-made man, in the strictest sense of the word, one who has risen to highly responsible positions by sheer merit, or rather intrinsic worth, without genius, without accident, simply by faithful service, and by justifying the confidence of his superiors; a brave soldier, a true friend, a devoted aide-de-camp, an honest politician, an energetic executive, and a thorough administrator.

Brevet Major Willard Bullard, the subject of this sketch, Acting Collector of the 32d District,—the largest in the United States as regards the amount of internal revenue collected—was born at Roxbury, Mass., on the 26th November, 1834. A machinist by profession, he became a proficient, and was brought to New York in 1859, to take charge of gutta-percha works at Astoria.

Regardless of his future, he forgot self in country when the "Slaveholders' Rebellion" became an accomplished fact, enlisted in Captain Martin Willis' Company, of Charles K. Graham's 74th N. Y. Volunteers, 5th Excelsior, which was raised on Long Island out of the 15th N. Y. State Infantry. He was at once appointed 1st Sergeant, but displayed so much administrative and executive ability that he was made Acting-Regimental-Quartermaster, and continued to discharge the duties of that office during the whole time that the Regiment was organizing at Camp Scott, on Staten Island.

When six companies went to the front, such was the confidence

reposed in his judgment, integrity, and discrimination, that he was left behind to complete the organization of the regiment. He acted so judiciously, that when the work was done, his Colonel, afterward Brigadier-General and Brevet Major-General Charles K. Graham, declared that "if there had not been a Bullard there would not have been a 6th Excelsior."

While the Regiment was lying at Liverpool Point, in Lower Maryland, he was appointed, on the 21st October, 1861, 2d-Lieutenant, and worked out an idea which may be said to have been the *first germ* of a Corps-Badge. The officers desired to present a testimonial of their appreciation to their colonel, and he suggested a Roman **V**, indicative of the 5th Excelsior, set with five diamonds, representing the number of regiments constituting the Sickles Brigade.

In his regiment's first battle (that of Williamsburg)—though not its first engagement—as 2d-Lieutenant he commanded his company with distinguished bravery and ability.

After this sanguinary conflict, the idea embodied in the testimonial above referred to, through him assumed a fuller development. Feeling that there should be some distinctive mark to denote the officers who were actually present, he designed a badge, whose form afterward became that of the Third Corps badge, that is, a lozenge or diamond, pendent from five clasps, whose supporting-pin was a Maltese cross. The reverse of the lozenge bore the officer's name, and the obverse of the clasps the numbers of the Excelsior regiments which passed through this "baptism of fire." This association was to the present Third Army Corps Union (the first and most carefully guarded of its kind in the country), the embryo, as the Excelsior Williamsburg badge was to all subsequent ones.

During the Peninsular campaign, Bullard served both as quartermaster and in command of his company; and at Harrison's Landing, 7th August, was appointed adjutant of the regiment. In the latter capacity, he made the Pope campaign, and when his colonel,

29th Nov., 1862, was made Brigadier-General, Willard Bullard followed him as his confidential aide-de-camp.

Prostrated by a severe attack of the James River fever, he was not present at Fredericksburg, but in the campaign and battle of Chancellorsville, he performed the most efficient service on the staff of the 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 3d Army Corps. At Gettysburg he was again in the fore front of the battle at the "bloody Peach Orchard," and was severely wounded by a musket bullet through the left thigh above the knee. He was carried off the field at the same time with his Corps commander who had lost his right leg in the same locality. A few minutes afterward his Brigadier was shot down, grievously wounded, and made prisoner. For his gallantry in this action he was breveted Captain.

When Graham, on his return from Libby Prison, was sent to take command of the "Naval Brigade," Bullard accompanied him; acted as Aid and Ordnance officer at Norfolk; and distinguished himself greatly in all the operations on the James River, particularly by capturing a signal station, and obtaining information by a reconnoissance far into the interior, which greatly facilitated the ascent of the flotilla which secured City Point. For this he was breveted Major. He was on board the flag-ship "Chamberlain" when under the tremendous fire which sunk the leading gunboat, "Samuel Brewster," when the "Naval Brigade" was trying to pass Fort Clifton on the Appomattox, and by silencing that battery enable the troops upon the other side of the river to get up to Petersburg, whither the flotilla were endeavoring also to force their way. For his coolness and gallantry on this occasion he was recommended for the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, and it was a source of great regret to General Sickles that the delay occasioned by his absence at the South lost his trusted subordinate this merited honor.

Few officers ever presented stronger testimonials for promotion than the Major. His Brigadier, Graham, testifies to his "zeal and activity;" his "Divisionary," Birney, to "his integrity and capa-

bility;" his Corps-Commander, Sickles, to his "marked ability and zeal in the field, his intelligence and method in executive duty, his most reliable integrity in all transactions." Benj. F. Butler, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the James, qualifies him as "an efficient and accomplished officer, such as are much needed."

After the war, Major Bullard entered into politics, and in a closely-contested local election in 1865, displayed great sagacity, and in the still hotter congressional and gubernatorial contest in 1866, even greater capacity.

On the 4th of April, 1867, he sailed for China, and after a fearfully tempestuous passage in the clipper "Samuel Russel" reached Hong Kong on the 2d of July. He visited Macao, Canton, Yokohama, and went into Jeddo before it was opened. Returning, he crossed the Pacific, in the second trip of the Colorado, the first American steamer ever run on those waters, to San Francisco, and by the Isthmus to New York, reaching home the 9th of October, having completed the circuit of the world, and visited numerous important places in the space of six months.

In 1868, he became deeply interested in the "Soldiers' Business and Messenger Co.," and developed a talent for business as new to himself and friends, which saved all that was saved from that unfortunate organization, that promised such large profits to stockholders and benefits to the soldiers, for whose employment it was started.

In the Grant presidential campaign Bullard took a very active and prominent part, and assisted largely in organizing the "Boys in Blue," of which his old commander, Graham, was chief marshal, and as marshal of the division representing his congressional district, he led four hundred veterans in the grand New York delegation to Philadelphia.

Major Bullard is a very effective and spirited political orator. If not what the polished would style eloquent, he possesses that natural eloquence which has a telling effect on the masses, who, after all, wield the political power of this country. What is more,

he developed very rapidly in this line, and was eagerly sought after to address mass meetings in all the towns in the vicinage of this city, which he stirred to the highest enthusiasm.

General Pleasonton no sooner became acquainted with the Major than he was impressed with his merits. When the General assumed the charge of the Fourth (Bailey's) Internal Revenue District he selected the Major as his deputy collector. When Pleasonton was promoted to the more important 32d District, he left Major Bullard in charge of the Fourth till his successor was qualified.

When the Brooklyn authorities found the illicit whiskey makers too dangerous to handle, General Pleasonton sent Major Bullard and Colonel Thomson over with one hundred men armed only with pistols, to make a raid. This small force destroyed nine stills. Each raid afterward required the support of from one thousand to fifteen hundred regular troops. To form some idea of the dangers and difficulties so bravely and ably overcome by Bullard and Thomson, and their civil posse, it is sufficient to say that a previous attempt, supported by the whole force of the Navy Yard Marines, was signally defeated, and two of the officers commanding died of the injuries received.

Such qualities cannot pass unnoticed, and when General Pleasonton was summoned to Washington to assume a cabinet appointment, Major Bullard was at once selected by him as his successor; and the President could not have made a better choice.

About five feet ten in height, and heavily built, the major is one of the most powerful men the writer has ever encountered. Among the "eyes and no eyes" he ranks with the former, who see, comprehend, and apply. His executive ability is very remarkable. He is a true friend, and a faithful and devoted subordinate. Few men possess a greater command of temper, or larger powers of persuasion. He is a sagacious and agreeable interpreter of a stern and rigid superior, whose ideas he can convey with equal force, but without undue offence to the feelings of others, while executing

them with equal determination. The Major takes especial pride in succeeding where others have failed. The greater and more numerous the obstacles, the stronger his determination to overcome them. He never neglects time, or loses time. He perceives, seizes, and utilizes critical moments, which other men suffer to escape or elude them.

What is very remarkable, he is not as ambitious for himself as others are for him, because they know his merit and devotedness, and are desirous to push him for the benefit of the public service, and for their own support in the discharge of onerous and dangerous duties.



Mr Wright

WALTON DWIGHT.



THE Dwights are descended from an old English family, originally called Dewitt, and have been long and eminently identified with the progress and prosperity of this country. There were three brothers of them in Massachusetts who were freeholders, and esteemed as good, reliable and thoroughly practical men, possessed of those sterling qualities of head and heart which reflect so much credit on American citizenship.

Colonel Walton Dwight, the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, is a native of New York, born at Windsor on the twentieth of December, 1838. Of his early life we are not prepared to speak, save that his education was limited to such as could be obtained from an ordinary country school, and his resources are presumed to have been meager, as at the age of sixteen he announced to his father his determination to "strike out," and provide for himself by his own exertions, and began thereupon teaching for a support. His mind in youth was always remarkably active and vigilant, thirsting for knowledge, readily expanding to a befitting appreciation of the useful, and as readily retaining such as should best serve him in the future.

In teaching he was successful, but soon renounced the occupation to embark in a business that promised greater emoluments as the reward of energy, assiduity, and ability. A favorable opportunity was offered and readily embraced to engage in the lumber-trade in Pennsylvania; and in this undertaking young Dwight entered with an earnestness of purpose and a zealousness of effort that bespoke ultimate success. In fact, he developed in the pursuit of his object so much of keen foresight in the general conduct of

business affairs, and such administrative genius, that he became, in due course of time, one of the heaviest lumber merchants on the Alleghany river, the scene of his operations.

Upon the breaking out of the war, fired with that patriotic ardor which swept over the country, and swelled as if by magic, the ranks of our volunteer forces into an irresistible army of heroes, he left his business, then yielding him a splendid income, to labor for the good of his country. He was one of those who esteemed it no less a privilege than a duty to go into the army, and carried there the same zeal and devotion, directed in the nobler channel of patriotism, that had insured success in his other pursuits. During the earlier part of the war, conceiving his sphere of usefulness too restricted in the situation in which he was then placed, he approached Governor Curtin, and appealed to him for authority to enlist men for the army. This application was unheeded or evaded by the Governor, who considered a man of twenty-two rather young for such a trust, if not wholly unable to render efficient service in that direction. Nothing daunted, however, he went to work on his own responsibility, and soon enlisted over five hundred men for the one hundred and forty-ninth Pennsylvania volunteers, better known as the second Bucktail regiment, and composed almost entirely of mountaineers.

Again he applied to Governor Curtin, and asked for a captainship, when the Governor, after being informed of his wonderful success in enlisting troops, and having all doubts of capacity, occasioned by the youthful face, thereby removed, approvingly answered, "You shall be a *Colonel*."

Colonel Dwight served with distinction in the Army of the Potomac from 1861 to 1863. His regiment took a conspicuous part in the ever-memorable battle of Gettysburg, where, under heavy fire, it made several bayonet charges and brilliant changes of front, evidencing the most effective and superior discipline and skillful manipulation.

In this battle Colonel Dwight was severely wounded, and was

obliged to leave the service, much against his own inclination and to the unqualified regret of his comrades in arms, and more particularly his immediate command, whose enthusiastic appreciation of his gallantry was equalled only by the sorrow occasioned on his retirement. He received, during his career as a soldier, many testimonials of merit from prominent persons, and his command became famous as one of the hardest fighting regiments of the war, enlisting the respect and admiration of all acquainted with its history.

After recovering from his wounds, Colonel Dwight again engaged in the lumber business, which he prosecuted successfully, as prior to the outbreak of the war. Since that time prosperity has attended him in all his undertakings, and the good he has accomplished has increased correspondingly with worldly possessions. He is a man who realizes that the acquisition of wealth is desirable, in that it increases one's means and opportunities for usefulness, and in making others happy it contributes to individual comfort and enjoyment.

Colonel Dwight's record also shows that his public and private charities have been large and most commendable. While in command, his bounty was ever felt when occasion presented in behalf of the needy soldier; and in civil life as well, he has given freely to the destitute, extended a helping-hand to the worthy when struggling against adverse fates, and has been always ready and willing to aid merit in the young who lacked the means for acquiring education. In all these particulars—and instances have been manifold—Colonel Dwight has displayed an unselfishness, a nobleness of heart, and philanthropical impulses, which would honor any man, and certainly bespeak for him a conscience void of offense, and a life-story characterized with sunshine and happiness in all its surroundings. In his success in life, when still a young man, and pre-eminently a *self-made man*, he affords an encouraging example of what may be accomplished by judicious enterprise and perseverance. His triumph has not been the result of accident, but of


the earnest labor, the indefatigable effort, of one who, determined to prevail, would not stop short of his aim.

Colonel Dwight is tall in stature, of handsome appearance and pleasing address; he is dignified in bearing, yet cordial in social intercourse, warm in his welcome and princely in hospitality. In conversation, he displays an entertaining fund of information, coupled with much intelligence and refinement. He is now residing at the old homestead of Daniel S. Dickinson, in Binghamton, New York.



E. C. Stuart

EDWIN O. STANARD.

THE subject of this sketch enjoys a reputation among those who know him best as an upright man and worthy citizen. The parents of Governor Stanard were born in Newport, New Hampshire; his father was Obed Stanard; his mother's name was Elizabeth A. Webster, their son, the subject of this sketch, was born in Newport, New Hampshire, in 1832. Emigrating with his parents to Iowa in 1836, growing up on a farm, in a settler's home, in that then wild and uncultivated region, toiling with the axe and the implements of husbandry till twenty-one years of age for his daily bread, and for the sustenance of the household, he came to maturity under precisely those circumstances which have produced some of the best specimens of American manhood. The opportunities for culture were few, but they were diligently improved, and a good general knowledge of scholastic branches was obtained. Public schools were established in the neighborhood, books and newspapers found their way to the hearthstone, the family was intelligent, thoughtful and wise, and the child which grew up in the midst could but have a thorough knowledge of men and the world.

Tall, somewhat stout, with limbs firmly knit, a picture of health, ardent in temperament, and with a most benevolent face and manner, Mr. Stanard would at once be recognized as a man of country blood and bone, although disciplined and polished by the business and associations of a city life.

Mr. Stanard went to St. Louis at the very dawn of manhood, seeking position and fortune in the world. His genius led him to commercial pursuits, but for some time Providence seemed to frown upon

his attempts. For three or four years he taught a public school in the neighboring State of Illinois, seeking at intervals for some position, however humble, in a commercial house in St. Louis. But there was no one to speak a word of encouragement to the adventurous young "carpet-bagger," who *knew* he was a merchant, and only sought an opportunity to demonstrate the fact. No discerning mind perceived the ability of the friendless young man who vainly sought for employment, and no prophetic vision caught a glimpse of his illustrious future.

In the winter of 1856 Mr. Stanard obtained employment in a shipping and commission house in Alton, Illinois, where he made many business friends, and learned important lessons for the future: but before the end of the year his employer died, and again he had the world before him where to choose. He had not forgotten his young ambition to be a St. Louis merchant, and his native persistence of character never allowed him to turn away from an object which he had once seriously contemplated, till his efforts were crowned with success. Having made the acquaintance of Mr. C. J. Gilbert, and the two having from four to five hundred dollars between them, Mr. Stanard, associated with his friend Gilbert, came to St. Louis, not this time to seek employment, but to start the produce and general commission business, and to establish the afterwards widely known firm of Stanard, Gilbert & Co. Their success was truly remarkable for men commencing as they did, almost without capital, and with few influential friends for advisers or indorsers. Subsequently, they opened in Chicago the house of Gilbert, Stanard & Co.—Mr. Gilbert going to Chicago for that purpose. Their enterprise was rewarded with enlarged success. Mr. Stanard afterwards started the house of Stanard & Slayback, in New Orleans, and in many other directions he has, at different times, extended his commercial relations. Mr. Stanard is not at present engaged in the commission business, except in New Orleans, having in 1866 purchased the Eagle steam mills in St. Louis, and devoted himself to the manufacture of "extra superfine." He has acquired a com-

petency, and knows how to enjoy his fortune and the esteem of his fellow men. He has been connected with most of the public enterprises of St. Louis which have originated in the last fifteen years, sustaining them earnestly and liberally with his counsels, energies and contributions. The merchants of St. Louis have tried him in many places, and proved him worthy of confidence and honor. They have made him President of the Chamber of Commerce, Vice-President of the National Board of Trade, and President of the Citizens' Insurance company, Director of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and of the Life Association of America. They have withheld from him no position of trust or responsibility.

They urged his nomination for Lieutenant-Governor in 1868, and gave him, in the Convention and at the polls, a most earnest and enthusiastic support. Though Mr. Stanard had not previously held political office and was wholly inexperienced in public affairs, his nomination added great strength to the ticket, as is evident from the fact that in St. Louis, and wherever he was best known, he ran largely ahead of the average vote of his party. Men had such confidence in his integrity, practical common sense, and ability to adapt himself to any condition in life, that they were determined to testify at the polls their appreciation of his worth.

As Lieutenant-Governor of the State, Mr. Stanard has nobly acted his part. His gentlemanly deportment, thorough reliability and generous consideration of all classes and persons, made him troops of warm and devoted friends. The Senate has seldom had an abler and kinder presiding officer. His opponents were ever ready to acknowledge his strict justice and absolute impartiality. And he has no warmer friends throughout the State of Missouri than those who have served with him in legislative halls. "Stanard is an honest man, and is all right every way," is their constant and united testimony.

Mr. Stanard has from boyhood been an active and consistent member of the Methodist church.

During the war he gave largely of his means to sustain the Sani-

tary and Christian commissions, and to uphold other enterprises for the successful prosecution of the war. He has never regarded any offering too great to be placed on the bleeding altars of the republic. And in any position to which he may be called, he will exhibit the same integrity, patriotism and lofty devotion to the public welfare which has characterized him in all his past career. His native good sense, his eminent prudence, his ready knowledge of men and things will enable him to act well his part in whatever sphere he may be called to fill.






Jonathan Thorne

1857

JONATHAN THORNE.

ONATHAN THORNE was born on the 20th day of April, 1801, in Washington, Dutchess Co., N. Y. His great grandfather Isaac Thorne, was one of the early settlers of that section, having moved there from Long Island about the year 1720. His father, Samuel Thorne, commenced life as a merchant in the town of his birth, in 1794, and continued mercantile pursuits until 1814, when he settled upon a farm, purposing to educate his only son, the subject of our sketch, with the idea that he should spend his life as a farmer. The youth, however, after several years' experience, proposed to try his fortune in New York, and in 1820 he came to this city and engaged in the dry goods trade. His father, soon felt so much the need of his assistance, that he induced him to return to the farm after an absence of some three years. He did not return alone, having in the mean time married a daughter of Israel Corse. In 1830, he again left the farm for the city, and succeeded to the business of his father-in-law, which was the manufacture and sale of leather. Early in his career he discovered that it was much more important that a shoe manufacturer, in purchasing stock, should be better pleased with it when he had it at home than when he looked at it in his store, and by bearing this ever in mind, he established a reputation which has been one secret of his success in life. He is still interested in the same business, being senior partner of the house of Thorne, Watson & Co.

The early years spent on the farm were often looked back to in after life with pleasure, and when the old homestead came into his possession, in 1849, by the death of his father, he at once prepared

it for a summer residence. The months passed in the country soon made him aware how backward the farmers were in advancing their own interests, and with a desire to do what he could to both teach and assist them, he in 1831, and again in 1833, made from England importations of short horned cattle, which were followed by others in the spring and fall of 1835, and again in 1836 and 1837. He was successful in his care, and entirely regardless of cost, and were the finest and most valuable specimens of the breed ever taken out of Great Britain. The great improvement made not only in Dutchess county, but throughout very many of the various States of the Union by the introduction of these several strains of blood, has been most marked, and proves conclusively the wisdom of Mr. Thorne's choice of a way to benefit and advance the agricultural interests of the country. Though the prices then paid for individual animals seemed enormous, being for two separate ones as high as 1000 guineas, yet descendants from these same have since brought more than double the amount then given, and over 20 of them have been re-exported to England, and the name of Thorndale has a world-wide celebrity among all the breeders of the various kinds of improved stock.

The friends whom he never failed to have, were attracted to him by his own merit. Every advancing step was the legitimate result of preceeding self-denial, foresight, integrity, and cheerful labor. Nothing could furnish a better commentary on the selfish folly of those who think that they do well to be angry with the world, because it does not load them with prosperity before they have done anything to deserve it. He is an accomplished merchant, but his prosperity, instead of being accidental, is owing to years of persevering industry, to his uprightness, to a singularly quick perception of character, and to a native good sense and soundness of judgment which would have made him successful in any vocation that he might have chosen. He doubtless has the New England love of success in what he undertakes. But there were things he valued more than success. He valued a liberal heart in his own

bosom, and an unspeaking conscience, more than money. In fact, mammon was never his god, but his servant. His gain have been without reproach. He never lost a good customer, and of the many orders given him to be filled very much at his own discretion, the case scarcely occurred in which any complaint ever reached his ear. He never sought large profits; nor would he make money out of other men's necessities. He accumulated a fortune because he was a sagacious and an accomplished man of business, and not because of any grasping passion for accumulation.



Benjamin Douglas

HON. BENJAMIN DOUGLAS



HERE is no worthier example of a self-made man than the Hon. Benjamin Douglas, the distinguished pump manufacturer of Middletown, Conn. In his life-work and character, he stands pre-eminent as a model to his fellow-men. At no point, from early youth to the present hour, has he failed in offering the most significant lessons of perseverance, intelligence and rectitude.

He was born at Northford, Conn., April 3, 1816. His father was a farmer. Both his parents were descendants of old Puritan stock, and true love and devotion to the principles of those godly forefathers is most warmly cherished in the bosom of the son. The early records of Boston show an ancestor of the family as a resident of that city in 1646. The subject of our notice is a grandson of Colonel William Douglas, of Revolutionary fame. He was engaged on his father's farm in the town of Northford during the summer months, receiving his education at the country school in the winter until he was sixteen years of age. He was industrious in labor and in study. His opportunities of whatever nature were thankfully improved; and he showed a reflectiveness and ambition which gave token of a useful career in the future.

At sixteen he went to Middletown and commenced his apprenticeship at the machinery business. In 1832 his elder brother, William Douglas, engaged in a small way as a machinist, in Middletown, Ct., in the manufacture of pumps and small engines, which was the origin of the present extensive pump manufactory still carried on there. The two brothers in the year 1839 united their energies and talents. The firm became W. & B. Douglas, which has achieved a

celebrity not only throughout the United States, but in every quarter of the world.

In 1812 William and Benjamin Douglas invented their celebrated revolving-stand cistern pump, on which they secured a patent in the United States. Since obtaining this first patent they have been constantly making improvements upon the article, and inventing new styles of pumps, so that the whole number of patents secured by them amounts to more than one hundred in the United States, and four or five in Europe, among which is their enameled pump, which meets with great favor. For the purpose of introducing the revolving-stand pump, they traveled with a pump under each arm from store to store. They had great prejudices and obstacles of different kinds to overcome, for at that time an iron or metallic pump was scarcely known. In that day all sorts of inventions were regarded either as humbugs or doubtful innovations on the safe practices of generations. Hence, as these inventors and manufacturers of the metallic pump went about the country, it required a stout faith in their invention, and an unconquerable determination to succeed, to make them persevere in their undertaking. They expected their success to be gradual, but they felt that it was inevitable. In the first year their sales did not amount to three hundred pumps, but they persevered until the Douglas pump became a standard article of American hardware.

In 1858 William Douglas died. A stock company was then formed under a special charter of the Legislature of Connecticut, granted in 1859, taking the name of the W. & B. Douglas Manufacturing Company. Benjamin Douglas is president of the company, which has a capital of five hundred thousand dollars. Two hundred and fifty men are employed. Over eight hundred varieties of pumps are made, besides hydraulic rams, garden engines, and other hydraulic machines. The company has extensive warehouses in New York and Chicago. They received the highest medal for pumps at the Universal Exposition at Paris in 1867. Their sales of hydraulic machines alone amount to about five hundred thousand

dollar annually, and their market include the United States, the Canadas, South America, the West Indies, Australia, Europe, Asia, and almost every other corner of the globe.

This business venture is in a great measure the product of the well-formed plans and business capacity and energy of Benjamin Douglas. The same spirit of indefatigable perseverance and of straight-forward dealing that induced him to take his pump under his arm and go from store to store, explaining its merits and demonstrating its usefulness, has ever since been his characteristic. His enterprise is one of the most magnificent instances of great growth from small beginnings to be found in the whole country, and he is justly pointed to as an evidence of the success which is certain to attend qualities of personal energy and purity and integrity of character.

He has also been distinguished in political life as a faithful servant of the interests of the people. For a number of years he held the position of Mayor of Middletown, and in 1861 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut. In both of these offices he exhibited the same intelligence and uprightness which had marked his business career. He was also chosen Presidential Elector of Connecticut in 1860, and had the honor of casting one of the six electoral votes of his State for Abraham Lincoln.

The charities of Mr. Douglas are very profuse, but never ostentatious. No person in need is ever turned away from him without substantial aid. All great enterprises are quickly seconded by his influence and pecuniary support, whenever they are brought to his attention. His efforts for the advancement of Middletown have been constant and most practical.

Mr. Douglas is erect and well-proportioned. His head is large with a high and intellectual brow. The eyes are small and deep-set. At a glance you see that he is a man of thought and moral life, and the closer your intimacy the more does this fact become evident, both by word and act. He is genial and kind-hearted in his disposition, but there is always a natural dignity of manner. In his

opinions on all subjects he is clear and decided; in his actions he is just and fearless. At the age of fifteen Mr. Douglas united himself with the Congregational church, and has continued through life a member and active friend and supporter of this church of his fathers.

Mr. Douglas's business success has been gained, step by step, through sheer perseverance and courage. As a boy toiling on a farm, and as a mechanic's apprentice in the shop, he comprehended that his dreams of ambition might all be realized without a friend or a dollar, save such as he could secure through his own exertions. This could be prevented by no political, social, or business considerations. His merit as an individual, his fidelity as a citizen, and his capability as a business man, were to determine the whole question. He has made his life an example of industry and success, and an honor to his State and country.

EDWARD SHIPPEN,

OF PHILADELPHIA.



THE subject of this brief sketch is descended from the ancient English family of Shippen. In past centuries many of the name were noted in scholastic, governmental, and mercantile pursuits. The founder of the American family, Edward Shippen, emigrated to Boston in consequence of the want of toleration of the Quakers in England, and resided in that city for some years until he was compelled from like causes to remove to Newport, Rhode Island. Upon the invitation of his personal friend, William Penn, he removed to Philadelphia, where he settled permanently. He soon distinguished himself in all public matters which had in view the good of the city, and of the Province of Pennsylvania. Penn early learned his value, and appointed him the first mayor of Philadelphia, in 1701, which office he held several years. We find him prominent in, the Provincial Councils, and holding the first post of influence in that legislative body. He was a man of wealth, of liberal education and enlarged public spirit—all of these he utilized for the general weal. His sons followed the example so well set by their father. They too devoted themselves to public affairs, and some of them were prominent in the Provincial Councils. One of them served as mayor of Philadelphia, as his father had done. One of the family founded, with the eminent Dr. Morgan, the Medical University of Pennsylvania, so celebrated at this day; another became Chief Justice of Pennsylvania; another president of the Provincial Councils; another secretary of the same body, while another, the late Dr. William Shippen, of Philadelphia, became eminent for his works of Christian love and

benevolence, and like the subject of this memoir largely served the public in educational matters. It may be truly said, that from the time of the settlement of Pennsylvania till this day, those of the name were continuously serving the public and have been held in high esteem. This family like all others illustrates the unerring rule, that in process of time, and in the passage of generations, wealth disappears, and must be renewed by industry, brain, or muscle. The father of the subject of this memoir, Dr. Joseph Galloway Shippen, was born in Philadelphia and studied his profession under the learned Dr. Wistar. In his early years he sought health in retirement to rural life, and removed to Elm Hill, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Here his son Edward was born in November, 1823. In 1831 he removed to the county of Schuylkill in the same State, partly in the hope of securing better educational advantages for his children; and his son Edward was here placed at public school, and afterward at the town academy. He had no collegiate advantages, nor had his parents the means to afford him such treasures. In early years he was paralyzed, and he still bears with him its marks. This, however, did not change his indomitable determination to succeed in life's pursuits. In 1841 he came to Philadelphia and entered the law office of the eminent George M. Wharton, Esq. When called to the bar he avoided politics, that stumbling-block upon which many a man of talent has been wrecked. He early gained a lucrative practice—and in the midst of it he did not forget that he owed duties to society. We soon find him at work in the public schools of Philadelphia, which then, though fairly under way, were still in process of construction. He was one of the most active and diligent committeemen of his ward, and with his keen perception, the wants and errors of the system of public education were soon impressed upon his mind. To assure himself of the truth of his convictions he visited the public schools of New England and elsewhere. After nine years of active service he was unanimously called into the Board of Controllers of Public Schools. In this new position he at once

commenced the reforms which he had so long studied. His colleagues appreciated his zeal, energy, and clear judgment in educational concerns, and at the end of his first year of service with them, they unanimously elected him to the presidency of the board, where for six successive years he was honored with that most useful and laborious office. Standing almost as a parent over 80,000 children and 1,500 teachers, he soon found himself beloved by all, and having secured by constant acts of kindness, and by manifestations of sympathy, an influence of infinite service in his official policy and reform, he used it well and wisely in the cause he had so much at heart. With the teachers he bore the title of the "The Teachers' Friend"—more pleasing to him than an hereditary title of nobility. Under Mr. Shippen's presidency there was an entire change in the mode of appointment of controllers. Election by the people was abolished by a law of his framing, and the judiciary was charged with the duties and responsibilities of appointment. The old inefficient system of examining into the qualifications of teachers was abrogated, and a new system inaugurated, superior, it is believed, to any in the land. Mr. Shippen battled incessantly for the payment of just compensation to teachers and aided largely in securing for them double pay. He kept a watchful eye over expenditures of public money amounting to over one million dollars annually. The forty new school-houses commenced under his administration, at the cost of \$1,500,000, attest his interest, taste, and judgment. He caused the days of brick-wall school architecture to be numbered, and to-day Philadelphia may boast of the best constructed and most substantial stone edifices in the land for school purposes. The annual reports of Mr. Shippen were replete with valuable suggestions, and they presented masses of valuable statistics such as had never yet been collated. These reports were in demand over the United States and Europe. In them he was bold in the annunciation of reform and progress, and no less so while battling for them. As presiding officer he was commended by his associates for the able, dignified, courteous, and impartial

manner with which he discharged his duties as presiding officer. After fifteen years of useful, active, and gratuitous service in the public schools, Mr. Shippen found his labors too pressing upon him, in view of the duties of his profession and others he had assumed. For these reasons he reluctantly resigned his office, and on his retirement the controllers, directors, teachers, and pupils of the public schools of Philadelphia, as well as the citizens generally, expressed deep regret, and offered him such tokens of affectionate regard, and such words of commendation as nobly repaid him for years of service and usefulness. In works of benevolence Mr. Shippen was always forward. Many of the institutions of Philadelphia owe thanks to him for his activity and zeal in their behalf.

Mr. Shippen is a gentleman of much intelligence, possessing a clear and active mind enriched by extensive reading and careful reflection. He is an untiring worker, and a good, true-hearted man; is sociable and enjoys a good joke, and has a faculty of making plenty of friends. He is a faithful friend, a genial companion, and a polished scholarly gentleman that the Quaker City may well be proud of. He is methodical in the performance of his duties and upright in his actions. His opinions are listened to with respect and his counsels sought.

GEORGE H. SANFORD.

We extract the following memoir from "Life Sketches of Executive Officers and Members of the Legislature of the State of New York," published by S. C. Hutchins, & H. H. Boone, Albany.



R. SANFORD is a native of the town of Queensbury, Warren County, New York, where he was born, December 14, 1836. He is of English extraction. His maternal grandfather removed from Lebanon, Connecticut, to Washington County, New York, about the year 1785, and married a daughter of William Robards, who was an officer in the French war, and was taken prisoner to Canada by the Indians, but afterward escaped by running the gantlet. His paternal grandfather, David Sanford, in 1795, emigrated from New Milford, Connecticut, to Queensbury, New York, where the father of George H. Sanford was born, and who represented Warren County in the Legislature of 1841.

Mr. Sanford lived with his parents at Glenn's Falls, and, at the age of twelve, entered the store of a merchant as clerk, serving in that capacity, during the summer season, for two years, and attending school during the winter time. When he was fourteen, his parents changed their residence to Ballston, New York, and he went to Albany and found employment as receiving and shipping clerk in the wholesale lumber trade. He continued in the employ of the same firm for six years, during the season of navigation, excepting one year, while attending the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. During two winters of this time he attended other schools, and the remaining three winters he was engaged in lumbering, in a moderate way, on his own account, in Genesee County,

New York, and Potter County, Pennsylvania. When twenty years of age, Mr. Sanford left Albany, and gave his whole attention to his own business plans.

Having made Syracuse, New York, his residence, he there entered into the lumber and salt trade, combining, also, the manufacture of lumber at Saginaw, Michigan, and locating pine lands in that State. He was one of the company first organized, in 1858, to bore for salt water in the Saginaw Valley. In the spring of 1862, he withdrew temporarily from active business, invested his means in real estate, and removed from Syracuse, New York, to near Oneida, his present place of residence. He is Vice-President of the Oneida Savings Bank, and a director in the Oneida Valley National Bank, and Rome and Clinton Railroad. He has been engaged in the lumber trade, at Rome, since 1867. Mr. Sanford is possessed of extraordinary business capacity, which, with his accurate knowledge of men, well qualifies him for arduous and responsible administrative positions. He is a young man in fact, and a younger one in appearance; a man of few words, but one who accomplishes much. His plans once formed, he never falters nor doubts, but executes them with coolness and determination. He enjoys in an eminent degree the confidence of the people he represents. He was elected Supervisor of the town of Verona, on the Democratic ticket, in 1855 and 1866, by majorities of one hundred and fifty-nine and three hundred and eighty-nine, respectively, though it was a strong Republican town. In the Democratic Convention of the Third Assembly District of Oneida County, in 1866, he was unanimously nominated for member of Assembly, and elected by a majority of four hundred and ninety, although his Republican predecessor, Hon. B. N. Huntington, had been elected the previous year by a majority of 741. He served as a member of the Committee on Banks. In 1867 Mr. Sanford was unanimously chosen Democratic candidate for Senator in the Oneida district, and though running largely ahead of his ticket was defeated by the Hon. Samuel Campbell, who was elected by 259 majority, and who,

two years previously, carried the district by a majority of 2,196. In 1869 the Democratic Convention of Oneida County nominated Mr. Sanford by acclamation for the office of Senator, his opponent being Daniel B. Goodwin, a popular candidate and a representative man in his party.

Mr. Sanford was elected by a majority of 226, while the Republican candidate for Secretary of State received a majority of 1,023 in the same district. He is the only Democratic Senator elected from the Oneida district since 1849, or during the organization of the Republican party. Mr. Sanford was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention held at Chicago in 1864, and the youngest member of that body at which General McClellan was nominated for the Presidency, and also a delegate at the National Convention held at New York in 1868, where Horatio Seymour was nominated. During 1867, '68, and '69 he was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, and has repeatedly represented his party as delegate to their State Conventions. He is thoroughly versed in the politics of his State, and prominent in the councils of his party. In the last legislature, representing a constituency largely interested in the welfare of the canals, he was active and influential in securing such legislation as would best effect reform in their maintenance and management.

Mr. Sanford has received a gratifying recognition of his influence and ability, from the President of the Senate, by being placed on some of the most important committees. He serves on the committees on Finance, Canals, and is chairman of the Committees on Rules and Indian Affairs.



C. R. Allen

CHARLES REEDER.



HE parents of Mr. Char. Reeder were Pennsylvanians by birth, but removed to the city of Baltimore in 1813, where Mr. Reeder Sr. established a manufactory of steam engines, and constructed the first steamboat engine built in that city. As a machinist, and marine engine builder, he established a wide, and excellent reputation, and continued in business for nearly thirty years.

The subject of this notice was born in Baltimore, October 31st, 1817; and after receiving the usual elementary instruction taught in private schools of the city, discontinued his attendance of the same, and at the age of fifteen commenced to learn the machinist trade in his father's work-shop. His leisure hours were employed in the study of mathematics and mechanical philosophy, under the instruction of an accomplished mathematician. He also attended lectures at the University of Maryland, and from these and other sources, acquired a knowledge of mechanical laws relating to steam engineering. Combining theory with technical skill acquired in the shop, and making a practical application of mechanical laws, was probably the foundation of his future success as a mechanician.

In the years 1836, '37 and '38, as a member of the firm of C. Reeder and Sons, and foreman of the machine department, he assisted in the construction of several steamers, which, in their day, were considered first-class vessels. One was the "Natchez," built to run between New York and Natchez, Mississippi. In 1838 a

great disaster befel the firm : the entire works were destroyed by fire, and rebuilding the same caused financial embarrassment for several years.

In January, 1841, Mr. Reeder entered into partnership with an elder brother, and by much energy and perseverance established the former credit of the firm, his partnership continued for six years, when his brother withdrew, and assumed the management of a line of steamers, of which he was in part owner.

The first contract made on his own responsibility was to furnish the machinery for a mail steamship, to run between Charleston and Havana. This ship, the "Isabel," was completed in 1848, and her successful performance attracted the attention of ship-builders in other cities of this country, then engaged in the construction of ocean steamers. Some of the improvements introduced in the "Isabel" were of such importance that they were not only adopted in the construction of subsequent steamers for ocean navigation, but those already built were changed, and the improvement first applied to the "Isabel" became generally adopted in ocean paddle-wheel steamers. Many ocean, bay and river steamers have since been supplied with machinery from the works of Mr. Reeder, and their successful performance has fully sustained the reputation of the establishment. At present, associated with Mr. Reeder, is a younger brother, and also his sons. The works now conducted under the name of C. Reeder & Co. are the principal ones in Baltimore, engaged in the manufacture of marine engines.

We make an extract from a work published in 1856, entitled "Leading Pursuits and Leading Men":

"Mr. Reeder is emphatically a practical man, thoroughly versed in every department, having both the ability and disposition to execute his own drawings, and make his own calculations. Although manufacturing mill-work and other machinery, yet his fame justly rests upon the manufacture of engines for ocean and river steamers, in which he is not excelled in this country."

Whatever of wealth and social position he has achieved, he owes it all to himself. He has been the architect of his own fortune, and his life will illustrate the old maxim, "where there is a will there is a way." Without injuring any one he has accomplished much ; and as manufacturer, a citizen, and a man, he deserves the esteem of posterity.

GEN. R. S. SATTERLEE.



REVET BRIG-GENERAL RICHARD S. SATTERLEE, M. D., Chief Medical Purveyor U. S. A., now in retirement, was born in the town of Fairfield, Herkimer County, State of New York, 6th day of December, 1798, at the house of his father, Major William Satterlee, who a few months later died of wounds received at the battle of Brandywine, in the War of the Revolution—his paternal grandfather having fallen at the massacre of Wyoming.

After a preliminary education, he studied and graduated in the medical profession, and commenced its practice in 1818, in Seneca County, same State.

Becoming dissatisfied with this limited sphere of advancement in his profession, he proceeded to the then sparsely settled West, in search of a more advantageous field. His wanderings brought him to Detroit, Territory of Michigan, and his good fortune there gained him the kindly friendship of the late General Lewis Cass, then Governor of the Territory. Detroit was at this time a favorite military post, and the attractive association with resident officers, together with the treasured reminiscences of the military career of his father, determined the young surgeon to a military life, and he became attending surgeon at a neighboring garrison.

Visiting Washington soon after, at the instance of General Cass, the latter manifested the value of his friendship and influences by such introductions to the Secretary of War, Mr. Calhoun, and the eminent Surgeon-General of the Army, Dr. Lovell, as obtained the appointment of Assistant-Surgeon U. S. A., and, at the foot of the list, Dr. Satterlee received his commission, dated 25th February, 1822.

With grateful heart and pleasant anticipations he joined his post

on the Niagara Frontier, and spent the next fifteen years in the Indian country, on the lakes, in that "Frontier service" which, even in time of peace, furnishes vigorous experiences to men of earnest purpose and strongly marked character. On the opening of the Florida War, in 1837, he accompanied the troops to Tampa Bay, and being assigned to duty as Medical Director on the staff of the commanding officer, General Zachary Taylor (then Colonel of the First Infantry), took the field with them in pursuit of the Seminoles. After the battle of Okeechobee, he joined the headquarters of General Winfield Scott, in the memorable Cherokee campaign of 1838; and on its termination, he accompanied the troops to the Canada frontier, and then, after two years' service and another Florida campaign, he was stationed on the seaboard until 1846.

When our army moved on Mexico, Surgeon Satterlee reported to General Scott at the rendezvous of Lobos Island, in 1847, and landing with him at Vera Cruz, became Chief Surgeon of the First Division of regular troops under General Worth.

He served in this arduous position during the siege and capture of Vera Cruz, the march into the interior, the bloody battles of Cerro Gordo, Cherubusco, Malina del Rey, and the storming of the Castle of Chapultepec and the gates of the City of Mexico. On the occupation of the city, he was assigned to duty as Medical Director of the Army, on the staff of General Scott, and with the able assistance of his associate surgeons, he performed the responsible duties of the establishment and regulation of the numerous hospitals required for the reception and care of the large number of sick and wounded. Until the termination of the occupation by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and as Medical Director, under General Butler, of Kentucky (who succeeded General Scott), he remained until, in due course, relieved from duty with the Army of Mexico, when he proceeded to report at Washington City, enjoying but few days of "leave of absence" there, before being again put on station at an eastern post.

In December, 1852, the Third Artillery sailed in the ill-fated steamer "San Francisco," for California, by the way of Cape Horn, a new Pacific Mail Company steamer, going to the Pacific, chartered as a government transport, freighted with 800 officers and men—Dr. Satterlee was the senior surgeon. The wreck of the ship will not soon be forgotten; three days after sailing, in a long-continued and terrible gale on the Gulf Stream, more than 200 lives were lost, and the destruction of the vessel was but the commencement of the sufferings of many that were rescued by brave seamen in vessels inadequate in size and provisions to the numbers of the saved. The troops that survived arrived *from various ports in New York*, February, 1853. *Surgeon Satterlee was then assigned to duty as Medical Purveyor of the Army, in which capacity he continued during the war of the Rebellion.*

At this time he had advanced to the head of the list of surgeons by regular gradations, with an unsullied record, ever receiving the commendations of all the Generals with whom he had served, and from the Government the Brevet of Brigadier-General, "for diligent care and attention in procuring proper army supplies as Medical Purveyor, and for economy and fidelity in the disbursements of large sums of money."

Under the operation of the law making the peace establishment, General Satterlee continued in discharge of the same duties, with the newly created office of Chief Medical Purveyor of the Army. Few, unacquainted with the magnitude and completeness of this branch of the service during the war, can appreciate the skilled supervision and grave responsibilities which are indicated by the sum, exceeding (\$20,000,000) twenty million of dollars, disbursed and accounted for by this officer.

After these many years of devoted service to his country, taking but about six months' leave of absence during his whole military life, he was retired by President Johnson, in the last days of his administration, while yet in the enjoyment of physical vigor, and with mental faculties ripened but not impaired by age.

The foregoing merely chronological sketch of a life devoted to a peaceful branch of the military profession, fails to give such indications of personal character as attach to those careers of active participation in conflict which write their history in the records of victories; and yet such lives often possess elements of courageous devotion and marked ability worthy of perpetuated notice.

From the hour that the young Dr. Satterlee started on his solitary horseback journey through the wilderness of the then far west, to carve out his career, his life work began in earnest, and with unwearied constancy were his clear natural perceptions devoted to the discernment and application of whatever might benefit the condition of his fellow-men physically and morally; the influence of benevolence among the Indians of the Lakes, remnants of our best tribes, made his name long a household word with them; and when in time, the power of a sincere religious impulse was added to his natural strength, he became a helping hand to border missionaries, to an extent of influence that few others could supply; of such men come the forces that carry on the perpetual conflict with the evil influence of the vicious who are always found preying on the ignorant or helpless.


Steadfastness in such principles and walk of life, when unwaveringly exhibited by men whose powers are respected, in associations of rank and authority, and in times of trial, excitement, and conflict of passions, exerts influences as valuable and widespread as they are usually unspoken. Nowhere, than in camps and the rude necessities and temptations of martial life, is this quiet power of example more valuable, or more difficult to maintain. Dr. Satterlee, enjoying the friendship of the most notable men of the service during forty years, over maintained his characteristic fearlessness in the condemnation of wrong, and in living out his sense of duty, without regard to human disfavor or criticism.

As a physician and surgeon, he became noted in that profession, more especially for rapid and successful judgment as an operator, and for the breadth of his experience in the exigencies of military

service, which gave him a high record for skilled preventive care of troops and the efficient organization of aid. The determined action of his mind, and the combination of an intrepid but sagacious judgment, furnished so apparently the requisite characteristics for success and renown as a military leader, that it would seem a cause of regret that his lot was not cast in the direct line of military command and promotion, were not a true appreciation due to a life spent in the mitigation of human suffering, regardless of personal peril or discomfort; the promotion of human happiness without respect to reward, and the service of a divine master in all situations and surroundings.

Steadfast in purpose, steadfast in friendship, steadfast in the fight as he sees it; his motto seems ever to have been "stand fast."

HON. MICHAEL NORTON.

EW living men have reached the dignity of representative of the people in the Senate of the great Excelsior State so honorably, uprightly, and nobly, as the subject of our present sketch. Political honors, won by industry, perseverance, honesty of purpose, and a firm, unswerving adherence to the unalterable principles of truth and justice that lie at the foundation of the organic law of this glorious land, may be proudly worn by one who, though not born on the soil, has proved that he was racy of it.

Senator Michael Norton may truly be ranked among the self-made public men of our day, who has arisen from a comparatively obscure boyhood to his present eminent position of honor and power, not by the appliances which wealth or an aristocratic ancestry can afford, but by the sheer force of industry and genuine uprightness of character. He is among the most energetic, honorable and successful men in political life, and for the past ten years that he has been in public life no man can point to a dishonorable action on his part. Senator Norton was born in the County of Roscommon, Ireland, on Christmas Day, 1839, and is descended from a highly respectable family, embracing among its members, clergymen, doctors, and representatives of the other learned professions. But reverses, which are so common in Ireland, overtook the family, and so we find that when the Senator was but five months old his father concluded to emigrate to the United States, where there would be a larger sphere of usefulness for himself and family. On their arrival in this coun-

try they became residents of this city, and have always continued to do so. The Senator is not only a self-made man, but a self-educated one, also, having only received six months' education in school. His parents being then poor, and among strangers, Michael Norton had to go to work at a very early age. He has had an active and eventful life, which, with his active turn of mind and good memory, he has made good use of, as he received his early training in that severe but useful school of the world—experience. In the pursuit of a livelihood, his young hands were hardened by honest toil at the early age of eight years; his first employment being at a cracker manufactory, where he remained three years. His next situation was with the firm of Swift & Co., sugar refiners, where he remained five years, giving entire satisfaction to his employers for industry in applying himself to the interest of their business. He was now a youth of sixteen, and being of an adventurous turn of mind, and desiring to see the world, he engaged himself on the Ocean Steamship "Atlantic," of the "Collins" line of steamers, as mess boy, and made several trips across the Atlantic in that capacity. At the expiration of his service in that vessel, he determined to learn a trade, and to settle down in New York; he accordingly learned the coopers' trade, and worked dilligently thereat until 1861.

When the firing on Fort Sumter took place in the Spring of that year, and the people of the Northern States, irrespective of party, rallied to support the Government, Mr. Norton relinquished his business and enlisted as a private in the 25th Regiment, New York Volunteers. His course was all the more commendable, as he had just sustained an irreparable loss in the recent demise of a well-beloved father—the wise guide of his youth, and the kind mentor of his opening manhood. This bereavement devolved upon him the responsibility of supporting his family. His worth and abilities were soon appreciated, and he was unanimously elected captain of Company D. of the said regiment, and was mustered in the service of the United States in May of that year, being one of the earliest to

respond to the call of the Government. He was in the field with his regiment about eight months when he received the news of the severe illness of his mother, and that the whole care of the family rested on his shoulders. He was therefore compelled to resign his commission in the army and return to New York, which he did towards New Year, 1862.

In December, 1862, he was urged to enter the political arena and become an independent democratic candidate for alderman of his ward. After consideration he concluded to accept the nomination, though he foresaw he was leading a forlorn hope, as the regular nominee, Alderman Henry, was at that time President of the Board of Aldermen, with a vast amount of patronage at his back. There were five candidates in the field, and though Mr. Norton was the youngest and least known, he came out second in the race; having as competitors, besides Alderman Henry, such well-known public men as ex-Senator Woodruff, and Recorder Tillou. This large vote proved that Mr. Norton was a strong man with the people of his ward. In December, 1864, when a vacancy again occurred for Alderman, he re-entered the political field as the independent democratic candidate for alderman, the regular Tammany democratic candidate being George A. Barney, a well-known citizen, and James M. Tuthill being the republican candidate, and an outsider democratic candidate, Alexander McGarron. This was a hard fight, it being generally conceded that on account of the democracy being divided into three parts that the republican candidate would succeed. But those who counted in this way did not know how strong Mr. Norton was with the masses, and to their surprise, Mr. Norton was elected alderman by a large plurality; this was considered a great triumph by his friends. Mr. Norton's course in the Board of Aldermen during this term gave general satisfaction; he proved himself an incorruptible and economical public officer, and in the several committees of which he was a member, his straightforward course and practical common sense gained him the approval of all his fellow

citizens. In December, 1866, he was renominated, and received the regular Tammany Democratic nomination for alderman. He was opposed by Terrence Duffy, a very strong man, who received all the outside democratic nomination, and John Contrell, who was therepublican candidate. This was a very exciting election; the district composed the eighth and fifth wards. When the returns were announced, Mr. Norton was re-elected by an overwhelming majority; in fact he was so popular in his own ward (the eighth) that he only needed fifteen votes in the fifth ward to elect him. For the succeeding three years Mr. Norton continued to act as alderman of his district, attending faithfully to the interest and wants of his constituents, serving on some of the most important committees, having been chairman of the Committee of Streets, of Lamps, and Gas, and of the Joint Committee on Finance, and Wharves and Piers, all of which he attended to faithfully and zealously, advocating and insisting on an honest, economical, and efficient administration in our municipal government. He was a delegate to a number of State Conventions. He was also a delegate to the National Democratic Convention which met in Tammany Hall on the Fourth of July, 1868, and nominated Horatio Seymour as the democratic candidate for President of the United States. The Senator was now an active and zealous worker for the success of his party; he was now embarked in political life; he had an opportunity of forming extensive acquaintances with the leading statesmen in national and local politics, and from his natural urbanity of manners, no less than his honesty and reliability, he at once became what he is to-day, one of the most popular of our public men, honored and esteemed by his friends—feared and respected by his opponents. He is guided essentially by his practical common sense, and it is a marvel how he is able to make his knowledge of politics available, and there are few men in political life who can compare with him in their control of men to carry their points.

This was proven in a remarkable way in November, 1867, when he received the regular Tammany Democratic nomination for Senator

of the District. This district, which comprises the Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards, was always looked to as sending a republican representative to the Senate, his predecessor being the Hon. Abraham Lent, a well-known republican ; yet Mr. Norton was elected by a large majority. His course as Senator was marked by the same characteristics of honesty and integrity which he had displayed in other fields of usefulness. He was closely attentive to the business of the Senate, and took a deep interest in all matters of general legislation. His genial disposition and temperament won for him many friends, who sustained him in matters affecting his own district, in which he was interested, and in which he has been usually successful. During this term his party was in a minority in the State Senate.

Mr. Norton lays no claim to oratory, and has devoted no time to the cultivation of rhetoric. Whenever he desired to address the Senate to support or condemn a measure, he expressed his views in plain English, and bluntly to the point at issue, so that he met with unvarying success. He has, by close application and untiring energy, fitted himself for the high position he now holds, much better than most men, who have had the advantages and benefits of a collegiate or academical training. His motto has always been—

“An honest course will end well.”

In November, 1869, he was again a candidate, and received the regular Tammany Democratic nomination for Senator of his district. This time he was again opposed by an outside candidate in his own party, in the person of ex-Alderman Flynn, as well as the republican candidate, Hon. Jacob Sharpe, well known as a shrewd and wily politician. Senator Norton entered into this political race with his usual energy and will.

The result of this election was a majority for Senator Norton over both of his opponents combined. He re-entered the Senate last January, and was appointed Chairman of the Committee on

Health, Towns and Counties, and a member of the Committees on Claims and Privileges, and Elections.

He has faithfully watched over the interests of his constituents, and his plain, honest speaking, together with his integrity, have combined to make him one the best known and popular of our State Senators. Recognizing in him eminently the honest and fearless advocate of right, the public press flung out his banner and inscribed thereon the ever-memorable motto, "Michael Norton, the Thunder-bolt of the people," a name that his friends and admirers delight to call him.

The highly honorable record that Senator Norton has thus far made in public and private life opens up the vista of a brilliant future, in which higher honors, unsought for, will devolve upon him at the hands of an intelligent and grateful people. He is still a young man, being only in his thirty-second year. He stands at the threshold of a bright and prosperous career, and there is hardly any office or trust in the National or State Government which he may not aspire to.

It redounds to the credit of Senator Norton that he has ever been true to his friends, prompt in the fulfillment of his engagements, and always studying the interest and welfare of his constituents; and in return they have proved to him how they have appreciated him for it, by always increasing his majorities, whenever he presented himself before them for their suffrages.

In personal appearance, Senator Norton is above the medium height, well proportioned and erect. He is fair-complexioned, his head is large, with intelligent and handsome features, his eyes are blue, denoting large sympathy and benevolence. His large and generous heart is always supplemented by an open hand. He moves with an active step and shows he has physical endurance and energy. In his intercourse with his fellow men he is kind and unaffected. The integrity of character and genial qualities of such men as Senator Norton give tone and pleasure to political life. For his unblem-

ished character as a public man, as well as his personal appearance, Mr. Norton does credit to the race from whence he sprang. Of men with such noble characteristics, his adopted country may truly be proud. They are a credit to any race or nation, and the land that can boast the largest number will the longest endure, as long as liberty, truth and justice govern amongst men.

ISAIAH BLOOD.

We present the following complimentary sketch from "Life Sketches of Executive Officers and Members of the Legislature of the State of New York" published by J. C. Hotelick & H. H. Boone, Albany.

ISAIAH BLOOD, Senator from the Fifteenth District, was born at Ballston, Saratoga County, February 13, 1810. His father, Sylvester Blood, was a manufacturer of scythes, a business which he established upward of sixty years ago.

Isaiah received only a district-school education. Leaving school, he entered his father's establishment as an apprentice to the trade. His energetic industry was early developed. He worked as no other boy in the shop worked. When he had mastered the calling he took his place as a journeyman, receiving as wages eighty-seven cents a day.

In February, 1831, Mr. Blood was united in marriage to Miss Gates, of Ballston. At this time his father had a branch establishment some three miles from his principal place in a lonely region known as "The Hollow," on the road between Ballston and Saratoga. When Isaiah was married, his father offered him a choice between taking charge of the shops in the Hollow or of a store in which he had an interest. The son chose the shops, and the newly married couple moved to a house adjoining the works. Here, still working for eighty-seven cents a day, Isaiah Blood labored for three years, and his wife, a true helpmeet and a noble woman, eked out her husband's scanty income by taking the workmen as boarders.

Thus these two, whose later lives have been blessed with abundant wealth, toiled bravely and cheerfully through the time that

tested, best of all, the quality of their hearts. Before the end of the three years Mr. Blood had gained an enviable reputation as a workman. His constant endeavor was to improve the quality of the goods turned out at his father's establishment. His skill did not escape observation, and after a time there came to the young mechanic a capitalist from Watertown, N. Y., who offered to lend him \$10,000 and to set him up in business in that city. When this fact reached the ears of the elder Mr. Blood he sensibly concluded that it was desirable to retain his son's services, so he offered him a partnership, which Isaiah accepted.

The spirit of enterprise which possessed the young man obtained now a fuller scope for action. He soon proposed to erect new buildings, repair the old ones, improve the machinery, employ more hands and extend the business far beyond what were then its limits. His father doubted the expediency of these innovations, whereupon the son, backed by his fortune, which consisted then almost solely of pluck and industry, offered to buy out the whole establishment and pay for it a given sum within a fixed time.

The bargain was struck, and before the time had expired the money was paid.

In the mean time Blood's scythes were acquiring a great reputation with the farmers not only of New York but of adjoining States. In 1852, the manufacture of axes was added to the business. At the present time there is scarcely a farmer in the country but speaks of these implements in terms of high praise. The enormous growth of Senator Blood's business, since he assumed its sole management, affords a striking illustration of what can be done by industry and enterprise when these qualities are united to integrity and liberality. His trade now extends through all the Southern and Western States, including California and Oregon, and he exports scythes in large quantities to Australia as well as to Canada. An idea of its magnitude may be gleaned from the fact that a single firm in St. Louis sold, last year, two thousand dozen of Blood's axes. In these two branches of industry he employs more than

two hundred men. His manufactory of scythes is the largest of the kind in the world.

In politics Senator Blood has been a life-long and consistent Democrat. He was chosen at an early age supervisor of the town of Milton (in which Ballston is located), and this office has been conferred upon him very many times since. In 1859 he was nominated for State Senator, and although the district had usually gone strongly Republican, he was nevertheless elected by a handsome majority. He had had some experience in military matters, having attained to the rank of major in the State militia, and was therefore placed on the Military Committee of the Senate. This appointment seemed of little significance when it was made, but subsequent events gave to the acts of that committee a great and lasting importance. It was during Mr. Blood's first term in the Senate that Sumter was fired upon and the war began. He entered, with all the remarkable energy of his character, into the patriotic ardor which that event inspired. It was largely owing to his efforts that the Military Committee, with unexampled promptness, reported a bill pledging the credit of the State for the necessary expense of putting in the field New York's full quota of volunteers.

Retiring from the Senate at the close of the year 1861, Mr. Blood devoted his attention once more to his business, but he continued to take a deep interest in the welfare of our troops. From his ample fortune he contributed most liberally to the aid of the families of our soldiers. His charity, however, was most unostentatious. The well-spring of his bounty was a kindly heart and not the mere love of approbation. Many a poor family in Saratoga County blesses the name of Isaiah Blood to-day, but his good deeds are not advertised in public places.

When the political canvass of 1869 commenced, great interest was manifested by both parties in regard to the possession of doubtful senatorial districts. The Democrats, apparently, had small chance of success in the fifteenth, but when it was announced that Mr. Blood had consented to become a candidate the hopes of his friends

were greatly raised. Nor were these hopes doomed to disappointment, for, at the election which followed, Senator Blood received more than two thousand majority over his competitor, the Hon. Truman G. Younglove, late Speaker of the Assembly.

As a Senator Mr. Blood is a hard-working, conscientious representative of the will of his constituents; not given to speech-making, but faithful in his attention to duty.

In personal appearance he is of medium height, of vigorous frame, and of fine complexion. He wears the weight of his years lightly, and does not appear to be more than fifty years old. His eyes are bright and clear, his features regular, and his forehead broad and high. His hair, which originally was of a light brown color, is beginning to turn gray.

Senator Blood has only one child living, a daughter, who is married to Henry Knickerbocker, Esq., a distinguished broker of the city of New York. She is a lady of rare graces and accomplishments.

The following estimate of Senator Blood's character was kindly furnished to the compiler of this volume by Judge Geo. G. Scott, of Saratoga:—

Mr. Blood was born sixty years ago. Although in years the Nestor of the Senate, he is, nevertheless, in physical and mental vigor, as well as in personal appearance, a young man—younger indeed than many at forty-five. He comes from a long-lived stock. His grandfather was yet living when he (Mr. Blood) was also a grandfather. The instance of *five* generations, by direct descent, in one family, all living at the same time, has not often occurred since the days of the antediluvians.

Senator Blood is a native of the old Democratic town of Ballston, and the eldest child of the late Sylvester Blood. He received a good common-school education, and was brought up to the business of his father, to wit, manufacturing scythes. About 1837 he bought out his father, who owned a small scythe factory upon the Kayaderosseenas, at "Blood's Hollow," now "Bloodville," one mile and a half

north of Ballston Spa. By strict attention to his business, he was enabled in a few years to enlarge his establishment to its present capacity, including the additional business of manufacturing axes. "Blood's scythes" and "Blood's axes" are favorably known throughout most of the agricultural portions of North America. By this business, in connection with some fortunate speculations, he has succeeded in amassing a large fortune. We do not venture to set down the figures, for we might miss them by half a million.

Senator Blood has an iron constitution, and an indomitable will. His capacity for the rapid transaction of business is marvelous, and whatever he does is invariably well done. He seems intuitively to thoroughly understand every one with whom he comes in contact.

He is foremost in the promotion of all public enterprises, and responds liberally to the demands incessantly made upon him for religious and charitable purposes.

It is fortunate to the State to have such men as Senator Blood in the Legislature. But extraordinary business capacity and accurate knowledge of men, such as he possesses, are peculiarly adapted to arduous and responsible administrative positions.

He was born and educated a Democrat, and has always adhered to the faith. His *debut* in politics was in 1847, when he was elected supervisor of the Whig town of Milton by 147 majority. In 1851, he was elected member of Assembly from the first Assembly district of Saratoga County; in the spring of 1859, again supervisor of Milton; and in the fall of that year, Senator from the fifteenth district, then composed of the present fifteenth district, except Schenectady. In 1862 he was the Democratic candidate for Representative in Congress for the eighteenth Congressional district, but the adverse current was too potent for flesh and blood to stem; nevertheless he made a gallant resistance. Four or five years ago, the Republicans captured Milton from the Democrats, who had then held the town for several years, and the conquerors bore sway as if their dominion were permanent. But in

1869 Mr. Blood was brought out against their strongest man for the supervisorship, and elected by twenty-seven majority. Last fall he carried the fifteenth Senate district by a majority of two thousand over the Republican Achilles, Speaker Younglove, reversing the majority of 1868, and carrying with him *five* Democratic members of Assembly, in the place of *five* Republican members of the previous year. This extraordinary result demonstrated his strength before the people, has attracted the attention of politicians, and placed him prominently on the list of the COMING MEN of the Empire State.

Since writing the above, Mr. Blood has been re-elected supervisor by a majority of 429, a gain of 402 over his majority in 1869.



E. P. Ashmun

ELIAS PARKMAN NEEDHAM.



ELIAS PARKMAN NEEDHAM was born in Delaware County, New York, Sept. 29th, 1812. In early life he received no education that could have fitted him in the least for the important part he has taken in the progress of instrumental music. The common school was his only college, and afforded but meagre opportunities for advancement in knowledge. He is pre-eminently a man of progress and the architect of his own fortune. His life has been devoted to the business of his choice, and of this we shall briefly speak.

In the range of musical instruments, the piano and the pipe-organ are extremes. The peculiar adaptation of the latter for the rendering of the long, measured tones of the old choral is only more strikingly exhibited in view of the clumsy and reluctant manner in which the "king of musical instruments" submits to that perversion of its tones, now-a-days fashionable, which forces it into the lively measures of orchestral music; while, on the other hand, the percussive instrumentation of the piano renders it almost wholly incapable of yielding the dignified and soothing effects of strictly religious strains. Between these two the nineteenth century has given birth to an instrument which, while possessing certain advantages, common to both its pipe and string *confères*, is also as well adapted for the performance of the severest styles of church music as for the airs and fantasies of the opera and the dance. This invention, which started under the name of the melodeon, and is now more popularly known as the reed or parlor organ, holds the same relationship to keyed wind instruments

that the violin does to instruments of the stringed class; and its resources are as ready for the production of

"Linked sweetness long drawn out,"

as for the rendering of the most brilliant staccato effects. Now it may accompany the voice through the "Old Hundred," and, anon, fill in with grace and vivacity, the breathing places of a fashionable ballad. Having thus an almost universal adaptability, and possessing a quality of tone to so high a degree sympathetic as to render it, far more than the piano or the pipe-organ, *the home instrument*; its convenient size, its cheapness, and its beauty and variety of form have added their forces to the attractions which have rendered the reed organ, in some one of its various forms, the *king-pin* of the musical wealth of the household.

Mr. Needham's whole life is closely identified with the origin, progress, and perfection of these instruments; indeed, to him, more than to any other American, is due whatever merit may be accorded for the superiority of construction, manufacture, and improvement in tone which they have attained.

In youth he diligently applied himself to learning the trade of a joiner, which in connection with a naturally accurate mechanical genius, early displayed by him, will account for the perfect workmanship of the "Silver-Tongue" organs.

In 1835, Mr. Needham became acquainted with Jeremiah Carhart, whose genius had already given birth to a variety of inventions, then undetermined in value. From among these, with an almost prophetic judgment, Mr. Needham selected the improvements which have immortalized Mr. Carhart as the creator of the melodeon, and their practical embodiment was the source of a fortune. Thus were linked together two names which have become so well known to the public and associated with the progress of reed instruments—"Carhart and Needham"—a union which only the death of the former terminated. The history of the firm is well known. Their removal to New York City from Buffalo in

1841, and their inability to meet the fast growing demands of their business in the large building which they at first occupied in Thirteenth Street, and their final establishment of the extensive "Silver-Tongue" manufactory on Twenty-third Street. For many years the junior partner of the firm was actively engaged in the business management of the house, and left the experimenting part to Mr. Carhart, who in due time brought the melodeon to its present state of perfection.

Mr. Needham assumed the financial arrangements of the house, and the detail of every part of the manufacture. He applied himself to his work early and late, toiling with hands, eye, and brain; planning, organizing, and accomplishing his business. Mr. Carhart conceived delicate and ingenious machinery, without which success could never have been attained. Mr. Needham carried out those ideas in hard material, and set them successfully operating in the hands of skilful men. He has now in his employ superior workmen, who have been with him more than twenty years, and have given to the reed organ manufacture almost the whole of their working lives.

The same talent which had instituted and carried out successfully a new branch of American manufacture showed itself capable of comprehending every demand of that interest. The growing taste for reed music caused other melodeon factories to be built, and in a short time something more than a single set of reeds began to be called for. At this time Mr. Needham gave his attention to increasing the power and variety of tone. But nothing could be accomplished towards a combination of sets until a perfect "stop" should be discovered. In this he finally succeeded, and the achievement made the reed organ and melodeon both complete, and at a moderate price.

The first perfect three-set harmonium made by the house was the result of Mr. Needham's ingenuity, study, and perseverance. It was a complete success, and, with minor improvements by him, forms the triple reed "Silver-Tongue" of to-day.

Mr. Needham's inventive powers have not alone been confined to the department of musical manufacture. The news of the successful establishment of pneumatic lines of transit in England early attracted his attention, and he shortly discovered that by the method there in use a large proportion of the power must be wasted, and the highest degree of speed remain unattainable. To obviate these defects he devised the American improvement in "Pneumatics ways," which is known as the "endless current." His plan has been pronounced by competent engineers the best which has ever been contrived, and it will doubtless become the exclusive method of operating "American ways."

Mr. Needham is still actively engaged in the manufacture of the "Silver-Tongues" as the head of the firm of "E. P. Needham & Son." His love of experiment, and zeal for the improvement of his favorite instrument remaining undiminished. He has lately completed a new "Tremolo," which, for simplicity, durability, and sweetness of tone combined, promises to surpass any now in use. Mr. Needham's success in business is due not only to his unremitting application, but also to the real merits of his instruments, which are being appreciated by the public in every city, town, and village.

GEORGE TEMPLE STRONG.



AMONG the men of true moral worth and fine social standing in our empire city, there are few or none more deserving of the position they occupy in public esteem than the subject of this sketch.

George Temple Strong was born in the city of New York, January 26, 1820. He is the son of George W. Strong and Elizabeth Templeton Strong. His father belonged to an old New England family, and was for many years a prominent member of the New York bar, distinguished for his professional learning and ability, and for his worth and fidelity in every relation of life. His mother, Elizabeth Templeton, was a daughter of one of the leading merchants of New York, and a member of its Chamber of Commerce until his death in 1792.

Mr. Strong was educated at Columbia College when it was in its most flourishing state, and graduated with high honors in 1838. Afterwards he applied himself to the study of law diligently, and, though young in years, was admitted to the bar in 1841 with marked distinction. Exhibiting great ability in his profession, he was made counselor in 1844. Since this time he has continued in a successful career.

In 1847 he was elected to the membership of the vestry of Trinity Church, which office he now holds. He was elected Trustee of Columbia College in 1853, and this office also he continues to hold with honor.

In 1848 Mr. Strong married Ellen Ruggles, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, a man of wide

reputation, and one almost universally esteemed in the literary world. Mrs. Strong is an accomplished lady, of fine literary taste, and a great favorite in New York society. Besides, she is remarkably beautiful, and time but touches lightly while it does not impair her personal charms.

Mr. Strong holds a high place in the estimation of every New Yorker. In times of need he is one of the solid men who are looked to for help. During our late war he took an active part in many works of benevolence, never passing by on the other side any who sought charity or counsel from him. On the breaking out of the Rebellion, in 1861, Mr. Strong was elected treasurer of the United States Sanitary Commission, then established by the Government, and was also a member of its executive committee, which met daily in New York until the close of the war, excepting during the sessions of the committee itself at Washington and elsewhere. Mr. Strong has never taken an active part in politics, but during our late civil war he gave his influence and unqualified support in behalf of the Government and the Union cause, devoting much time and labor to the Sanitary Commission and auxiliary societies.

In 1863 he committed himself with untiring zeal and energy, thereby necessitating the sacrifice of the greater part of his time, to the founding and perfection of the "Union League Club," of New York City, which Club rendered such substantial service to the Government in organizing the loyal men of the city, and raising men and means generally for the national cause.

Within the past year Mr. Strong has been elected president of the "Church Music Association," and of the "Philharmonic Society," of New York city. He is noted as a gentleman of pleasing manners and address, and is possessed of a handsome figure and a physiognomy expressive of much benevolence and good-will. Those who know him intimately, esteem him most highly for his unblemished moral character and eminent social and intellectual virtues. With all the estimable qualities of head

and heart which have signaled Mr. Strong as a worthy citizen, with his well-known energy and enterprize always directed in an enlightened channel, and with an ability and willingness to do good, as abundantly evidenced in the past, it is but reasonable to predict for him a career of usefulness in the future, while it is but just to rank him among the progressive men of the times.





M. H. Davis

BENJAMIN F. SANDS.

REAR ADMIRAL BENJAMIN F. SANDS, United States Navy, the subject of this sketch, was born in the State of Maryland in the year 1812, and in April, 1828, was appointed a *Midshipman* in the Navy from Kentucky, to which State he had, with his father's family, removed a few years previously.

His studies in his adopted profession were begun at Norfolk, Va.; and in October, 1828, he was attached to the sloop of war "Vandalia," in which vessel he made his first cruise. Upon the return of this vessel to port, after the expiration of the cruise, he was detached and ordered to the sloop of war "St. Louis," which made a cruise of two years in the West Indies. He received his warrant as *Passed Midshipman* on the 14th of June, 1834. In 1836 he was ordered to duty on the U. S. Coast Survey, of which the late Mr. F. R. Hassler, of scientific renown, was then superintendent.

Displaying great aptitude for this service, he was retained on this duty without interruption until 1841—receiving during that time, in March, 1840, his promotion to the grade of *Lieutenant*.

In 1842, he was attached to the line-of-battle ship "Columbus," which joined the Mediterranean squadron—serving on that vessel until 1844, when he was detached and ordered upon special duty.

In 1846, he was attached to the Naval Observatory, an institution then in its infancy, under Lieutenant M. F. Maury, who was superintendent thereof—and after a year's service there he was detached and ordered to the Home Squadron, then cruising in the Gulf off the Mexican coast, and was present at the passage up the Tobasco River and in the affair at Tobasco on the 15th June, 1847.

During the years 1848-49 and '50, he cruised on the coast of Africa; for a short time on the sloop of war "Yorktown," and finished the cruise in command of the brig "Porpoise," endeavoring to break up the odious traffic in slaves then carried on to so great an extent.

In 1851, at the urgent request of Prof. A. D. Bache, who succeeded the late Mr. Hassler, he was attached again to the U. S. Coast Survey, and was engaged in the Topographical and Hydrographical survey of our coast line and its adjacent waters from 1851 to 1858—the field of his work during that period being from Long Island to the coast of Texas.

In September, 1855, he received his commission as *Commander*, and in 1859 was ordered to duty in the Bureau of Construction, and in 1861 was placed in charge of the Hydrography of the Western Coast, at the special request of Prof. Bache. He remained there until 1862, in July of which year he was promoted to the grade of *Captain*.

In October of that year the war of the rebellion having assumed such proportions that he felt it his duty to be among more active scenes than the coast of California presented—and, without waiting to receive the orders he had applied for, he turned over his charge to another and proceeding direct to Washington, obtained command of the sloop of war "Dacotah," and in a few days joined the fleet engaged blockading the two inlets to Cape Fear River, which afforded peculiar facilities for vessels running the blockade with provisions and clothing for the Confederate forces. In February, 1863, engaged in an attack on "Fort Caswell," which, however, terminated without important results. In 1864, he was selected by the Navy Department to take command of the three-masted ironclad "Roonoke," on the occasion of her trial trip from New York to Hampton Roads and soon afterwards was transferred to the steamer "Fort Jackson," and upon his return to the blocking fleet made several captures of valuable prizes.

From 1862 to 1865, he was for the most of the time the Divisional

Commodore, and under the gallant command of the blockading fleet, the rebels were most severely blockaded and crushed, and captured, to the value of several millions of dollars were captured or destroyed. He participated in the two engagements with Fort Fisher of December 25th and 26th, 1864, and January 15th and 18th, 1865, his vessel on both occasions being in the front and under the heavy fire of the rebel batteries. In the last assault on the Fort by the ships from the fleet in conjunction with the army under General Terry, which resulted in the capture of the Fort, the two sons of Captain Sands, who followed the profession of their father, were in the front with detachments from the vessels to which they were attached and were complimented in the reports of their commanding officers.

Captain Sands was recommended for promotion for gallant and distinguished services in these engagements which resulted in so complete a victory.

In the February following he was ordered to command the division blockading the coast of Texas, and the articles of surrender of the rebel Trans-Mississippi forces to General Canby of the United States army were signed by General E. Kirby Smith and Major-General I. Bankhead Magruder, on board of his ship, the "Fort Jackson," on the 2d of June, 1865, and formal possession of Galveston was taken by Captain Sands, who landed with a detachment of sailors and marines and hoisted the Union flag over the last foothold of the rebellion.

He was afterwards ordered to the Boston Navy Yard; but receiving, July 25, 1866, his promotion to the grade of *Commodore*, was detached therefrom, and, because of his peculiar fitness for the position, was selected, in May, 1867, to succeed Rear-Admiral Davis in the superintendency of the Naval Observatory at Washington—that officer having been assigned to the command of the Brazilian Squadron.

Under Commodore Sands' administration of the affairs of that institution were made the Eclipse Observations by the Naval Observatory party in August, 1867, the results of whose labors were pub-

lished in 1868, and have received the favorable criticism of the whole scientific world. It was also owing to his energy and perseverance that a party was sent from the Observatory by the Navy Department to observe the Eclipse of the Sun at Gibraltar and at Syracuse, Sicily. He was promoted to the grade of Rear Admiral on the 27th of April, 1871.



Julian L. Mott

JORDAN L. MOTT.

JORDAN L. MOTT, the founder of Motthaven and J. L. Mott Iron Works, now successfully carried on in the city of New York, was born on the 12th day of October, 1798, and died May 8, 1866. His ancestors came to America in 1636 from England, and filled very important positions in the government of the colony.

Mr. Mott has been long known as an inventor and manufacturer, having contributed, perhaps, more than any man living to the early adoption and almost universal use of anthracite as a fuel, and also to the superiority and beauty of stoves and all other iron castings of a household kind.

Since he first conceived, designed, and cast stoves and ranges for the use of coal, he has accomplished steady and continual improvements in the economical, healthful, and otherwise advantageous adaptation thereof.

His first patent appears in 1832, and others succeeded every year from that time until his retirement from active business in 1853.

His name occurs as many as fifty times upon the records of the Patent Office, and he is known to have registered five patents in a single year for as many different things. The patents obtained were for stoves, fire-places, cast-iron columns for buildings, bathing tubs, pivot chairs, car-wheels, corebars for molding pipes, combined furnaces, and caldrons for farm use, specimens of which are seen in and about New York daily, by any careful observer.

At the age of fifteen, he also invented a labor-saving machine for weaving. General Harvey, in 1847, testified that "Mott's admirable arrangements for burning small coal caused its speedy

introduction for domestic, mechanical, and manufacturing purposes."

By experimenting with different patterns of stoves of his own make with different degrees of heat, he found by paneling, curving, fluting, and other devices, how to prevent the cracking of stoves by their expansion when hot, and their contraction when cooling off.

Through his sagacity and inventive genius, cupola furnaces were brought into general use throughout the whole country, instead of blast furnaces; also by his various improvements the rough, coarse, heavy castings of the latter were exchanged for the beautiful, smooth, light plates of the former.

What Dupont accomplished in behalf of a progress that, directly or indirectly, enhances the good of the public at large, by substituting the fine, polished, powerful powder of the present day, for the poor, dirty article used by our ancestors—what Gail Borden of Galveston, Texas, did by inventing his meat biscuit, for preserving the nutritious properties of meat in a most convenient form—what Hoe did by his inventions in regard to printing-presses—and what Ericsson did in the substitution of the propeller and monitor for the old-fashioned side-wheel steamship, J. L. Mott accomplished in the way of stoves and ranges for the more speedy, economical, and most excellent preparation of food for the body, which, in the end, by giving it health and strength becomes food for the mind.

He is justly entitled to the esteem and grateful remembrance of his countrymen as a public benefactor. In few departments of manufacture has there been so much improvement in the last half century, as in that of stoves; and as the present J. L. Mott has been educated to the business, and, besides being a skillful mechanic, is a talented gentleman with ample time and means, we have assurance, if such a thing is possible, that still further improvements in such invaluable articles as cooking stoves and ranges will follow when required.

The J. L. Mott Iron Works, New York City, besides their cele-

brated stoves and ranges, manufacture all kinds of hollow ware, vases, and statues representing the Seasons, as well as historical and mythological characters.

A visit to and an examination of the J. L. Mott Iron Works, was indeed an instructive lesson to the writer hereof, as what he saw called to mind many things long forgotten, and afforded pleasant food for reflection in the future. As an inventor and public benefactor, the founder of the J. L. Mott Iron Works has received the approbation and appreciation of his fellow-men.

Success attended his efforts, and he amassed a fortune, which was judiciously devoted, as well for purposes of doing good whenever an appeal was made for the exercise of an enlightened generosity as for the advancement of legitimate business enterprise.

The memory of his public and private virtues is treasured by his relations, friends, and acquaintances, while an appropriate monument marks the place where he peacefully rests, the lovely city of the dead, beautiful Greenwood!

"Peace hath its victories as well as war," and from the success which attended the life-struggle of J. L. Mott, although his battle was peaceful and bloodless, his victory was beneficent and glorious.



W. W. Hampton

RICHARD B. CARPENTER.

BY P. B. DOOLE.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Bellows Falls, Windham County, Vt., January 1st, 1825. His father was a Unitarian clergyman, devoted to his profession, and celebrated for his good sense, piety and hospitality. His mother was a woman of culture and refinement. In childhood he was very delicate; and when about twelve years of age, it became evident that his constitution could not endure that rigorous climate, he was sent to Ohio, to reside with an uncle. He attended the common school and academy, for a few years, and while yet a boy, went to Kentucky, where he taught school and studied law with the late Governor James T. Morehead. Subsequently he graduated at the Cincinnati law school, and was admitted to the bar of the Court of Appeals January 1st, 1846. He commenced the practice of law in Covington, Ky., and rose rapidly in his profession. He was married to Miss E. A. Perrin, April 17th, 1847. Five children have blessed their union, four of whom are living. He was elected Commonwealth's attorney in 1851, and discharged the duties of that office with distinguished ability, until September 25th, 1855, when he resigned. The condition of the West, at that time, was not favorable for the preservation of specimens of his eloquence; but if any reliance can be placed in traditions, and if success, entire and complete, is any criterion of ability, he must be pronounced one of the greatest orators of our age and country. His most celebrated speeches were in the prosecution of Howard for murder, in La Grange, in 1852, and of Matt. F. Ward, for the same crime, at Elizabethtown, in 1853. In the former case, the prisoner was defended by the late James Guthrie, and other eminent counsel, and was convicted of murder

contrary to public expectation, no such event having occurred in that State for fifteen years prior to that time. He conducted the whole prosecution with rare tact and skill, and his speech to the jury, judging from the meagre reports in the newspapers, was one of surpassing power and eloquence. The history of the Ward case is still fresh in the minds of readers. He shot Prof. Butler in his own house, because of some punishment inflicted upon a brother, who was one of the pupils in the professor's school. He was indicted in Louisville, but the excitement was so great, that an application for change of venue was made and granted, and the case was tried in Hardin County. Ward was defended by Mr. Crittenden, T. F. Marshall, Gov. Helm, and other distinguished gentlemen. His family, the Wards, Johnsons, and Flournoys, were wealthy and influential in that State, and by means that are not necessary to be stated here, he was acquitted. Throughout that celebrated trial, lasting thirteen days, Mr. Carpenter, then a slight, sallow-looking young man, was the centre of attraction; and his speech, in opening this prosecution, replete with argument and eloquence, has been widely circulated, and needs no encomium from us. Mr. Carpenter, notwithstanding his large practice before the war, gave much attention to politics, and was an able and influential leader in the Democratic party. He did not aspire to office, of a purely political character, but he impressed his views strongly upon those who did. His power was exhibited in moulding public opinion, shaping events, and inaugurating reforms for the general welfare. Perhaps no man has a more profound contempt for official trappings, and few are more ardent lovers of their race and nation. He is too sagacious to be a mere politician, and too sincere to be a demagogue. When the war broke out, he espoused the Union cause, and canvassed Kentucky in its defence. It will be doing no injustice to any of the Union leaders of that State to say, that to him, more than any other man, is due the credit of keeping his State fast to her moorings under the old flag. The people of the North scarcely comprehend the condition of affairs at that time in the border States. *There it was civil war*

Father was arrested again, and his brother again. The whole State was a boiling political cauldron; violence and bloodshed were the usual events of each day. Under these circumstances, Mr. Carpenter took the stump in the memorable campaign of 1862, and faced dangers greater than are found upon the battlefield, with the firmness and courage demanded by the emergency, and worthy of the great cause. That campaign developed the full man; he rose to the height of the great argument. "The Union was dear to him, not only because it had been formed by the great and good men of the past, cemented by their blood, and hallowed by their deaths, but for the better reason, that its perpetuity was essential to the full development of the power, resources, liberties and happiness of his countrymen. His vision was not obscured by fanaticism, nor his judgment clouded by hatred of the Southern people. In his opinion, the destruction of the Confederate armies and government was the one necessity of the time. Not having received a military education, he did not think himself competent to command men on the battlefield, but he enlisted as a private soldier in the 41st Ky. Volunteers. He was in the army but a few months, when he was again elected Attorney for the commonwealth, and continued to discharge the duties of that office until 1866, when he again resigned, and removed to Charleston, S.C. In June, 1867, he was appointed by Chief-Justice Chase Register in Bankruptcy for the First Congressional District of that State, and held the position until the 9th day of December, 1868, when he was elected by the Legislature, Judge of the First Circuit, and at once entered upon the duties of that office. Few positions in life could be more critical. He was unacquainted with the practice in South Carolina. During the interregnum between her secession from, and return to the Union, a Confederate, a Provisional Legislature, called into being by President Johnson, and the military Commanders, had made laws for the government of the people. The Acts of Congress, known as the Reconstruction Acts, had abrogated some of them, and some of the provisions of the New Constitution of the State, ordained in April,

1868, were repugnant to others. It was therefore very difficult to determine where the old laws ended, or the new commenced. When these different feet, that the Charleston bar, a very able and accomplished body of men, were wholly opposed, from antecedents and connected, to the then existing state of things, and from their prejudices to the judge, because he was of Northern birth and Union politics, a more difficult work could scarcely be imagined. That Judge Carpenter, in the short period of twenty months, mastered the practice, reduced this chaos to order, disposed of more than three thousand cases at law and in equity, administered justice to the entire satisfaction of all castes and classes, and had won the entire respect of the bar, without an exception, is a more eloquent eulogium upon his industry, talents and integrity, than can be written. Upon his retirement from the bench, at the largest meeting of the bar ever held in Charleston, Ex-Chief-Justice Dunkin presided, and the following preamble and resolutions were offered by Hon. W. G. Desaussure, and unanimously adopted :

Whereas, The Bar of Charleston have learned that the Hon. R. B. Carpenter is about to resign his position as Judge of this Circuit, the duties of which office he has discharged with distinguished ability and fidelity; *and, whereas*, they deem it but a just tribute to place upon record their estimate of the impartiality, courtesy and signal talents which have characterized his judicial course on the bench; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Bar of Charleston, assembled, do tender to the Hon. R. B. Carpenter their profound recognition of the high character, judicial integrity and ability with which he has presided in the courts of justice.

Resolved, That we will preserve a lively remembrance of the manner in which he has ever held the scales of justice with even hand, and vindicated the dignity and purity of the law.

Resolved, That the presiding officer of this meeting be requested to convey the above resolutions to the Hon. R. B. Carpenter, and that they be spread upon the minutes of the Court.

The Convention that met in Columbia on the 1st of June, 1870, representing the intelligence, property and respectability of the State, unanimously nominated Judge Carpenter as their candidate for Governor. The nomination was not only unsought by him, but was against his well-known wishes. But in view of the incapacity, extravagance and corruption of the government of that State, and the oppression of its people, he did not hesitate to resign his office, accept the candidacy and canvass the State. He was defeated, not by votes at the polls, but by the most infamous and general stuffing of the boxes days after the election had closed, as a judicial investigation has since proved. During that contest, he was unsparing in his denunciations of the fraud, bribery and corruption of the State officials, and won the respect and confidence and kind regards of the people. It was a new era in South Carolina politics; and his talents, fairness and candor made for him hosts of friends among the good and intelligent, and, of course, many enemies among the ignorant and vicious. Perhaps Judge Carpenter is more remarkable for his conversational than his oratorical powers. Whenever he talks, crowds gather round, and are never weary with listening. He is an original thinker, full of information, presents new ideas forcibly and old ones in a new light—takes up your thought and carries it forward into new fields ungleamed and untrodden. He is the delight of the social circle—easy and natural in manner, considerate of the feelings and tolerant of the opinions of others. We conclude this sketch by an extract from a graceful writer in a work published in 1859 :*

"In person, he is tall, with a good figure, a fine voice, and eyes that are absolutely sleepy (it would be more poetical to say dreamy, but sleepy is the word). There is nothing in his face or appearance to indicate the man, unless it be some lines plowed, not by years, but thought, and an habitual shade of sadness that rests always upon his face when in repose. When addressing a popular audience, in moments of enthusiasm, his eyes brighten to a blaze, and his feat-

* *Wanderer's Gleanings*.

ares do the bidding of his mind with wonderful facility. *Sarcasm, scorn, contempt*, are mirrored with faithful accuracy, while, in his loftier bursts of eloquence, he seems the embodiment of the devoted, unselfish patriot. His thoughts are clear, his diction smooth and flowing, or terse and antithetical, as suits his purpose and the occasion. He does not attempt to win a forensic battle by strategic movements, but marshals his thoughts in solid phalanx, and drops upon the enemy and takes the position at the point of the bayonet. He utters the boldest and most unpopular propositions in a manner and with a voice which seem to say, Sir, *listen* to me, and you *shall* be convinced. He has a fertile imagination, a soaring fancy, and deep pathos, and yet keeps them all in such subjection to his judgment, that he is eminently a practical speaker. It is true there are flowers on either hand, but there is also a well-defined path along which the orator has passed."



J. Clinton Hastings

SERRANUS CLINTON HASTINGS.*



SUCCESS is not always an evidence of genius, no more than failure is an assurance of incapacity, yet he who triumphs in life's battle despite many and serious obstacles in his early years—he who, in due time, 'attains honored prominence among his fellow-men without such accessories as wealth and influence to render the struggle less arduous—in a word, he who, by dint of his own brain and muscle, rises from poverty and obscurity to affluence and position, surely develops rare ability, and illustrates a life-story worthy of emulation. Such a man is the subject of this sketch, and his career is another and convincing example of that success which follows merit, and to which all may aspire who, like him, possess the will, the force of character, and the perseverance essential to its accomplishment.

The ancestry of Mr. Hastings can be traced to times quite remote, and he is supposed to be a descendant of the general of his name, who, during the Heptarchy, led the Danish forces into England. His grandfather emigrated from England to Rhode Island early in the seventeenth century, and afterward settled in New York. Robert Collins Hastings, his father, was a well-educated and intelligent mechanic, a native of New York, and married Patience Brayton, of the large family of that name, who were amongst the first settlers of the counties of Jefferson and St. Lawrence.

He was conspicuous in the stirring political events of his day, and was a warm friend and supporter of De Witt Clinton, after whom he named his son.

* This sketch, originally written by Thomas P. Mason, for "The Biographical Memoirs of the Institute," has been corrected, revised, and enlarged for this edition.

He was in command of a company at Sackett's Harbor at the close of the war of 1812, and, in a personal encounter, provoked by the colonel of his regiment, he dealt that officer a sword-thrust, on account of which, though never prosecuted *criminaliter*, he was harassed and persecuted by the colonel and his numerous and powerful friends, until he became reduced from comfortable affluence to poverty. In this condition he removed to near Geneva, where he died, at the age of thirty-four years, destitute and despondent, leaving a wife and five children, of whom the subject of this notice was the eldest. Before speaking of the son, we will mention another incident in the eventful career of the father. Robert C. Hastings, during the war of 1812, together with two others of Watertown, became surety for Paymaster —, who, some time after, represented that he had been robbed of \$80,000 in government funds. This statement not being credited, the three sureties repaired one Sunday morning to the residence of the suspected paymaster and invited him to a walk in the fields, and there thrust him three times in a water-pit, declaring each should be the last unless he would reveal the truth. The third time convinced the culprit of the terrible earnestness of the parties with whom he had to deal, and after being restored to consciousness, not without considerable difficulty, he finally acknowledged that the money was concealed on his wife's person. Acting on this confession, they immediately returned to the house, and forcibly took possession of the secreted funds, whereupon the enraged wife and proud woman, belonging to one of the first families of the country, unwilling to survive the disgrace of herself and husband, ran to the center of Black River Bridge near at hand, leaped into the stream and was drowned.

Serranus Clinton Hastings was born November 22, 1814, in Jefferson County, New York. In early youth he passed six years in study at Gouverneur Academy, and, from this time to manhood, no one but himself can appreciate the difficulties, arising from poverty, he had to contend with in meeting the necessities of life, and at the same time prosecuting his education. At the age of twenty he

became principal of the Norwich Academy in Chenango County, New York, where he introduced the Hamiltonian system of instruction in the languages, the analytical system of mathematics, and improvements in other branches of education. After one year's successful teaching, he resigned this position, and commenced the study of law with Charles Thorpe, Esq., of Norwich. Here he continued his studies but a few months, and, in 1834, emigrated to Lawrenceburg, Indiana, where he completed his legal course in the office of Daniel S. Majors, Esq. He did not, however, enter at once upon his professional labors, and in 1836, during the bitter Presidential contest, we find him editing, in the interest of the Democratic party, the *Indiana Signal*, an influential journal, which gave spirited and effective support to Martin Van Buren. His editorial career of six months closed with the triumph of his candidate; and he then parted with his second brother, who migrated to Texas, enlisted in a company of which he afterwards became captain, fought four years on the Texan frontier and Mexican border, and was killed with nearly all of his command—victims of the treachery of his Mexican allies.

Mr. Hastings resumed his journey westward in December, 1836, and, on reaching Terre Haute, Indiana, presented himself to Judge Porter of the Circuit Court, and ably sustained the test of a severe legal examination at the hands of that distinguished jurist. His next move was still further west until he reached the Black Hawk purchase (now the State of Iowa), and arrived at Burlington, in January, 1837. The following spring he took up his abode on the western bank of the Mississippi, where has since sprung up the city of Muscatine, Iowa, and here resolved to commence the practice of the profession for which he had prepared himself; having first been examined by Judge Irwin and admitted to the bar. At that time this vast stretch of country was attached to the Territory of Wisconsin, for judicial purposes. Shortly after his admittance to the bar, Mr. Hastings was commissioned a Justice of the Peace by Governor Dodge, of Wisconsin, with jurisdiction extending over the

country between Burlington and Davenport, a distance of ninety miles. The western limit of this jurisdiction being unconfined, the ambitious young magistrate, for his own satisfaction, fixed it at the *Pacific Ocean*—not having the fear of Mexico before his eyes. The first and only case during his term of office was a criminal charge against a man found guilty, by the Justice, of stealing thirty dollars from a citizen and three dollars from the court. The sentence, characteristic of the early and summary jurisprudence of the West, was that the prisoner be taken to an adjacent grove and tied to an oak tree, and receive upon his back thirty lashes for the money stolen from the citizen and three lashes for the three dollars taken from the Court, and to be thence conveyed over the river to the Illinois shore, and banished from the Territory forever. This sentence was duly, formally, and thoroughly executed in presence of the court and all the people.

On June 12, 1838, Iowa was created a separate Territory, and Judge Hastings soon after became the Democratic candidate of his district, for the first Legislature to assemble under the Territorial government. To this position he was elected after a very spirited contest; and from time to time thereafter, and until 1846, when Iowa was admitted into the Union, he continued in public life, representing his constituents either in the House or Council. During one of these sessions of the Territorial Legislature, he was elected President of the Council and discharged the duties of the office with marked ability and dispatch. At another session, while a member of the Judiciary Committee, and associated with Hon. James W. Grimes, since United States Senator, he reported from the committee the celebrated statute known in Oregon and Iowa for many years as the *Blue Book*, and this severe and comprehensive task was accomplished in ninety days, the limit of a legislative session.

About this time occurred what is known in the history of Iowa as the "*Missouri War*," originating in the attempt of the sheriff of Clark County, Missouri, and other Missouri officials, to collect taxes within the territorial limits of Iowa. Governor Boggs, of Missouri,

and Governor Lucas, of Iowa, were the acknowledged and opposing leaders of this "war"; and so great was the excitement at that time, and so bitter the feeling engendered, that bloodshed seemed inevitable. Judge Hastings took an active part in the conflict; he left his seat in the Legislature, repaired to Muscatine, and assumed command of the "Muscatine Dragoons," and three companies of militia. Without tents or sufficient clothing, with no arms save pistols and bowie-knives, no forage for his animals, and but a scanty supply of food for his men, he led his force, in the middle of a severe and bleak winter, to the northern boundary of Missouri. The result of this campaign was the bloodless but glorious capture of the obnoxious sheriff, who was taken in triumph back to the outraged soil of Iowa and lodged in the Muscatine county jail. Before Major Hastings could again cross the Missouri line, where the Missouri forces were arming and preparing to meet him, the difficulties were adjusted and peace fully restored. Shortly after the termination of this serio-comic campaign Major Hastings was appointed on the governor's staff, with the rank of major of militia.

Early in 1846 a convention of the people of Iowa assembled at the capitol and accepted the boundaries proposed by Congress for the new State. Major Hastings was unanimously nominated for Congress, and elected subsequently by the people. Iowa being admitted into the Union, December 28, 1846, he took his seat as her representative in the twenty-ninth Congress. With one exception he was the youngest member of the House—a body then noted for the virtues and abilities of its Representatives. John Quincy Adams had not then been removed from the theater of his great triumphs, and Abraham Lincoln, Stephen A. Douglas, Andrew Johnson and other bright names shone on the roll of members.

In January, 1848, Major Hastings was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Iowa, which position he held a little over a year, and then resigned for the purpose of emigrating to California. He arrived in that State in the spring of 1849 and settled

at Benicia. He was soon thereafter unanimously elected, by the Legislature, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and served out his term of two years with characteristic ability and to the satisfaction of all. In 1851 Judge Hastings received the Democratic nomination for Attorney-General of California, to which position he was elected, receiving the highest vote cast at the election, except that given on the same ticket to the candidate for State treasurer. This vote was considered highly complimentary, as the field was occupied solely by his eloquent Whig opponent who thoroughly canvassed the State. At the end of his two years' term of office he retired from public life, and has not since been before the people as a candidate, although he has been prominently interested in and identified with the growth and prosperity of his adopted State. Judge Hastings was the guest of William H. Seward in his tour of observation through Oregon, Washington, and Alaska, in the summer of 1869, and private duties interfered to prevent him accompanying the distinguished statesman in his journey through our sister Republics.

On the return of Governor Seward, in the summer of the past year (1870), *en route* for Japan and China, he was the guest of Judge Hastings for about ten days, at his residence in San Francisco. The entertainment was highly pleasing to the governor and his party, and he often speaks of the hospitality of his friend as being *unsurpassed*. Judge Hastings claims that the people of California especially owe a debt of gratitude to William H. Seward, and cannot do him too much honor—to say nothing of the respect due to one recognized as a great statesman and philosopher by all civilized nations.

The Judge is a married man, and has seven children living; three sons and four daughters. He is of an active, nervous temperament, genial manners, and agreeable presence; is tall in stature, of powerful build, and evidently possesses great physical endurance. Although a ready and racy debater, he lays no claim to oratory; nor is he particularly adapted to the legal profession—his nature

rebellng against the restraints of judicial office, notwithstanding his legal attainments are considerable, and his conduct and decisions, as the highest judicial functionary of two States, have been generally commended, and seldom, if ever, condemned. He is a good Latin scholar; is blessed with large and liberal views, extended information, and fine conversational powers, infused at times with wit and humor. Politics and finances generally engross his thoughts; still he is addicted to travel, and since he left public office, the greater part of his time which could be spared from the proper superintendence of his children's education, and the management of his estates, has been spent in extended travels in this country and Europe. He frequently of late years visits the scenes of his early life in Iowa, and is always received by the old settlers of that country with demonstrations of pleasure characteristic of the Western pioneer.

While wearing the honors and cares of office, whirling in the dizzy round of political agitation, he always husbanded his resources, and managed his private business with consummate wisdom. During the exciting, prosperous times when the State of California was in its infancy, he wisely foresaw and embraced the opportunity of laying a broad and solid foundation for future wealth. Indeed, his whole career, whether viewed from a political or financial standpoint, has been one of unbroken success.

As one of the pioneers of the marvelous development of the far West, he is to-day witnessing the fruits of his early labors, and those of his co-workers in the great field of modern progress. Scarcely beyond the prime of life, he can now look back upon a past well employed, a noble work accomplished, and enjoy that satisfaction which emanates from a consciousness of success the more abundant that, in advancing individual prosperity, it has also enhanced public good. The heart of such a man cannot grow old, nor will his memory die.

NEHEMIAH PERRY.



EACH individual life has a history of its own. For although there may be points of strong general or particular resemblance between the characters of different men and the incidents of different lives, resulting in a degree of sameness which is far from engaging, still the points of dissimilarity are far more numerous than those of likeness; and individuality in this respect is as clearly defined as it is in faces. But in the biography of an individual, as in the history of a nation, there is little which is attractive to the mass, unless it abounds in sensational events—unless strong passions are displayed, great crimes portrayed, stirring deeds recited, violent alternations of fortune chronicled, or the story told of almost insuperable obstacles surmounted by guile or force. Virtue is not *dramatic*, while vice is ever intensely so.

Such reflections come naturally to one who undertakes to prepare the biography of another whose life has been disturbed by no violent fluctuations either of passion or fortune, who has made no flagrant deviations from the path of rectitude, and who has found his supremest happiness in honorably performing his duties as a citizen, and in steadily adhering to the practice of religion and virtue. It is believed, nevertheless, that the record of a life thus spent, though it may not minister to excitement, may yet exert a quiet but wholesome influence upon others: inspiring them by its example and reassuring them by its success.

Nehemiah Perry was born at Ridgefield, Fairfield County, Connecticut, on the 30th of March, 1816. He is of Welsh descent, his ancestors having migrated from the old town of Chester, in Wales, to Fairfield, Connecticut, some time prior to the War of Inde

pendence. His grandfather, Dr. David Perry, was a gentleman of culture and many excellencies of character; and it is gratefully remembered of him by the more aged people of Ridgefield, that when the Protestant Episcopal Church was in its infancy in New England, and the parish in that town was without a pastor, Dr. Perry qualified himself and was ordained a minister, officiating as rector for several years, at the same time continuing the practice of his original profession of medicine. During this time he was actively instrumental in the construction of St. Stephen's Church at that place. David Perry, the eldest son of this good and able man, partook of many of his father's fine traits of character and mind, and settled in Ridgefield about 1780, where his memory is still cherished by all who are admirers of rectitude in the citizen and consistency in the Christian. Here, as we have seen, his son Nehemiah was born, and here the lad received a good English education at the excellent West Lane Seminary, the same school at which the well-known "Peter Parley" received his early education.

It was the intention of Mr. David Perry that Nehemiah should study medicine, the profession in which his grandfather and two of his uncles had attained eminence; and at the age of sixteen he had began the preparatory course for it, when apprehensions for his health led his father to take him away from studies, perhaps too earnestly prosecuted. The life of a farmer was thought to be more favorable to his constitution, and to that the solicitude of his parents consigned him. But this occupation was as little consonant with the tastes of Nehemiah, as the study of medicine had been favorable to his health. After a year of restlessness and aspiration, at the age of seventeen he embarked on the voyage of life for himself by engaging as a clerk in the dry-goods store of George St. John, at Norwalk, Connecticut, at which place he gained his first knowledge of those mercantile pursuits that later in life he was to prosecute so successfully. And here, let it be stated for the encouragement of other youths who are just entering upon life,

and who are too apt to despise "small beginnings," that during this his first clerkship, young Perry received the meager salary of twenty-five dollars a year and his board.

Constantly impelled by honorable aspirations, Nehemiah did not remain a great while in this lowly position in a country village; but a year afterward, in 1834, pushed out still farther from home, to the city of New York, where he speedily found employment as a salesman in the clothing store of Charles Hall, at 80 Vesey Street. Here he remained, at a fair salary for those times, for about eighteen months; and here, perhaps, he would have remained for an indefinite time, but for one of those apparently accidental circumstances which so often change the course of a man's life and color its destiny. The "Fourth of July," 1835, then as now was observed—as we hope it may continue to be for all time—as a national holiday; and Nehemiah determined to "keep the Fourth" by an excursion to Newark, New Jersey, on the horse cars of the New Jersey Railroad, then just constructed but not yet having arrived at the dignity of steam as a motive power. Arrived at Newark without knowing a person there, Nehemiah had ample time to look about him, and suffered no interruption from companionship with others. Looking about with a mind that was wide awake to note and prompt to decide, he was impressed with the business opportunity presented by this town, then just entering upon a career of almost unexampled growth and prosperity; and he determined to start in business there on his own account. By his prompt decision at this critical moment Mr. Perry illustrated a phase of his character, which has ever adhered to him, namely, the intuitive ability to read men and canvass plans *instantly*, and the habit of acting upon his convictions thus formed without any delay. The writer of this sketch has often heard him declare: "If I ever know any thing, it is as soon as presented."

Accordingly, in his twentieth year, on the sixth of February, 1836, Mr. Perry opened a clothing store at No. 1 Commerce Street, Newark. That city had then a population of about seventeen thou-

said; and although our youthful merchant received a full share of local encouragement, his enterprising spirit and broadening mercantile views demanded a field of wider scope. It was not long, therefore, before he established himself, with native foresight, in the heart of what has since become a populous city, on the corner of Broad and Market streets, where, with the constantly accumulating means which were the reward of his industry and sagacity, he laid the foundations of an extended manufacturing business, with successful branches, all drawing their principal supplies from this center, planted at Petersburg, Va.; Wilmington, N. C.; Louisville and Lexington, Ky.; St. Louis, Mo.; Nashville, Knoxville, and Memphis, Tenn.; Cincinnati, Ohio, and several other points. Mr. Perry continued in mercantile life until 1865, when he retired with an elegant competency as the fruit of his devotion to business, and as the result of wise investments in real estate in Newark. The value of these last has since increased with the rapid growth of the city, adding largely to his already handsome fortune. During his mercantile career, which, as we have seen, extended over a period of thirty years, and which witnessed several of those violent periodical revulsions so disastrous to general prosperity and destructive to individual credit, Mr. Perry was always able to preserve an enviable reputation for probity and financial skill. Throughout the fluctuations and vicissitudes of all those eventful years, his credit was maintained, not only unimpaired, but unimpeached; and with honorable pride he may call to mind the fact that never in his life was a dollar of his paper dishonored.

Although Mr. Perry gave himself with rare devotion to business, he was never indifferent to politics. On the contrary, from an early period he took an ardent interest in the political questions that arose; and by his intelligence and sagacity was soon enabled to exert an important influence—quickly taking rank as a natural leader. He was originally an old-line Whig, and was thoroughly imbued with the conservative and national characteristics of that patriotic party. As a Whig he was twice elected—first in 1851,

and again in 1852—to the Common Council of Newark, of which body he was the President for one term. While serving in this capacity, he originated and perfected many important measures of public improvement, which met with strong opposition at the time, but whose advantageous results to the people and city of Newark have vindicated his firmness and foresight. The value of his services in the Common Council were fully appreciated by the public; and in 1854 he was elected as the Whig representative from his district to the Legislature of the State in the House of Assembly, and again in 1855: at the former session serving in the important position of Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and in the latter receiving the caucus nomination of his party associates for Speaker of the House. As a member of the State Legislature Mr. Perry was distinguished for his fidelity to the interests of his constituents; for his loyalty to the cause of morals and education; for unimpeachable probity; and for his watchfulness for the dignity and welfare of the State. Upon the demise of the Whig party in 1856, Mr. Perry identified himself, with characteristic zeal, with the Democratic party—his services and influence as a member of which were rated so highly that he was appointed, by the State Convention of the party, Chairman of the State Executive Committee. In 1860 he was selected by the Democrats of the fifth Congressional district of New Jersey, to stand for Congress, in opposition to ex-Governor William S. Pennington, who had served one term and was Speaker of the House of Representatives. Governor Pennington was a gentleman of ability and large influence; at his election, two years earlier, he had a majority of nearly 2,000 over his opponent, and his popularity was so great that he was supposed to be invincible. His friends made extraordinary exertions to re-elect him; but Mr. Perry's energy, prudence, mastery of detail, omnipresence, and political sagacity were triumphant. It was during this, his first Congressional term, that the war of the rebellion broke out; and while standing steadfastly by his Democratic principles, and criticising or condemning the administration of Mr.

Lincoln for what he considered its violation of personal right and constitutional law, and for its tendency to a centralized despotism. Mr. Perry took advanced grounds in favor of the war—supporting every measure calling for men or money, and giving liberally of his own time and means. Notwithstanding their decided antagonism on particular issues, Mr. Lincoln is known to have expressed himself in strong terms of approval of Mr. Perry's patriotism and active humanity. In especial, he and other honorable opponents were warm in praise of the public spirit shown by Mr. Perry when, vessels being scarce and the authority to charter them lacking, he procured a vessel upon the advance of his own means, and accompanied it to minister to and rescue the sick and wounded soldiers of New Jersey regiments, who were lying on the field without sufficient appliances for their care and comfort.

In 1862 Mr. Perry was again put forward by the Democratic party—which he had so honorably represented—as its candidate for another Congressional term. His opponent at this canvass was Joseph P. Bradley, Esq., then a distinguished member of the Newark bar, and more recently appointed, by President Grant, one of the Judges of the United States Supreme Court. Judge Bradley was a powerful adversary—both by reason of his great ability and his deserved popularity. The canvass was an exceedingly earnest one. Judge Bradley put forth all his rare powers of argument and persuasion; and he was met with equal ability and superior dexterity by Mr. Perry, who was again triumphant—this time by an increased majority, it being nearly 3,000. This result will appear all the more surprising, as well as more creditable to Mr. Perry, when it is borne in mind that, in this campaign Judge Bradley was supported by nearly the entire body of the legal profession in the district, while Mr. Perry fought his own battle almost single-handed.

During his two Congressional terms, Mr. Perry unswervingly pursued the same consistent, conservative, democratic, and patriotic course. Seeing nothing but his country while its union was imper-

iled, he forgot party whenever great principles were not infringed upon; but whenever these were invaded he sternly and steadily resisted the threatened violation. His various speeches are indicative of great intelligence, manly independence, and statesmanlike precision. We believe it may be truly said of his record as a national legislator, that his every act will bear the most hostile scrutiny, and merits unqualified praise. Even in such particulars of duty as his selection of cadets for the Military and Naval academies, he exercised the most scrupulous care; and both the young gentlemen—Lientenant George W. Deshler, of the army, and William Jaques, of the navy—whom he nominated, graduated with honors, and are accomplished and rising officers.

Upon retiring from Congress, Mr. Perry spent a considerable time, in 1858 and again in 1865, in an extended tour of Europe, with his family; and while his visits added much to the stores of his observant mind, they also served still more to confirm him in his admiration of the institutions of his native land.

Throughout his active life of varied mercantile and political vicissitude, Mr. Perry found time and inclination to serve God. This he ever felt to be his first great duty—paramount to every other. And herein lies the one great secret of his equanimity and contentment under all the excitements to which he was subjected. As early as 1833, when, a young man of twenty-two, he had just assumed the burden and care of business, he united with the Central Presbyterian Church of Newark, then under the pastorate of the accomplished Rev. Charles Hoover. It was a sermon of this eloquent divine, from the text, "Pray ye that your flight be not in the winter," which first awakened his mind to the truths of religion; and from that time until the present he has been a consistent, unostentatious, cheerful Christian. He was mainly instrumental in building the edifice of the above-named church, and, with habitual liberality, at one time made his credit responsible for its construction, to the full extent of all that he was then worth. Nor did he restrict his liberality to this enterprise alone, but he has

uniformly extended it in aid of numerous other struggling churches of all denominations, and in furtherance of various institutions of learning and charity, in the city of Newark and in the State at large. Mr. Perry is now an active member of the South Park Church, Newark, and has been a large contributor to its prosperity by his assistance financially and otherwise.

The citizens of Newark and of the State of New Jersey have evinced their estimate of Mr. Perry's ability as a financier, and his integrity as a man, by selecting him to represent a number of important and delicate trusts. He is a director of the United Railroads of New Jersey, of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of the City Bank of Newark, and of the American Fire Insurance Company of Newark, and of several other strong institutions, which enjoy public credit in a rare degree. And although he has retired, nominally, from active business life, he is still ardently engaged in positions of influence, to which he has been assigned by the favor and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Perry has been once married. In 1838—for this and other reasons perhaps the most eventful one of his life—he was married to Emeline N. Gould, of Caldwell, New Jersey, who is still living, and who has shared with him the cloud and the sunshine of his life—alleviating many of his burdens when they were at the heaviest, counseling with him in his anxieties and perplexities, and softening the trials to which his checkered life has exposed him. Their family consists of two sons and two daughters; and the eldest son, who perpetuates his father's name, is at this time the Corporation Counsel of his native city of Newark, where he has already established a high reputation as an accomplished and upright lawyer.

Mr. Perry is rather below the average height, is well and compactly built, has an elastic and vigorous frame, and is the possessor of robust health. His countenance is indicative of quickness of perception, self-command, tenacity of purpose, and of a genial and contented temperament. A steadfast friend, who never wavers with change of fortune, he has great faith in other men. An hon-

est man by impulse and practice, he is unsuspicious of craft or dishonesty in others. A liberal giver, he is without ostentation or parade. A self-made man, he is free from pride, and has a ready hand for all who need and who deserve help. He is a fair example of what can be produced by our democratic institutions when beautified by the spirit of Christianity.




Prof. Wm. Brewster

HON. E. DELAFIELD SMITH.

BY GEORGE P. ANDREWS,

Assistant Attorney of the United States during the official terms of District Attorneys Theodore Tilton, James I. Roosevelt, E. Delafield Smith, and Donald S. Dickinson.

T was the glory of the United States, that as early as the year 1820, their national Congress declared the Slave Trade piracy, and threatened its infamous participants with the penalty of death. It was the shame of the Republic that from that time till 1861, a period of forty-one years, a law which the publicists of the world had eulogized, remained a dead letter. Ships had been seized and mariners arrested; naval officers had been active and marshals demonstrative; but no prosecuting officer had followed the one to condemnation and sale, nor the other to conviction and execution. It was reserved to E. Delafield Smith, District Attorney of the United States at New York during the administration of Abraham Lincoln, a young and untitled lawyer, to bring to the scaffold, after the iniquity of a third voyage, the captain of a slave ship.

Humanity had long demanded a terrible example to deter cupidity from this cruel crime. The difficulties of proof and the perversities of juries had become proverbial, and public sentiment did not then coincide with the severity of the declared penalty. The law had been pronounced by men of legal eminence too defective in detail to admit of enforcement. This very culprit had, in 1860, been offered immunity from the punishment of death if he would plead guilty and accept a commutation of sentence to mere imprisonment. To bring him to justice, required ability, energy, persistency, a power of persuasion, rare courage, and perfect integrity. The result, in the execution of Nathaniel Gordon, master of the slave ship

"Erie," is at once a monument to the public services, and a key to the character, of the subject of this sketch. Its consequences to the country, at a time when foreign nations were seeking to intervene against us in our late struggle for national existence upon the ground that in our lust for dominion we were indifferent to the question of slavery, were at the time acknowledged by the press of Europe. In an oration delivered in the city of New York, February 22d, 1862, the historian George Bancroft referred to this celebrated case in the following language:—"The centuries clasp hands and repeat it one to another! Yesterday the sentiment of Jefferson, that the slave trade is a piratical warfare upon mankind, was reaffirmed by carrying into effect the sentence of a high tribunal of justice; and to save the lives and protect the happiness of thousands, a slave trader was executed as a pirate and an enemy of the human race."

From a genealogical pamphlet prepared by a relative of Mr. Smith, we learn that his father was Doctor Archelaus G. Smith, long an eminent physician and surgeon in Western New York, who with meagre advantages rose from a farmer's boy to a man of scientific acquirements,—assiduous, upright, and benevolent. In perfecting himself in his profession, he attended in the city of New York the medical lectures of Doctor Edward Delafield, and named his son after that distinguished man.

E. Delafield Smith was born at Rochester, New York, May 8th, 1826. The family removed to the city of New York when he was ten years of age. "He is a New York boy," used to say old Alderman James Kelly, formerly of the Fourth Ward, and more recently Postmaster of the city, "for I have seen him roll hoop on the Battery and play marbles in the City Hall Park."

In the earliest years of the settlement of this country, the grandfather of Dr. Smith emigrated from England to Connecticut, being one of two brothers, the other of whom settled in Virginia. Both were planters. The names of his maternal ancestors were Preston and Bundy. The latter name was derived from the forest of

Bondy, near Paris, the Bundys being among the adventurers who accompanied William the Conqueror to England, subsequently turning farmers and settling in Kent. The American progenitor came over with Governor Winthrop in 1630. The immediate ancestors of Doctor Smith fought in the American revolution, and he was himself a surgeon in the war of 1812. On the maternal side, Mr. Smith is a descendant of the Boughtons, an English family, originally from Wales. His mother's maternal ancestor was a Penoyer, a family which left France for England in the time of Louis fourteenth, at the revocation of the edict of Nantes. To Robert Penoyer, Harvard University owed one of its early endowments; and a scholarship in that college still belongs to the descendants. Jared Boughton, Mr. Smith's maternal grandfather, a man of integrity, intelligence, and enterprise, emigrated from Old Stockbridge, Massachusetts, to the country of the Genesee, in Western New York. He was one of the pioneers of civilization in that region. His wife was the first white woman, and his eldest daughter—the mother of Delafield Smith, a woman of superior intelligence—the first white child ever in Victor, in the county of Ontario, where “Boughton Hill” was one of the oldest settlements. This was in 1790. Deer were then plenty, and bears and wolves were then often seen, in a wilderness which now wears no trace of savage life. A journey from Massachusetts to Western New York was at that period accomplished in winter by sleighs, and in summer on horseback, men and women being borne over the streams upon the ice in January, and upon the saddle in July.

During his childhood, Delafield was half the year upon the farm of his maternal grandfather, where he imbibed a love of rural scenes, of horses, and of stock which has never deserted him; and for the remainder of the year a student in one of the severest of seminaries, located at Rochester, where he acquired a hatred of the exactions of a school which ever afterward confirmed his characteristic impatience of arbitrary restraints. But he was a good

reader, and his infant declamation, in a church of that place, at the age of eight, at a school exhibition, was long remembered.

In New York, the old Quaker school of Solyman Brown, in Broadway, below Broome Street, the grammar school of the University, Coudert's French Academy at Wheatshaf, New Jersey, and a New England seminary at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, were his haunts up to the commencement of his college course.

Entering the New York University, under Theodore Frelinghuysen, Tayler Lewis, Draper, Loomis, Johnson, Henry, and other eminent professors, he was the poet of his class, and by the common testimonials of both teachers and students, its best writer and speaker. He has since returned to this institution as a professor in its faculty of law.

Graduating at the age of twenty, he pursued his legal studies, first with an elder brother, and subsequently in the offices of R. M. & E. H. Blatchford, Judge William Kent, and Judge Henry E. Davies. In 1848, he was admitted to the bar, and in January 1849, commenced alone the practice of his profession. In 1851 he formed a partnership with Mr. Smith Clift; and subsequently with Mr. Isaac P. Martin and Mr. Augustus F. Smith—the latter being his brother and a man of professional distinction. Perhaps no legal business in the city of New York has been more lucrative than that in which he participated for many years in the partnership last mentioned.

Four large volumes of selected judicial decisions were published by him from 1854 to 1859. These are widely known to the legal profession of the country, and are often cited, under the name of E. D. Smith's Reports.

With a solid reputation as a mercantile lawyer, pecuniarily independent, and deeply interested in public affairs, he accepted, in April, 1861, the position of law officer of the United States in New York, and at the close of a term of four years resumed the ordinary practice of his profession.

With the exception of the United States District Attorneyship,

and also excepting the use of Mr. Smith's name, in 1859, in connection with the position of counsel to the corporation at New York, he has never accepted office nor permitted his friends to seek it for him. On one occasion, in 1869, the Republican Party of the metropolis, in a canvass confessedly hopeless, bestowed their full suffrages upon him for District Attorney of the State, and many not of his political affinities added their votes. But it has been his practice to decline both executive appointments and party nominations, frequently given or tendered, for county, legislative, judicial, and congressional positions.

An account of the public services of Mr. Delafield Smith during the four years of his official term as District Attorney and Counsel of the United States at New York, would involve the writing of a judicial history of the nation during the most momentous period of its existence. It is simply true and just to say, that his successes before Courts and juries in vindicating the laws of the land were unprecedented. In a four years' term, for example, he procured six capital convictions—six verdicts involving the death penalty—against a number no greater obtained for thirty years immediately preceding his term, and none since. At the same time, no prosecuting officer was ever more glad to drop a prosecution the instant the least gleam of innocence appeared, or the moment any exercise of mercy seemed reconcilable with the demands of public justice. The young, the poor, and the first offender were often released, while the more powerful culprit was relentlessly pursued.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary demands of legal business growing out of the war, the civil litigations of the government and especially its revenue suits were constantly pressed, and the sums annually realized were matter of remark, at the time, for their number and magnitude.

The office is one of multifarious duties, which cannot be performed by any one individual, without well-drilled assistants. Its greatest need is an organizing, administrative, executive ability in its chief. And this, among his other qualifications,

was recognized in Mr. Smith by all who had business with the office.

The condemnations procured in the cases of the British steamers *Peterhoff*, *Springbok*, *Stephen Hart*, and others, dealt a blow at trade with the Southern insurgents carried on through Nassau, Matamoros, and other intermediate points, while like forfeitures were inflicted upon the owners of domestic ships and cargoes attempting to sail with similar destinations and purposes. We pass with less particular mention the earlier prize cases of the *Hiawatha* and others, in which Mr. Smith, contrary to his custom, employed associate counsel.

Among the celebrated cases successfully conducted, may be mentioned that of the rich capitalist Kohnstamm, where, with valuable aid, frauds upon the Government amounting in their ramifications to half a million dollars were exposed, and an example made which saved to the national treasury millions more. We may also refer to the convictions procured by Mr. Smith, of John U. Andrews, the leader of the New York rioters in July, 1863; the Parkhill murderers; the negro Hawkins, hanged for the butchery of a ship's master; the Italian man-slayer, Dimarchi; the Port Jervis and East New York counterfeiters; to cases of cruelty to seamen, and of mutinies against officers; convictions and forfeitures for frauds upon the customs and the internal revenue.

The prosecutions under the laws for the suppression of the slave trade did not stop with the execution of the Captain of the *Erie*. The imprisonment of the merchant Albert Horn, for fitting out slave ships; the conviction—after juries under Mr. Smith's predecessors had twice disagreed—of Rudolph Blumenburg for perjury, as a surety for the discharged slave ship *Orion*; the sentence of a number of mates; the condemnations of the *Kate*, the *Weather-gauge*, the *Nightingale*, the *Sarah*, and the *Augusta*; the narrow escape from the gallows of Haines and Westervelt, by a disagreement of juries standing nine and ten to three and two for convictions—all taught the new lesson that seizures and arrests meant

unsparing prosecutions. Without enumerating other cases, it is sufficient to say that in a few months the foreign slave trade was forever extirpated from the port of New York.

To the wives of Union prisoners and the widows of deceased soldiers, Mr. Smith, throughout his term, rendered systematic and gratuitous services in procuring the payment of dues and pensions, and saving the deductions and delays of the systems of claim agency.

From the age of eighteen, Delafield Smith has been widely known as a terse, strong, and stirring public speaker.

The following extract from the commencement and the close of his published address, July 10th, 1863, in the case of the *Peterhoff*, is a specimen of the clear and direct style in which he addresses a legal argument to a court without a jury:

EXTRACT FROM ARGUMENT TO THE COURT IN THE CASE OF THE
PETERHOFF.

*"May it please the Court:—*This case is clothed with profound interest in the public mind, both of Europe and America. It is brought to the bar of a court, commissioned by the government of a great country, and charged with the determination and application of international law. Not solely individuals, but nations, are parties to this controversy. Not alone an august judicial tribunal at Washington, but the imperial courts of a distant continent will sit in review of the judgment which shall be pronounced here. Yet the testimony spread upon this record is within a narrow scope. The facts marshaled before us are few. A decision may be reached without straining the eye in search of precedents, beyond such familiar adjudications as have long ago sunk to the level margin of an elementary treatise. It is true, indeed, that consequences of magnitude have become entangled in the issue. But for them, the world might well wonder that so simple a case should have so aroused the populace of one country, and so interested the publicists of many.

"Was the recent enterprise of the *Peterhoff* honest or fraudulent? Was her voyage lawful or illegal? Was her destination real or simulated?

"In deciding the issue involved in this capture, two classes of facts demand attention. First, such as are of a public character, too general to require specific proof, and sufficiently notorious to come, of their own force, within the range of unaided judicial cognizance. And, secondly, those established by the testimony taken *in preparatorio*, consisting of the responses of witnesses to the standing interrogatories administered by the prize commissioners, together with such light as an inspection of the ship's papers and of her cargo may throw upon the intent of those by whom her course has been directed.

"In the summer of 1861 the foundations of this land trembled with an earthquake of territorial war. The country was aroused as from a sleep. Guards, of her own appointment, still lingering in her high places, were prepared to trample out her life if she lay still, and to assassinate her if she arose. Perjured treachery and audacious force vied with each other to destroy a government, which discovered its worst enemies amongst the most pampered and caressed of the children of her protection. The war was not for a boundary, a province, or a form of government. Its purpose, sorrowfully seen at home, was to annihilate the unity and life of the nation. Its consequences, greedily predicted abroad, were to open the best portion of the western hemisphere to insolent foreign footsteps, which periodically humiliate the States of Mexico and South America. It was a rising, not to overthrow tyranny, but to establish it. Guilty leaders and deluded communities affected to reproduce the drama of the American revolution, making oppression perform now the part that liberty enacted then.

"Words and acts of attempted conciliation were wasted. Awakened to its own defence, the government is forced at length to the arbitrament of war. The Executive establishes a blockade of the insurrectionary ports. The Emperor of the French, dreaming of

his personal aggrandizement, and hating the principles of republican government, weaves wily arts for our embarrassment; and Britain, without his excuses, green with jealousies which our ovations to her prince should have cleansed away, whets with the stone of national animosity the cupidity of her tradesmen. Government and people, emulating each the bad faith of the other, hasten to confer rights upon one belligerent and to heap wrongs upon the other. Ships, clad in iron, start from her docks to prey upon the merchant marine of a friendly power, while vessels crowd the harbor of New York flying the red signals of England, to the exclusion of the flag which was once the protection of American commerce. In defiance of the public law of the world, English bottoms infest our southern seas, violate the belligerent right of blockade, and bear food, medicines and arms to the enemies of human freedom and of stable government.

"Such was the situation of public affairs, when the naval forces and the federal courts of the United States, the one with untiring energy, the other with intelligent firmness, surrounded with increasing hazards the bold breaches of blockade and the wholesale indulgences in contraband trade, with which this unnatural conflict was fostered and prolonged.

"Then cunning greed invoked frauds and subterfuges, to do by indirection what had proved at length too dangerous and impracticable for the open arts of enterprise. The little harbor of Nassau, in the island of New Providence; the port of Cardenas, on the northerly coast of Cuba, and, at last, the unfrequented region of Matamoras, in Mexico, are magnified into vast marts of trade, and become the rivals of Liverpool, Havre and New York. Ships of ponderous tonnage traverse the seas and swarm in the vicinity of these inconsiderable places. Owners, shippers and masters, with remarkable effrontery, claim that they are centres of substantial, legitimate and independent trade. At the same time, the common sense and common knowledge of the world acknowledge that they are mere stopping places and ports of transshipment, by or

through which munitions of war and articles of necessity, of comfort and of luxury, may be carried from the British Isles to the insurgent section of the American Union. So the British bark "Springbok" sets her chaste sails for Nassau. So the British schooner "Stephen Hart" turns an honest face toward Cardenas. And thus, we say, the steamer "Peterhoff" pursues her virtuous pathway to Matamoras. But the rough sailor follows in the track of each. He sees through the thin disguises. He thrusts aside the flimsy veil. He arrests the pretender and sends her where she must submit to the scrutiny of a court of justice.

"In the light, then, of the notorious fraud, the simulation, the circuitry, the indirection, with which this contraband trade to the Southern ports has been projected and persisted in, we approach the proofs in the case now under consideration. No intelligent examination of the testimony now before us can be attempted without a recognition of the public facts to which I have adverted.

"Sailing under such circumstances, it must be conceded that the Peterhoff, if guilty, would shroud her purpose in the depths of dissimulation; and, if innocent, would fail in no mark of frankness. We shall observe, in the course of our inquiry, how much she has displayed of the one, and how little of the other."

Want of space compels us to omit the body of the argument. The following are the closing sentences:

"A vigorous administration of the public law both of blockade and of contraband of war, has been maintained by Great Britain in aid of her own wars, as well those that were unjust as those that were just. It is the right of nations. The American government will not surrender it—never, certainly, in a conflict for its existence. It is vital to an early and thorough suppression of the war of insurrection which has desolated so large a portion of its territory.

"Rebellion, indeed, exhibits 'waning proportions,' but it can-

not be speedily subdued and extirpated unless want and privation exhaust, while armies overthrow. We march upon an extended country, sparsely populated, without any one geographical or commercial key to its military or political power. It has no Gibraltar, no Sebastopol, no Paris, no London, and no New York. The end, indeed, is certain. The national authority will be established, vindicated, enlarged. But that consummation will be near or far, as the law of nations, violated without home rebuke by British tradesmen, shall be sustained and executed by judicial tribunals.

"The speedy establishment of freedom and order upon this continent, and the consequent termination of a bloody war, is the aspiration of patriotism here, and of humanity the world over. The achievement of a good so substantial and so general, may be promoted or retarded by the lessons which cases like this shall teach as well to the merchants and statesmen of Europe, as to the power which maintains, and the people who suffer from the Great Rebellion."

Before a jury, Mr. Smith is earnest and impressive. On the trial of one of the mates of the slave ship *Nightingale*, before Justices Nelson and Shipman, the defence was represented by Charles O'Connor, James T. Brady, and John McKeon, who had brought out in the testimony the fact that the defendant was the son of a wealthy gentleman of Staten Island and a grandson of a former Vice-President of the United States.

Mr. Smith said :

"Against crime clearly proved, respectability is not a valid plea. As regards the prisoner, his surroundings certainly furnish no excuse for this felonious enterprise. As respects his example, they add tenfold to the public mischief of his acts. It is not easy to keep a common sailor from a slave bark, when such as he lead the way. You can hardly blame poor Jack for thrusting slaves into the loathsome hold, while gentlemen mates, as proved in the evidence here, keep tally on the deck ! Dissatisfied with the paternal

lance in the slopes of Staten Island, he aspired, perhaps, to build for his own pleasure, in the metropolis itself, a mansion with the gains of adventures which involve the transportation of human beings from their homes in Africa to the strange coast of Cuba, in stifling pens, beneath tropic suns, with the actual calculation, founded upon terrible experience, that if two thirds die and one third land, the venture is a fair success! Might it not have occurred to him, that a fortune so constructed would trouble his future dreams with insufferable remorse? Ought it not to have been plain to his intelligence, that the carved columns, the expanded arches, the dizzy domes of a palace so erected, would, in a future guilty imagination, rest, for their caryatides, upon the shoulders of slave men, the breasts of slave women, and the bodies of slave children! Oh God! How many costly stone structures raise their ornamented fronts impudently to heaven, while their foundations are laid—literally laid—in hell."

Upon returning to general practice, Mr. Smith achieved professional success against the government almost as numerous as those which he had officially gained in its favor. For instance, in the mercantile case of Benkard and Hutton against Schell, late collector of the customs, to recover duties paid under protest, he obtained from judge and jury, in the United States courts, the reversal of a class of statute-constructions immediately involving several millions of dollars. The treasury department, erroneously believing that Mr. Smith's experience in revenue law had taken the then district attorney at a disadvantage, demanded a new trial, and sent an officer from Washington to aid in the defence. The result of the second adjudication was the establishment of principles which required a still larger refund of illegally exacted duties. The case is now an established precedent, and its just determination is matter of felicitation among the importing merchants of the country. The following is extracted from a stenographic report of the first trial:

EXORDIUM OF CLOSING ADDRESS TO THE JURY, BEFORE JUDGE SMALLEY,
IN THE CASE OF LEFFORD AND TUTTON AGAINST SCHILL,
COLLECTOR OF THE CUSTOMS.

*"May it please the Court, and you, Gentlemen of the Jury:—*The dark day of battle and rebellion is ended. The laws, long silent, again lift up their voices. The national tribunals of justice, wearied with long contests between neutral and belligerent, once more give access to the citizen as well as to the government. Neither may now assume to be above the law.

"With the serene reign of order and tranquillity at length restored, may we not pause for a moment to pay a passing tribute to those in the council and the field, to whom that restoration is due. And in this, shall we not remember that in the darkest days of all, when the national credit was almost exhausted and the national treasury well nigh collapsed, the one was restored and the other replenished by the generous action of the merchants of New York.

"Shall it be said that the gratitude of the government to them finds its sole expression in a rude denial of legal rights on the one hand, and in vexatious prosecutions for penalties and forfeitures, sustained by unfounded imputations of fraud, on the other?

"Shall it not rather be said, that having in vain petitioned for justice at governmental departments, they at last have sought and found it in the courts of their country? And when that justice shall have been administered, may they not proudly remember that it was awarded by a judge who found in the circle of his judicial action ways effectually to aid his country in her life and death struggle, and at the same time inexorably to guard against infraction every provision of the law and every line of the Constitution, even in the midst of the din of arms."

From the published speeches of Mr. Smith, we insert in full the following brief specimen of a popular appeal:

ADDRESS AT UNION SQUARE, AT THE WAR MEETING, CALLED BY THE
COMMITTEES OF THE NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, THE
COMMON COUNCIL, THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE, AND
OTHER BODIES, IN RESPONSE TO AN APPEAL OF THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR
ADDITIONAL MILITARY FORCES.

[Extracted from a printed report of the proceedings, prepared
under the supervision of the Secretary of the Chamber of
Commerce.]

"Mr. Smith, being introduced by General Fremont, who presided at the stand near the Spingler Institute, was received with great enthusiasm, and spoke as follows :

"*Men of New York* :—This is, in truth, a colossal demonstration. The eye can hardly reach the boundaries of these compact thousands. It would be vain for the voice to attempt it. The people have come in their might. They have come in their majesty. They have 'come as the winds come when forests are rended.' They have 'come as the waves come when navies are stranded.' We are here to-day, not to speak and acclaim, but to act and incite to action. [Applause.] We know that this monster rebellion cannot be spoken down ; it must be fought down. [Cheers.]

"We are assembled to animate each other to renewed efforts and nobler sacrifices, in behalf of our imperilled country. There is hardly one of us who has not, at this hour, some endeared relative on the bloody fields of Virginia. The voices of our armed and suffering brethren literally cry to us from the ground. To-day we hear them. To-day let us heed them. [Applause.] The call for fresh troops comes to us from a loved and trusted President—from faithful and heroic generals. [Loud cheers.] This day determines that it shall be answered. [Renewed cheers.] Let each act as though specially commissioned to obtain recruits for a sacred service. [Applause.]

"Fremont is here. You have heard his voice. He has told us

to uphold our government and sustain our generals in the field. Whatever officer may go to battle with the President's commission, will be made strong by a loyal people's prayers and confidence. [Loud cheering.]

"The Army and Navy, the President, the Cabinet and the Congress, have done all that can now be effected by them. The issue to-day is with the people. Do you ask activity on the part of the President? Recall his personal labor and supervision in the council and the field. Do you seek a policy? Look to his solemn conference with the loyalists of the border States. [Cheers.] Do you demand legislation? Witness the matured laws that Congress has spread upon the statute-book. A jurist, from the bench of our highest tribunal, once declared a maxim which shocked the country and the world. It is ours, with our representatives, to respond: *A rebel has no rights which a white man is bound to respect.* [Loud and long continued cheering, with waving of hats and handkerchiefs.]

"A traitor cannot own a loyalist of any race. Nor can 'service be due' to national conspirators, except at the call of public justice. [Laughter and applause.]

"The limits of civilized warfare must and will be observed; but those limits are broad as the boundaries of the ocean, and they lie far beyond the lives and the treasure of traitors in arms. [Cheers.] In this mortal combat between the enemies and the friends of republican liberty, wherein treason scruples at nothing, patriots must neglect no means that God and nature have placed in their hands. [Loud cheers.]

"These institutions were reared on the ruins of British pride. Their foundations must be reconstructed on the crumbled pretensions of southern oligarchs. [Renewed cheers.] We must, and we will, repel force by force. They who press an iron heel upon the heart of our noble nation, must perish by the sword of her avenging sons. God grant the time may be near, when every rebel leader may say his prayers, and bite the dust, or hang as high as Haman.

If we are wise, and true, and brave, the American Union, like the sun in the heavens, shall be clouded but for a night. Still shall it move onward, and every obstacle in its pathway be withered and crushed. [Renewed and continued cheering.]

"Victory, indeed, cannot be won, except by arms. Our institutions were the gift of the wounded and dead of the armies of Washington. Shakespeare said, and we re-utter in a higher sense,

'Things bought with blood must be by blood maintained.'

"Look to our armies, and rally the people to swell their wasted ranks. Go, you who can. And spare neither labor nor money to enable others to march to battle. [Cheers.]

"Let loyal men permit no question to distract or divide them. Care not what a man's theories may be, so that his heart feels and his hand works for the Union. Every citizen, North or South, who prays for the success of our arms, and who labors for the vindication of our Constitution, whatever may be his politics or opinions, is a patriot. [Cheers.] They who condemn any class of our fellow-citizens, because of differences on collateral issues—those who declare that a loyal abolitionist is on a level with an armed secessionist—are wrong in head, or at heart unsound. [Applause.]

"Let assertions like this be at an end. Let all loyal men, and all loyal journals, abandon arguments which bear the dull and counterfeit ring of traitor philosophy. [Loud applause.]

"For the rest—for those who not alone *seem*, but *are*, disloyal—let the people arise in their might, and silence them all, whether they speak in the street to the few, or seek, through the public press, to poison the many. Law, in many things, cannot go so far, nor accomplish so much, as determined public opinion. [Cheers.] While men in North Carolina and Tennessee, with manly courage, strike in their districts, at the hydra of rebellion, shall not we, in New York, war upon the spirit of secession in every form? [Applause, and cries of 'We will.'] The old flag must be the para-

mount object of all. It will be loved by the faithful. By the false, it must be feared. [Vociferous cheering.]

"They talk of a distinction between fidelity to the government and devotion to the administration. In the day of national danger or disaster, the two sentiments are inseparable. Distrust him who professes the one only to disclaim the other. [Applause.] When the tempest howls, no prayer breathed for the ship, forgets the pilot at her helm. [Applause and cheers.]

"Loyalty knows no conditions. Stand by the government! Scrutinize its action; but do it like earnest patriots—not like covert traitors. Stand by the administration! In times like these, party spirit should be lulled. That spirit was hushed in the era of the Revolution—in the days of Madison and Monroe—and when the hero of New Orleans crushed the rising form of Nullification. Our fathers stood by Jackson as their sires sustained Washington. It is our privilege to uphold the arm of a President, great and pure, who will share their glory on the page of history. [Loud cheering.]

"I must trespass no longer. [Cries of 'go on, go on.'] No, fellow-citizens; I will bid you farewell. Our illustrious Secretary of State has this day given to the army the only son not already in the public Service. Let us emulate his spirit of sacrifice, and think nothing too dear to offer on the altar of our country.

"Mr. Smith spoke with a clear, loud voice, and retired in the midst of most enthusiastic cheering."

The following tribute to the memory of the gifted and lamented James T. Brady, was delivered at a meeting of the bar in New York, in February, 1869, and we find it published with the proceedings:

SPEECH OF E. DELAFIELD SMITH ON THE DEATH OF JAMES T. BRADY.

"Mr. E. Delafield Smith said:—*Mr. President*:—I know well that occasions like this are best adorned by those who bring to

them the dignity of years, the lustre of learning, the glory of renown. And I rejoice that while the scythe of death has been busy in our midst, peers of our illustrious friend still remain to honor his obsequies. Yet it must be acknowledged that James T. Brady possessed characteristics, extraordinary in degree if not in kind, calculated to inspire and to justify, in younger and humbler members of his profession, a desire to press forward and stand among the foremost at his bier.

“ Juniors and even juvenals at the Bar ; aspirants upon the very threshold of manhood ; youths still lingering in academies and schools ; and little children, tender as those our Saviour caressed, were as dear to his presence as the most accomplished of the crowned intellectual princes with whom it was his pride to cope in the forum, and his delight to mingle in social festivities.

“ To all who approached him in his life, rang out the welcome of his cheerful voice. By its dying echoes, all alike are summoned to his tomb. The greatest who kneel there must make room for the least. If, at the home so lately his, where we looked upon his face for the last time ; if, from the coffin, which was buried in flowers before the cold earth had leave to press it, his eyes could have opened and calmly viewed the scene—no floral harp, no cross nor crown, however beautiful or elaborate, would have won a sweeter smile than the simplest wreath that struggled for its place in the general profusion.

“ His kindness and courtesy were universally bestowed ; and in view of this, it is remarkable that they were so singularly acceptable and flattering to every individual who came within their reach. But they were a matter of heart, not of manner—too respectful to offend, too genuine to be resisted. As the generous light of the sun may illumine half the world, yet the rays that fall on us seem peculiarly our own ; so the genial glow of his kindness cheered us all, and yet each felt himself the special recipient of his favor.

“ There were times, however, when his generosity became marked and demonstrative. It was interesting to observe with

what judgment and taste it even then was guarded and directed. In the celebrated trial of the 'Savannah Privateers'—to which a preceding speaker referred with great kindness to both the living and the dead—where we felt the blows which he delighted to deal upon a prosecution, he was associated with some eminent advocates and also with some unknown to professional fame or experience. In his matchless address to the jury, he repeated, with careful credit, some of the arguments which these humbler allies had used, and paid them a tribute of praise not less just in conception than delicate in expression. Of four leading counsel there arrayed—Lord, Evarts, Brady, Larocque—three have gone to their long home.

"In the prominent cases of Horne and of Haynes, arising under the laws for the suppression of the slave trade, and in the great fraud case of Kobnstamm, it will not be easy to forget either the ability of his defenses, or his subsequent assurance of sympathy in the anxious labors which those prosecutions involved.

"He never entered a court-room but smiles from Bench and Bar responded to his presence. He never appeared upon a platform but to be greeted by thronging auditors. No banquet saw diminished guests while he remained to speak.

'From the charmed council to the festive board,
Of human feelings the unbounded lord.'

"A lawyer, an orator, a scholar, a gentleman—all that these made him was given to his country in her day of danger, and to the land of his ancestors in every hopeful struggle.

"Great in intellect, great in heart—

'See, what a grace was seated on this brow;
Hyperion's curls; the front of Jove himself.'

"Our hearts may well be touched as they rarely have been. Words, unless of fire—tears, unless of blood—should only mock their grief.

'Ye orators, whom yet our counsels yield,
Mourn for the veteran hero of your field!
Ye men of wit and social eloquence,
He was your brother—bear his ashes hence!
While powers of mind almost of boundless range,
Complete in kind, as various in their change,
While eloquence, wit, poesy, and mirth,
That humbler harmonist of care on earth,
Survive within our souls—while lives our sense
Of pride in merit's proud preeminence,
Long shall we seek his likeness—long in vain.'

"When 'a mighty spirit is eclipsed'—when death comes to the noble and brave, we cannot but be glad it is the common lot. We would not shrink forever from the dark path which they are forced to tread. We would not fail to seek them at last in the better world beyond.

"Gentle, genial, generous spirit! Our hearts shall long resound with the sweet music of the solemn Cathedral, which breathed a prayer for thy peace and rest.

'— Stay not thy career:
I know we follow to eternity!'"

The following after-dinner speech we copy from the "American Scotsman" of February, 1879, containing a report of a celebration in New York of the birth of Robert Burns:—

Speech on Scotland delivered at Burns' Anniversary Dinner.

"The Hon. E. Delafield Smith, on being called on, responded to the next toast, SCOTLAND, as follows:

"As Daniel Webster said of Massachusetts, Scotland 'speaks for herself.' History and philosophy, science and learning, poetry and romance are steeds to the chariot of her fame as onward it moves from generation to generation. Like the morning it advances, growing brighter as it dawns on each succeeding age.

"It is a luxury to know that we may indulge in limitless praise of Scotland without arousing the jealousy of either of the crannies in her immediate neighbourhood. For Englishmen and Irishmen will impute all her glory to the blood of their own ancestors, sown across the border centuries ago! Do we not read that Cæsar conquered the Lowlands and made them their own in the year of our Lord 449? And do we not learn that a Celtic tribe from Eboræ settled on the west coast in A. D. 503, became the dominant race, and even gave the very name of Scots to the Picts who preceded them? (Applause.)"

"If we extol her for her Presbyterianism—that sturdy church which she planted on American soil—may it not afford a peculiar delight to her rivals, as well as some special satisfaction to her friends—for she is always hospitable—to know that whiskey and ale are among her principal productions? (Laughter.) If we praise her salmon, her opponents may gnaw at her herrings. If we admire her tartan, her enemies may hang on her hemp. (Renewed laughter.) If we exalt her schools, it may console her competitors to confess that the salaries of her schoolmasters depend upon the fluctuating price of oatmeal. [Continued laughter.] If she is the land of books, we must acknowledge her alike the 'land o' cakes.' If she produces a brilliant literature, it is kind to her neighbors to drench it with cold 'reviews,' so that its fame shall not glow too brightly in the admiration of the world. If she launches great steamers you may still taunt her on her canal-boats. If she glories in her steam-engines, she yet furnishes the navies of the world with sails, but leaves them, it must be confessed, the 'airs' that swell them.

"And here, to be serious, I cannot refrain from alluding to the personal manners of Scotchmen, by which they are sometimes prejudiced in the minds of those who fail to realize the value of sincerity in human intercourse. They have not the formal politeness of the English, the cordiality of the Irish, nor the suavity of the French. But a Scotch smile is a reality. It *means* means

all it indicates. *Esse quam videri*. You remember the story of the Frenchman who discovered a neighbor in his carriage, and told him to get out. 'Sir,' said the intruder, 'you asked me to get in.' 'Ah,' was the mild response, 'you were welcome to the compliment, but I want the carriage myself.' A true Scotchman would grudge the politeness, but give you the drive. [Laughter and applause.]

"No man can do justice to this steadfast, heroic, beautiful, wild and classic land, without recalling the valor of her historic battle-fields—without recounting her array of names inscribed at every goal of human achievement—nor without rising to a sublime description of her lakes and rivers, her heaths and highlands, her cataracts and torrents. [Cheers.]

"But here we approach the domain, not of eloquence, but of poetry; and upon him that may not without presumption invoke either muse, silence is doubly imposed. [Go on.]

"Yes, I would not sit down without pointing to one immortal name on Scotland's roll of honor, to illustrate that grandest feature of Scottish character, intrepid integrity. I allude not now to the glorious humanity of Burns. I refer to his great successor, Walter Scott. [Applause.] My theme is not to-night the charm of his song, nor the witchery of his romance. I would recall your memory to that chapter in his biography which relates that when his fame was at its height and his fortune supposed to have been made, the failures of certain publication-houses carried with them his pecuniary destruction. As endorser upon their paper, he was overwhelmed with debts amounting to seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Brave as Alexander, he faced his calamities without complaint, and at the age of fifty-five went to work to retrieve them. At his death five hundred thousand dollars had been paid, and the remainder was in the way of speedy discharge. Refusing all composition or settlement, he laid down life on the altar of his Scotch honesty. Born in the year and on the day that gave the first Napoleon birth, his courage was of a type that warriors might envy. [Cheers.]

"The magnanimity of Walter Scott toward his literary rivals illustrates another manly trait of Scottish character. The greatest of his poetical competitors was the illustrious Byron. Acknowledging that Byron 'bate' him, he yet forgot an early thrust received in the satire, and became as kind to his brother poet through his life as he proved tender and just to his mangled memory. [Loud cheering.] And the genius of that brilliant bard must itself be largely credited to Scotland. For he himself says:

'—I am half a Scot by birth, and bred
A whole one, and my heart flies to my head,—

As 'Auld Lang Syne' brings Scotland, one and all,
Scotch plaids, Scotch snoods, the blue hills and clear streams,
The Dee, the Don, Balgounie's brig's black wall,
All my boy feelings, all my gentler dreams
Of what I then dreamt, clothed in their own pall,
Like Banquo's offspring. Floating past me seems
My childhood in this childishness of mine—
I care not—'tis a glimpse of 'Auld Lang Syne.'

And though, as you remember, in a fit
Of wrath and rhyme, when juvenile and curly,
I rail'd at Scots to show my wrath and wit,
Which must be owned was sensitive and surly,
Yet 'tis in vain such sallies to permit,
They cannot quench young feelings fresh and early;
I 'scotch'd not killed' the Scotchman in my blood,
And love the land of 'mountain and of flood.'

[Cheering and Applause.]"

While Delafield Smith is a sound and laborious lawyer, he is by no means a *mere* lawyer. When, in the heat of our late national struggle, the war department determined upon a seizure of all the recorded telegraphic dispatches, he was selected to arrange a simultaneous descent upon the telegraphic offices in the city of New York. And the task was performed with such proficiency as to receive the commendation of the government, and at the

same time with such delicacy as to induce the thanks of the companies for his avoidance of all public exposure of private business and social communications. Again. When a public mail, made up at Liverpool, was found on the Peterhoff, and a special attorney of the Navy Department clamored for its violation and exposure in court, Mr. Smith, sinking the lawyer in the statesman, ordered the seals to remain unbroken. The State Department and also even the President himself returned to him their special acknowledgments for his sagacity in saving the country from a most awkward complication, which would have been likely to result in a war with England at a time when the rebellion was too formidable to render other entanglements at all safe. And again. When ships, bound for blockaded ports, were brought for adjudication, the ordinary process of obtaining, for the urgent use of the government, arms found on board, was slow and tedious; but the task was habitually accomplished by Mr. Smith with such promptitude, as to wring from Secretary Stanton the "wish that the energy of the District Attorney at New York could be imparted to every agent of the War Department."

Mr. Smith has accumulated a large library of standard works in almost every department of science, learning, and literature. He delights in original editions, in unique illustrations, and in works of permanent value, not always so popular as to escape becoming "out of print."

He is a man of culture, of scholastic tastes, of literary discernment and capacity,—just and generous in his dealings, true and honorable under all circumstances, bountiful but discriminating in his benevolences, devoted to his home, of genuine wit and genial humor—though with an apparent under-current of sadness. A warm partizan, he has yet no acerbities. It is often remarked that his personal friends are quite as numerous among political opponents as in the ranks of his own party.

Perhaps no man ever carried the obligation of gratitude for political, professional, or personal favor, further than he; while at

the same time no personal disappointment seems to lessen his friendship for a public man whom he has thoroughly admired, nor his zeal for a cause which he has heartily espoused.

That the reader may form a judgment of his own of Mr. Smith's ability, we have given specimens of his oratory. Our limits do not permit additional selections from his literary and poetical writings. These, like his speeches, are both stamped with a certain intensity and force; and in a notice of one of his early poems, Mr. Bryant remarked—"the versification is uncommonly easy and flowing, and among the thick-coming fancies of the writer, are many of great beauty and brilliancy."

Mr. Smith resides in New York; but enjoys, for more than merely the summer months, his country home and farm at Shrewsbury, near Long Branch, New Jersey.


Early in life, he married a daughter of Rev. Doctor Gilbert Morgan, a scholarly gentleman, of Bradford Springs, Sumter, South Carolina. Of their seven children five are living. At Greenwood the graves of two, early deceased, bear the following inscription, penned by Mr. Smith:—

With chastened pride
We give them back to God to keep,
Too grateful for their lives to weep
That they have died.



Robert A. Smith

ROBERT H. BERDELL.

 SUCCESSFUL capacity is the rightful test of genius. Few only possess this capacity. It is the Promethean spark that kindles in inspired breasts that golden glow of enthusiasm, that assails great endeavor and achieves great results. It is this that compasses great military achievements, that crowns with sublime victory the arts, that gives added lustre to literature, that in every field of the world's work, in every department of human labor is the impelling force accomplishing great and noble ends. Such men are the blest of earth, its motive power, its heroes, its true sovereigns. Such men, and such only are entitled to rank as "Men of Progress." To this high and meritorious distinction few are more justly entitled than the subject of this sketch—Robert H. Berdell.

He was born October 1st, 1820, near Somerstown, Westchester County, New York. It early became necessary that he must earn his own living. This did not dishearten him, other than the painful necessity it entailed of enjoyment of only very limited means of education. Nature is always compensative. Self-sustenance and a knowledge that he must establish his own position in life, engendered in him a spirit of independence, self-reliance, pluck and persistency of more salutary and enduring use in his earnest life-battle than all the wisdom of schools and colleges, and developing power and energies that under more seeming auspicious circumstances might have lain wholly dormant; or, at the best, only attained enervated development. He blended economy with industry. The result was, that while yet a young man, he was enabled to go into business for himself—the produce com-

mission business. Encouraging success crowned his business efforts. In June, 1843, he married Miss Elizabeth A. Clowes, a most estimable young lady of Hempstead, Long Island. He had scarcely been married a year, and the future, in a business point of view, seemed to open brightly before him, when a sudden cloud of financial embarrassment darkened the bright prospect, and swept away nearly everything that he had so carefully and sedulously saved by industry and economy. This was no fault of his, but the result of too extended credit to a firm in Charleston, S. C., and the failure of the latter to meet their obligations to him. He was compelled to begin his business life over again, but experience had taught him a most useful lesson. He resumed business upon a more firm and practical basis. Prompt in meeting his engagements; untiringly industrious; honest and straight-forward in his dealings, his business career is briefly told. For twenty-three years he carried on the produce and commission business at No. 32 Front Street, New York. In all the financial revulsions of those years, bringing disaster and ruin to some of the oldest and staunchest commercial houses of the city; his house stood firm and unshaken. He retired with a large fortune, the richly deserved reward of ability, firmness, patience and unswerving integrity.

But we must go back a little in our sketch. The sound management and executive ability that could so prosperously conduct his large and growingly extended business, must be equally successful in other administrative labors. In 1857, Mr. Berdell was elected a director of the Erie Railroad Company, and he was at once given a place on the Executive and Financial committee—a place he continued to fill during his connection with the company. He was foremost in the reorganization of the company in 1858 and 1859, at which time the earnings of the company were not enough to pay the running expenses and coupons. He took an active part in pacifying the discontent at Susquehanna, occasioned by lack of funds to pay the men. He was in imminent danger of his life at the Long Dock Company Tunnel riot; but, fearless of personal peril, did not

debar him in the discharge of his duties. At this time he was President of the company, and all of its affairs were entirely in his charge to its completion. When he assumed control of its management, its affairs were in a deplorable condition; its liabilities under protest and everything at great discredit owing to previous mismanagement, false estimates, and exorbitant payments to contractors. Mr. Berdell at once set to work to extricate it from its financial embarrassments, and finished this most important outlet for the Erie Railroad Company, and in the completion of this connecting link, opened this great highway from the great West by the Erie Railroad to tide-water opposite the city of New York, where vessels of any size can load for any part of the world. He completed the excavation and rock-cut in the Bergen tunnel, at something less than one million of dollars. He constructed large piers, freight-houses, machine-shops, and many miles of main and side track of the Long Dock Company's property. In 1858, when he first assumed the Presidency of the company, the stock and bonds were of little value, commanding in the market only half their par value. Mr. Berdell injured his own credit for a time, as a merchant, by this undertaking. Many believed that he had attempted what he could not successfully accomplish, as all previous parties had failed in the enterprise; but, notwithstanding this, and the entreaties of his friends, he boldly pushed on with the work, lending his personal credit and endorsing the company's liabilities in large amounts to secure its completion. Formidable as were the difficulties to be overcome, and notwithstanding the responsibilities assumed, he had the satisfaction of seeing the improvements completed nearly as they are to-day. With the completion of the work the company's credit so much improved that the stock sold at 140, and the bonds at 110, a result giving convincing attestation of his high administrative capacities.

In the early part of 1861, Mrs. Berdell died. After two years Mr. Berdell married the beautiful and accomplished Miss Harriet Barnard of New York; when, with his lovely bride, he made the tour of Europe, being absent about a year. In 1864, the Direc

tors of the Erie Railway Company elected him President of this great corporation. The result showed that he not only did not disappoint the expectations of his most ardent friends in accepting this arduous and trying position; but, that the company wisely consulted its best interests, and chose the right man for the right place. The company, through the acts of his predecessors, had a large floating debt and contracts for equipments amounting to near ten millions of dollars, which must be paid within a few months. The magnitude of these liabilities were appalling, but Mr. Berdell possessed a determined will and indomitable energy. He entered with earnest determination upon the discharge of his important trust; he worked hard and early and late, often until midnight, to make himself thoroughly familiar with all the details and duties appertaining to his onerous charge. In addition to being President, he was Treasurer also, and personally attended to all receipts and payments, loans and negotiations. Under his management the finances of the corporation were conducted with fidelity and ability. All payments were made as prompt as at any bank. No extra interest or commission was ever paid by him. When his connection first began with the company, its earnings were about \$5,500,000; and, during his management it increased to \$15,500,000, an increase of 10,000,000 per year. During this period there was a time, indeed, when the Erie Railway Company's stock sold higher than the New York Central, and the receipts for passengers were within a few hundred thousand dollars of the latter road. In short, he brought the high credit, by economy and care in the expenses, and by the negotiation of a foreign loan, and extending the Company's mortgages as they matured, thus placing the financial condition of the company on the best possible footing, and the enjoyment of unlimited confidence and credit in this country and Europe.

Mr. Berdell had the entire confidence of his Board of Directors. No contracts, after having been investigated by the directors pursuant to his advice, ever proved disadvantageous to the interest of the company; and, it may be stated further in this connection that,

neither the directors of the Erie Railway Company, nor the Long Dock Company, ever refused to ratify and approve his recommendations. In all that pertains to the past solid and reliable progress of this corporation, the name and wise counsel of Mr. Berdell are more clearly identified than those of any other person. He warned his directors not to enter into any alliance or guarantee with the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway Company, and assured them that it would lead to bankruptcy. For his persistency and determination to save the Erie Railway Company, certain members of the Board of Directors entered into a conspiracy with outside parties and members of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway Company to buy in the open market proxies, and vote on stock not their own. Through this conspiracy, and by bribes and corruptions at the election on the 8th of October, 1867, the affairs of the company came under a new management. On the very day of the election, this new management passed by resolution, a guarantee on five millions of Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company bonds. The Erie Railway is now in default of the coupons—thus verifying Mr. Berdell's warning to his Board of Directors. He also refused to act or connect his name with the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway Company's mortgage for twenty millions of dollars recorded in his favor in the States of New York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, and known as the Berdell Bonds. Much more might be written of Mr. Berdell's connection with the Erie Railway. It is unnecessary, in a sketch like the present, to go into more extended details. It is enough to know, that his administration was characterized by consummate ability; and, as far as the interests of the road and the public are concerned, it is only to be regretted that the affairs are not still under the same judicious control. We will dismiss the subject with simply recalling the fact that, in 1866, Mr. Berdell gave the famous Sir Morton Peto and party a banquet at Delmonico's, and a special train over the Erie Railway and, at the same time, warned the Board of Directors not to be entreated into any magnificent financial scheme.


In 1866, Mr. Berdell bought the old family homestead of the Wick

ham estate at Goshen, the county seat of Orange County, N. Y., a beautiful and thriving village on the Erie Railway, sixty-one miles from New York City. He resides here with his family, and certainly within this radius of New York, environed as it is by beautiful country seats, there is none possessing more highly cultivated grounds, or adornments more tasteful and elegant. By his permanent improvements he has made it one of the most valuable estates in this country; and in after years it will be a notable remembrance of him. He is still a busy worker; he could not be idle. He is bank director, as also director of the National Trust Company, and of several insurance companies in New York and Brooklyn, besides being president of the asylum now being erected by the State of New York at Middletown, New York. Still in the prime of life and usefulness, doubtless many years remain to him to enjoy the fruits of his past labors. Socially, he is one of the most affable and agreeable of men; and there are few possessing a finer personal appearance. He has a commanding figure, and a countenance which, while beaming with benevolence, is expressive of great firmness and decision. By persistent and steady effort, he has won fortune and position. Battling with early disadvantages, he has risen superior to every obstacle. His distinguishing characteristics are, unconquerable energy and unflinching integrity. Few have achieved more deserved success, and none are more worthy of it.



Wm. H. P. 11

SILAS SEYMOUR.

N the development of the material resources of the United States, by that elaborate system of railroads and canals which traverse our country in all directions, bringing the people and products of its remotest parts into comparative proximity with each other, there have been mechanical and engineering questions presented, whose solution has required the highest order of ability, as well as great powers of invention and perseverance. That these problems have been successfully met, and the most gigantic obstacles overcome, is evidenced by the results, which we see before us every day. And it is gratifying to us, as Americans, to feel that these results have been accomplished almost entirely by the ability and perseverance of our American engineers,—some of whom perhaps may have received their education abroad, but the majority of whom are truly to be termed self-made men, and who have been educated by their own works.

In this latter class stands the subject of this sketch, who, literally beginning at the foot of the ladder, has by his own energy and ability risen to its top, and having been actually engaged in some of the most important engineering operations of the day, now, while yet scarcely past the meridian of life, ranks as one of the most prominent civil engineers of our country, and may be fitly regarded as one of the “men of progress.”

Silas Seymour was born June 20th, 1817, in the town of Stillwater, Saratoga County, State of New York. The first eighteen years of his life were spent upon a farm with his father, Deacon John Seymour, and his grandfather, Deacon William Seymour, who, soon after the Revolutionary War, in which he took an active part, had removed from Connecticut to the State of New York.

During this period, young Seymour had no opportunity of obtaining other than a good common school education, and a part of the time he worked as an apprentice at the carpenter and joiner trade.

In the spring of 1835, he obtained a situation as axeman in one of the engineering parties which were making the first surveys for the New York and Erie Railroad, through the interior of Sullivan county, New York. After serving about one month in that capacity, he was transferred to another party which had been organized at the town of Deposit, on the Delaware river, and promoted to the position of rodman.

During the latter part of the same year the first forty miles of the road, extending from Deposit to the mouth of the Callicoon creek, were placed under contract, and Mr. Seymour was appointed Assistant Engineer, in charge of a portion of the work. Benjamin Wright was at that time Chief Engineer of the New York and Erie Railroad, Edwin F. Johnson was Associate Engineer, and H. C. Seymour was Resident Engineer, in charge of the forty miles under construction, and also of the surveys westward toward Binghamton.

In the spring of 1837, work was suspended upon the railroad, and the subject of our sketch embraced the opportunity of devoting his time to study in the Fredonia (Chatauqua county) Academy, where he acquired a knowledge of chemistry, natural philosophy, and the higher mathematics.

The work was resumed in 1838, and Mr. Seymour's connection with the road continued through all its various phases of prosperity and adversity until its final completion in 1851, at which time he was acting as Chief Engineer of the Western Division; Mr. Horatio Allen was at that time the Consulting Engineer of the Company. Major Thompson S. Brown had acted as Chief Engineer until the completion of the road to Owego, in Tioga county, when he was appointed by the Russian government in the place of Major Whistler, who had died while in charge of the railroads then being constructed in that country.

During Major Brown's connection with the Erie road, he had always placed Mr. Seymour in charge, as Division Engineer, of the most difficult portions of the work, both as regards location and construction; and when he resigned to go to Russia, the company continued him in the duty to which he had been previously assigned by the Chief Engineer, which was that of making the final revision and location of the line between Corning and Dunkirk, the western terminus of the road, on Lake Erie.

In the performance of this duty he recommended several changes in the line which had been previously adopted and in part constructed by the company, in order to shorten the route, and improve the ruling grades. Among the most important of these changes, which were all adopted by the company, was that in the line between the mouth of Little Valley Creek (now the town of Salamanca) and Dunkirk. This change, although it involved the loss of several hundred thousand dollars of previous expenditure, resulted in reducing the maximum grade, ascending eastwardly from Lake Erie, from sixty to forty feet to the mile, and in shortening the distance more than five miles. Its ultimate saving to the company has been almost incalculable.

The New York and Erie Railroad, during the many years of its construction, afforded the best possible school for the education of civil engineers. It embraced all the varieties of work (except tunneling) that are to be found on the most difficult lines in this or any other country, not excepting even the Union and the Central Pacific Railroads. The best and most experienced engineering talent available in the country, outside of its regular corps, was frequently called into requisition, either by the State, or by the company, for the purpose of consulting or deciding upon the selection of routes or the character of structures. The most favorable opportunities were thus afforded the younger engineers for becoming familiar with the views and experiences of the veterans in the profession. The result has been that many of the most successful railway engineers in the country have obtained their first

and most useful lessons, from their early experience upon the New York and Erie Railroad.

Upon the opening of the road to Port Jervis, and subsequently to Binghamton, the Board of Directors passed resolutions, complimenting Mr. Seymour for his skill and energy in completing, within the requisite time, the difficult and expensive work over the Shawangunk mountain, and along the Delaware river; and when the road commenced running between those points, he was appointed Superintendent of Transportation upon that portion of it.

As the Erie Railroad approached completion, the necessity of a railroad connection westward became apparent. The New York Central Railroad interest had secured control of the Buffalo and State Line Railroad, which they were constructing with the narrow gauge (four feet eight and one half inches) and had arranged to pass under the Erie track at a point about three miles east of Dunkirk. The Erie and North East Railroad was also being built with a view of extending the narrow gauge to Erie, in Pennsylvania, and there connecting, and "breaking," with the Ohio gauge, of four feet ten inches.

Mr. Seymour at this time, having obtained consent of his own company, organized the "Dunkirk and State Line Railroad Company," of which he became Chief Engineer, and commenced building the road. He also secured an exclusive lease of the Erie and North East Railroad for the term of twenty years, with the understanding that the six feet gauge of the New York and Erie Railroad, and no other, should be extended to Erie, and there "break" with the Ohio gauge. This operation, together with a disposition manifested by the people of Erie to still aid the New York Central interest in extending their gauge to their town, soon brought about a compromise between the two great corporations, by which it was agreed that the Buffalo and State Line Railroad (since merged in the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Line) should be laid with a gauge of four feet and ten inches, should be located through the New York and Erie depot at Dunkirk, and should be

operated for all time, as a strictly neutral road, as between the New York Central and the New York and Erie Railroad interests.

This arrangement, it was supposed, would create a perfect break of gauge both at Buffalo and at Dunkirk: but the agreement has since been rendered nearly obsolete by the adoption of the "compromise" wheel, which enables the same car to pass over both the four feet eight and a half, and the four feet ten inch gauges.

The citizens of Erie were very much dissatisfied with this arrangement, for the reason that it left them no break of gauge whatever, and they feared their town would thus become a mere way station on the Lake Shore Railroad; whereas they had been fondly anticipating the great benefits that would arise to them from a break between the Western and the two Eastern gauges, involving an entire change of cars both for freight and passengers. They therefore refused to allow the Erie and North East Railroad gauge to be changed from six feet to four feet ten inches, and the celebrated "Erie War of gauges" followed, resulting in several disgraceful riots, and some bloodshed. But time, and the inexorable laws of trade, overcame the difficulty, and their road eventually fell into line, with the other lake shore railroads. The benefits derived by the Erie Railway Company from this arrangement have been and are still very considerable.

Mr. Seymour laid the last rail upon the Western Division of the New York and Erie Railroad, on the 17th of April, 1851, and assisted at the great celebration of the opening of the road for business, on the 15th of May, following. This celebration was participated in by the President of the United States (Millard Fillmore) and his cabinet, including Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State, together with several of the most prominent citizens of the country.

The New York and Erie Railroad, at the time of its completion, was the first continuous line of railway connecting the Atlantic coast with the great Western lakes, in the direction of the Pacific Ocean, and therefore constituted the first link of four hun-

dred and sixty miles in the great chain of railways destined to cross the American continent.

The following editorial notice, clipped from the Omaha (Nebraska) *Daily Herald*, of January 25, 1866, contains a brief sketch of Mr. Seymour's career down to and including the time of his connection with the Union Pacific Railroad:

"Col. Silas Seymour, Consulting Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad, has been spending a few weeks among us, and we propose to give a few characteristics of himself, and incidents of his life. This gentleman is known throughout the country as one of our most energetic, thoroughly educated, large minded and successful engineers, as his record will show, to which we shall refer hereafter. Col. Seymour is about forty-five years of age, with no indication of so late a period of life, except that the color of his hair has changed somewhat; of close, compact, well-knit frame, symmetrical form, with a face indicative of great determination, and bearing the impress of thought in every lineament. Associating, as he has for many years, with the first men of the times, in literary, political and military circles, and familiar with the best society, he has somewhat of an aristocratic air, but is genial, social, gentlemanly. His great characteristics we should say are perfect coolness and self-possession under all circumstances, an unusual power of concentration of all his powers on whatever he undertakes, a tenacity of purpose that never yields, an affectionate disposition, and a dry, pleasant, and sometimes sparkling wit; these valuable qualities with a logical mind, well stored with useful information, combine to make him one of the pleasantest companions imaginable.

"He commenced his professional career in connection with the New York and Erie Railroad, was engaged in its first surveys, and labored constantly in connection with the enterprise from 1835 until its completion, in 1851. His next position was that of chief engineer of the Buffalo and New York City Railroad, extending from Hornellsville to Buffalo, and of which he was also

for some time the general superintendent. Here he achieved his greatest success in designing and constructing the famous Portage Bridge across the Genesee River, a structure two hundred and thirty-four feet high and eight hundred feet in length. After the completion of this monument of his skill, ingenuity and professional judgment, he, together with his associates, contracted for the construction and equipment of some of the most important roads in the country, embracing the Ohio and Mississippi, Louisville and Nashville, Maysville and Lexington, Scioto and Hoeking Valley, New York and Boston Air Line, the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron of Canada, Western of North Carolina, and Sacramento Valley of California.

"In 1855 he was elected State Engineer and Surveyor General of his native State, New York, which responsible office he held during 1856-7, and his reports upon the canals and railroads of that State are regarded as among the best authorities upon these subjects, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for accuracy and adaptation.

"Col. Seymour at about this time established his office in New York, as consulting engineer, the duties of which occupied his time until the breaking out of the rebellion. He was then offered the position of brigadier-general in the army, but declined the honor, and contented himself with aiding his friend, Gen. Sickles, to organize the Excelsior Brigade, which for distinguished services and valor in the field has not been excelled by any army organization. During this time Col. Seymour recommended to Gen. Cameron, then Secretary of War, the construction of independent military railroads leading from the National Capital to New York, Pittsburg and Cincinnati; and also the organization of an independent military railroad bureau, to be placed under the direction of the best railroad managers of the country. The former suggestion unfortunately was not carried out, but the latter was adopted, and under the able management of Gen. McCallum, who commenced his railroad experience under Col. Seymour,

has more than justified the wisdom and foresight of his suggestions.

"In 1862, Col. Seymour was appointed Chief Engineer of the Washington and Alexandria Railroad, with a view to construct a railroad bridge across the Potomac, which important work was successfully completed in 1864. In 1863, he was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior as Consulting Engineer, and afterward Chief Engineer of the Washington Aqueduct, which office he held for two years, when he resigned on account of a suspension of the work for want of an appropriation from Congress, but he remained long enough to recommend some important changes, which have since been adopted and partially carried out, in the plans made by Gen. Meigs, former Chief Engineer, which changes were adopted by the Secretary of the Interior and subsequently approved by Congress. He also recommended in his reports important improvements in the National Capitol, which met the approval of the Department, and must sooner or later command the favorable consideration of Congress. Among these, were the improvement of the Washington Canal, and the improvement of the Potomac River by the construction of a breakwater, so as to bring the navigable channel alongside the water front of the city, the construction of fountains in the parks, and the perfection of a system of drainage and sewerage of the city.

"Col. Seymour was appointed Consulting Engineer of the Union Pacific Road, commencing at Omaha, Nebraska Ter., in 1864, but owing to other engagements was not able to give that work but a portion of his time until the summer of 1865. He is now devoting his best talents to this gigantic work, the great national work of the age, and we hope his life may be spared till its successful completion.

"As a thoroughly educated, successful and practical engineer, it may be said that Col. Seymour has no superior, and perhaps not a rival, in this country. If he has made professional mistakes, they have yet to be discovered, and if the numerous works and

structures designed or constructed by him are defective, either in adaptation or permanency, time has not yet developed the fact. His engagement by the managers of the Union Pacific Railroad is a standing evidence of the sagacity and forethought with which that great work is being constructed, and we hope and trust that the name of Col. Seymour will go down in history in connection with others engaged in the great work, as the successful engineer of this most wonderful conception of the nineteenth century."

At the time of undertaking the construction of the Sacramento Valley Railroad of California, Mr. Seymour very correctly assumed that it would eventually become the western link in the chain of railroads that must sooner or later connect the tide waters of the Pacific with those of the Atlantic Ocean. And Mr. T. D. Judah, the engineer whom he sent out to take charge of that work, was instructed to examine the country up the western slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, with a view of ultimately extending the road eastward. These explorations resulted in the adoption of the present route for the Central Pacific Railroad.

Colonel Seymour's nomination and election, in 1855, to the position of State Engineer and Surveyor, of the State of New York was a recognition by the people of his standing as a civil engineer. This is the only political position he has ever held, his experience teaching him that political honors were a poor recompense for the time spent in the public service, to the neglect of his professional and business interests.

At the time of his first connection, in the winter of 1863-4, with the Union Pacific Railroad—that great enterprise, the conception and ultimate completion of which were the legitimate results of the construction of that first great line from the seaboard to the lakes, nearly twenty-five years before, and with whose whole history Mr. Seymour had been so closely identified,—very little had been done in the way of locating the line

of the road, more than that the eastern terminus, or initial point had been fixed by the President of the United States at Omaha, Nebraska, and a few engineering parties had been engaged in surveying portions of the country to the west of that town. As soon after his appointment as Consulting Engineer as his engagements would permit, he visited and examined the projected lines, and from that time until its completion, was occupied almost entirely with his duties in connection with the road.

These duties were not generally of an executive character, but they were always arduous and responsible. Much of his time was spent in the office of the company at New York (to which city he had then removed from Washington, D. C.), preparing maps, profiles, plans, estimates, reports, etc., and in general consultation with the officers of the company. He made frequent visits to the line of the road, in company with Mr. T. C. Durant, the Vice-President and General Manager, and others concerned in the work, and generally gave his personal attention to changes of route which were adopted by the company upon his recommendation.

These duties were not unattended with personal danger, for the country was traversed by hostile Indians in all directions. He made it a point to always explore the route sufficiently in advance of the construction of the road to enable him to give an intelligent opinion as to the comparative merits of conflicting lines, and in these explorations he was obliged to have an escort with him for protection. During one of these reconnoissances, over the Black Hills, west of Cheyenne, while accompanied by one of the Division Engineers, and an escort of Pawnee warriors, he was threatened by an attack from a large force of hostile Sioux. The Pawnees not only promptly repulsed the Sioux, driving them back into the mountains, but continued the chase until the following day, leaving the engineers entirely unprotected.

Mr. Seymour designed the high bridge over Dale Creek Cañon, near the summit of the Black Hill range of the Rocky Mountains. This bridge is one hundred and twenty-seven feet high, and eight hundred feet long, and stands at an elevation of about eight thousand feet above the sea. It is by far the most imposing mechanical structure upon the road, and resembles in some respects the famous Portage Bridge, which he had constructed several years previously, across the Genesee River, upon the Buffalo branch of the Erie Railway.

During the last year of the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, he spent the greater portion of his time upon the line of the road in Utah, where the principal portion of the work was being done by the Mormons, under the general direction of their President, Brigham Young. At this time a gigantic strife was being waged between the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific Companies, as to which should first reach the Great Salt Lake Valley with its railroad. Mr. Seymour was here of great service in executing the orders and plans of Mr. Durant with reference to the rapid extension of the Union Pacific line westward, although he repeatedly and earnestly urged upon the representatives of both companies the expediency and importance of coming to an early and amicable agreement as to the meeting point of the two roads. Congress, however, interfered at the last moment, and fixed the point of junction at the summit of Promontory Point, a distance of one thousand and eighty-seven miles from Omaha, and of six hundred and ninety miles from Sacramento.

The last rail, connecting the two roads, was laid on the 10th day of May, 1869, with appropriate ceremonies, at which Mr. Seymour, with other principal officers of both companies, had the honor of assisting.

Nearly six hundred miles of the Union Pacific Railroad, lying directly through the heart of the Rocky Mountains, were completed during the last year of its construction; and the entire

distance of nearly eleven hundred miles was constructed in a period of four years—an achievement unparalleled in the history of railroad construction.

Mr. Thomas C. Durant, to whose energy and skill the country is mainly indebted for this great national work, in one of his published reports to the company, pays the following tribute to the subject of this sketch, on account of his services in connection therewith:—

“I am also indebted to Colonel Silas Seymour, the Consulting Engineer, for valuable suggestions and advice, which his long and varied experience in the construction and management of railroads, and other works of internal improvement, has rendered him so competent to give.”

Mr. Seymour may therefore very justly claim the honor of having been more thoroughly identified than any other living engineer, with the construction of both the *initial* and *terminal* links of the great chain of railways, more than three thousand miles in length, which now spans the American Continent from ocean to ocean.

During the winter of 1867-8, under an appointment from the Secretary of the Interior, made by authority of a joint resolution of Congress, he prepared an elaborate report, accompanied by maps, drawings, estimates, etc., upon the subject of improving the channel of, and bridging the Potomac River, in the vicinity of Washington, D. C.

The selection by the General Government, from among the engineers of the country, of Mr. Seymour, in preference to an officer of the regular army corps, for this work, as well as his previous appointment on the Washington Aqueduct, were each of them high professional compliments.

The most important works with which he has been connected as Consulting Engineer, since the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad, are the Adirondack Company's Railroad, which is also being constructed by Mr. T. C. Durant, extending through the


great wilderness of Northern New York, from Saratoga Springs to Ogdensburgh, on the St. Lawrence River, a distance of nearly two hundred miles; and the North Shore Railway of Canada, extending from Montreal to Quebec.

Mr. Seymour was married on the 23d of December, 1840, to Delia, second daughter of the late Hon. George A. French, of Dunkirk, Chautauqua County, New York. They now reside in New York City and have five children living—Florence, George F., James M., Jeanie, and Silas, Jr.



Chas. L. Herrick

CHARLES P. HERRICK.

HARLES P. HERRICK was born in the town of Wilton, New Hampshire, on the 27th day of April, in the year 1818, and is the fourth child of Edward Herrick and Ann Barrett Herrick. He was married in 1841 to Miss Caroline M. Baker, of Vermont, has two children, a son and daughter.

His grandfather was an officer in the Revolutionary war. He was absent on the ever memorable day of the battle of Bunker Hill, he having been sent to Andover on the 15th or 16th day of June, 1775, for vinegar for the troops. His wife's maiden name was Holt, a descendant of the Holts of England.

The father of the subject of this sketch was born in 1785, and is still living. He served in the war of 1812. His business, like his father, was a mill-wright and builder, carpentry being his specialty. His wife was born in 1790, and died in 1824, and left a family of five children, Charles P. Herrick being the fourth child, and only six years old at the time of her death.

The Herricks are of Danish and English descent. The traditions of this family claim their descent from Ericke, a Danish chief who invaded Britain during the reign of Alfred, and having been vanquished by that prince, was compelled, with his followers, to repeople the wasted districts of East Anglia, the government of which he held as a fief of the English crown.—*Holmshed's Chronicle, sixth book.*

The Norman invasion, found this name represented by Eric, the Forester, who resided in Leicestershire, and possessed extensive domain, along the sources of the Severn, and on the border of Wales.

Eric raised an army to repel the invader; and in the subsequent

efforts of the English earls and princes to dispossess the Normans of their recent conquest, and to drive them out of the country, he bore a prominent and conspicuous part. But he shared also, in the unfortunate issue of all these patriotic efforts. His followers and aliens, here stripped of their estate, and being no longer in a condition formidable to the government, was taken into favor by Sir William, entrusted with important offices about his person, and in command of his armies. In his old age, retired to Leicestershire where he closed a stormy and eventful life as became the representative of an ancient and distinguished race.

"With a hasty glance at our earliest family remembrances, remote and obscure as they may be, we proceed to deduce the pedigree of the English and American races through the branch of the posterity of Eric, the Forester, which is still respectably known in England, and from whence we derive our lineage."—*Herrick's Genealogy*.

"We perceive something like a progressive transmission from the original Scandinavian Ericke, Eric, down to the settled and permanent English Heyrick and Herrick of the seventeenth century. The earliest English forms were occasional variations of the final letter, for substitution of I instead of E in the initial. In the twelfth century the sons of John of Leicestershire fixed the orthography of the name Herrick, which has remained permanent and unchanged to this day.

"In 911 other of the Danes assembled in Staffordshire, near Tottenhall, fought with the English—and there was great slaughter on both sides—the Danes were overcome, and afterwards at Wodenfields; then King Edward put the Danes to flight also at Northumberland. So the Danes gladly continued to rest in peace and quiet.

"Eric, son of Harold Gormson, king of Denmark, was about to engage in new wars, and to allure other Danes to join him against the English nation and utterly subdue them. King Edward hearing this proposal, to enter his country with an army, which he did, cruelly wasted and spoiled the same.

"Eric of Northumberland, who was sometime governor of the

same, may have been mistaken for 'Erick of East Anglia,' Eric Blodex, son of Harold Harfagni, king of Norway. His story is told by Thierry. 'Ethelstane boasted in his charters of having subdued every people foreign to the Saxon race inhabiting the island of Great Britain.'

"To the Anglo-Danes of Northumberland, he gave a Norwegian for their governor, (this was Eric, son of Harold, an old pirate, who turned Christian to obtain the Government,) in the year of our Lord 937. On the day of his baptism he swore to defend Northumberland from the Pagans and pirates; and from being a sea-king, he became king of a province.

"But this peaceful reign becoming irksome to him, he betook himself to his ships. After an absence of several years, he returned,—we have indisputable proofs of his having visited America during that time, nearly five hundred years before the discovery of America by Columbus.

"The first discoverer was Biarne, a young Iclander, in 986. On his return, he reported to Lief, the son of Eric the Red, a bold and enterprising young chief, who made an expedition to the newly discovered region. He sailed with thirty-five men, followed the direction pointed out by Biarne, and arrived in safety on the shores of the New World. It was rude and rocky, the mountains covered with snow and ice. He named it Helluland, or the land of rocks. He next came to a flat region covered with forests which he called 'Marshland,' or the woody land."—*Lights and Shadows of American History.*

"In 1121 Bishop Eric, of Greenland, embarked on a missionary voyage to Vinland, the result of which is not known. Vinland, the name given by Eric, the second discoverer, for the quantity of grapes found in the country.

"He returned to visit the Northumbrian, who gave him a welcome, and appointed him their chief without the consent of the Saxon King Edward. Edward attacked them, forced them to abandon Eric, who, in turn attacked them with five Corsair chiefs from Denmark, the

Orkneys and the Hebrides. He fell in the first battle, a death glorious to a Scandinavian. His praises were sung by all the scalds and bards of the north.

"The family of Eric has produced many eminent men, is still represented by two respectable branches. The Herricks of Leicester, and the Herricks of Beau Manor, of both these branches, are of distinct pedigrees, and many curious historic anecdotes are given in the history of Leicestershire."—*Scott's Life of Stirling*.

"John, of Leicestershire resided there from 1559 to 1572. Nicholas, the second son, was a goldsmith, banker and merchant in London, who established his younger brother, William, in high credit [in] and trust at the court of Queen Elizabeth.

"Of his sons Thomas and William, little is known, save that Thomas was the reputed ancestor of Thomas Herrick of Market Harborough, and author of a volume of poems, published in 1691, and of several high-spiced sermons, in which the rebels, against King James the Second, are severely handled. Nicholas, the third son, was a merchant in London, living in London in 1667, on the occasion of the decease of his son Nicholas, who was a merchant in the Levant, and an extensive and intelligent traveler in Syria, Egypt and Palestine.

"Robert was the most eloquent clergyman of his age—was Vicar of Dean Prior, in Devonshire. He was noted as the author of 'Hesperides,' a work of great and singular merit. A writer in the 'Retrospective Review,' says: 'We do not hesitate to pronounce him the best of English Lyric Poets.' Another critic thus writes: 'He is at all times, and in every sense, an English poet; English scenery and English manners are his constant themes.'

"The father of Robert Herrick died in 1692, while his family were in infancy; he left them in moderate circumstances. Fortunately, for Robert, he early attracted the notice of his uncle, Sir William, who educated him, and established him in business.

John Herrick, the fourth son of John Herrick of Leicester, was many years an alderman of that borough, and died 1613, leaving a

son and daughter. This is the only record of his history and pedigree. We think a careful inquiry among the genealogy of John of Leicester, would satisfy the antiquarians for their John of Shippool, and James of Southampton.

Sir William Herrick was a successful Leicester and politician from 1575, when he first attached himself to the court of Queen Elizabeth, by whom he was commissioned on an important embassy to the Ottoman Porte; and, as a reward for his success, was appointed to a lucrative situation in the exchequer, which he held through her reign and the reign of James. He purchased the estate of the unfortunate Earl of Essex, at Beau Manor Park, in the Parish of Loughborough and County of Leicester, which is still in the possession of his descendants in the direct line, and has been, for the last two hundred and fifty years, the headquarters of our race.

Henry, the fifth son of Sir William Herrick, whom we claim to have been our Henry of Salem, 1629, was born at Beau Manor, in 1604. He was named by command of the unfortunate Prince Henry, eldest son of James I. We have positive proof that no other Henry is found in English history or English pedigree of his time. He is spoken of as residing abroad in 1653, and America as the place of his residence.

Letters from his brother Nicholas to his brother John, July, 1653. The identity of the coat of arms at Salem and Beverly with that of the Leicestershire family, and especially the crest with that of Sir William, was one of the original grantees. The secession of one branch of the Leicestershire family from the Established Church. It is known all the other branches were devoted to their Church and King and that Henry of Salem was a Puritan, and cared little for the Church and less for the King. We, therefore, recognize Henry of Beau Manor as our original American ancestor.

John Morris, of Shrewsbury, Wales, says: "Henry Herrick settled on Cape Ann side of Bass River, now Beverly. He purchased several farms, where he settled his sons Zachariah, Ephraim, Joseph, and John, where he acquired a large fortune—all of which have

passed into other hands, save one small farm. The posterity of Henry of Salem have disappeared from the land of their father, and are widely dispersed over the Eastern, Western, and Northern States of the Union, and are scarcely remembered in their ancient plantations."

Henry Herrick was a husbandman in easy circumstances. He was a very good man; was a dissenter from the Established Church. He and his wife Editha were among the *thirty* who founded the first church in Salem in 1629; and, on the organization of a new church on the Ryal Side, 1669, they, with their sons and sons' wives, were first among the founders of the first church in Beverly, also.

At a later period, but still early for that enterprise, 1711-14, Joseph Herrick, Sr., and sons, who dwelt in that territory, were active and efficient members of the new parish called "Salem and Beverly Precinct," and adopted a platform or covenant more liberal than known before, which still remains, without the alteration of a word or letter. It was the foundation of a numerous church and society.

The sons of Henry Herrick were all farmers, with the exception of Joseph, who acquired a large property; more than he could derive from agriculture, at that time, with care of a large family. He was absent many years in the British West India Islands. We have proofs of his having been Governor of one of the Islands. He was styled Governor on the church records, and on the records of Probate Court—and on all dates of the time. Furthermore, he visited England; when at Liverpool, met his cousin Gershom, the heir of the Irish family, who tried to induce him to remove his family to Ireland, but he abandoned his design on his return to America.

George Herrick came from England to Salem, 1685; was appointed Marshal of the Colony of Essex, and Deputy-Sheriff of the County of Essex, which office he held to the time of his death, 1695.

George Herrick was the heir to an estate in England; which, at the time of his death, was possessed by two maiden ladies. He died young; leaving an infant family in moderate circumstances. They were not able to prosecute the case to a successful result; therefore it was lost to their family and kindred.

James Herrick, of Southampton, Long Island, New York, was also an emigrant from England some time prior to 1657, when his name is first found in the records of that town. Tradition claims the Connecticut Patriarch (without name), and John of Shippool, Ireland, and our own Henry of Salem as brothers.

"Henry must have belonged to a generation prior to that of James and John. John went to Ireland an ensign in Cromwell's army, in 1647. James came to America in 1650. James died in 1687, and John in 1689. John made his brother James his heir on failure of his own issue. No other James Herrick is found in England or America answering to the time.

We have given, in a connected chain, the branches of the English and American families. We have the proofs that Henry of Beau Manor was our Henry of Salem; also, that there is no reason to question the fraternity of John of Shippool and James of Southampton.

They were, most undoubtedly, the grandsons or great grandsons of Nicholas of London. Through his sons, Thomas and William, or from John of Leicester, John Fanes recorded there was a William Herrick in this country concerned in a land purchase on Long Island in 1639-40. The conclusion is, it was William, son of Nicholas, and father of James and John. This is not impossible, as there were persons of our name at Oyster Bay, on the site of the first English plantation on Long Island, where the first settlers were ejected by the Dutch of Manhattan in 1640; and, if William Herrick was concerned in that enterprise, he probably remained on the original location, as he is not found at Southampton, nor any other person of the name until 1687, where James is first recognized there.

We have given, briefly, the history of the Herrick family in America and their several places of residence in the earlier history of the settlement of America; their influence in private and public life; their love of religion—of the right and true; their sterling worth as became the descendants of a noble race. We have been aided by the genealogy of the family published in 1845, or to dates and men-
oranda

We now add a link to the chain in the person of Charles P. Herrick, the founder of the United States Conservatory of Music. His early education was limited — was what at that time could be obtained at the country schools. At the age of seventeen, he was apprenticed to a builder to learn the mason's trade. The first winter of his apprenticeship, he attended the academy at Billerica. The two following winters, he attended the grammar school, in Lowell, where he learned his trade. He gave all his spare time to music while at school, but has never given his whole time to the study of music, of which he is, and ever has been passionately fond; the violin, the king of instruments, being his favorite, although he plays on many others.

He has been considered by musicians who know him well, to be one of the most correct and conscientious critics among amateur musicians. His mind for many years has been agitated on the subject of National Music Schools, and culminated last winter in a set of plans for a building (with the assistance of an architect he had employed), that are pronounced to be far superior to any yet devised, either in this or any other country.

He believes that music is one of the arts that has been sadly neglected by the people in this country. He believes that, as we have the best model for a government, we should feel a pride in having the best model school for the cultivation of that element in our natures, that makes us better citizens; as well expressed by the Bard of Avon,

"The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not moved with the concord of sweet sounds;
Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils;
The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
And his affections dark as Erebus;
Let no such man be trusted."

He believes that music has such a refining influence upon the mind of man, that he would be a better citizen and a better politician; he thinks, although we have the best model of a government,

yet it is liable to abuses; believes the real and true benefactors of the race live in the future, and not in the past, and that the world is growing better as it grows older.

The Conservatory of Music is to be built by voluntary subscriptions. Already generous sums have been pledged by prominent gentlemen and ladies of Boston, New York, and other cities. Small donations are thankfully received as well as larger sums; the building will cost one million of dollars; and as we are a people of forty millions, it is self-evident the amount would be quickly raised; at a glance we see how little from each individual would make up the sum required. He thinks it would be much better for us as a nation to educate our young people in all the arts and sciences in our own country. Not that he would deter them from traveling in other lands, but let them perfect their education before going abroad, that they be better qualified to enjoy arts and sciences, music and song, painting and sculpture; to live, in short, in the dead past, and living present, in a refined and cultivated manner.

The proposed Conservatory of Music is to be entirely unsectarian—is not to be sectional, but national. He has given it the name of the “United States Conservatory of Music,” hoping it will attract within its walls the sons and daughters of every State in the Union as well as students from other lands, as he intends to employ the best musical talent in Europe and America, on all instruments that are taught in the civilized world.

The building will be erected on a lot of land bounded by four streets, making an entire square about four hundred feet long by two hundred and fifty feet wide, making a hundred thousand square feet of land. It will be 330 feet long, 220 feet wide, with a tower on the principal end, where the main entrance will be. There will be eight entrances, so that, in case of alarm, it may be cleared without delay or confusion. The principal hall will seat six thousand people, with a stage capacity of two thousand singers, and an orchestra of two hundred performers.

There will be two halls that will seat 1,500 people, and three halls

for 1,000; eight halls to seat from 400 to 600, to be used for musical lectures; thirty-two rooms for class or private instruction; they will be twenty feet square; seven saloons for cloak and coat rooms. The small halls are so arranged that a performance can go on in the large hall without any connection with the small halls, or class-rooms. There is a large hall for a gymnasium, that can be used for a banqueting hall, which will hold 6,000 people. The lighting, heating, and ventilation, will be upon the most approved models.

The clock tower will be octagon in shape (at least where the clock faces are,) so as to give eight dials, symbolical of the octave in the scale of music. The machinery which propels the clock in the tower will also be connected with dials in the class-rooms, halls, and corridors, so that the precise time will be indicated on every dial throughout the building.

We have given only the principal features of this gigantic building. See the drawings and pamphlets at the principal music stores in large cities; some will be found in all the towns of the United States. They may be seen at 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) New York.

The Conservatory is to be built by the people and for the people. One of the aims of the founder is to give the best music that will come within the reach of the masses. If music make people better, it should not be confined to any one class, but made available to the entire people of the nation.

He intends to give personal attention to the erection of the Conservatory; and his experience of thirty-six years gives him qualifications, that persons who have given their entire time to music, do not possess. He has erected a large number of elegant residences and other prominent buildings in Boston, and is still engaged on some of the most expensive and elegant residences, and churches in the city. It is said his work will stand the tests of *storms, tempests and time.*

Fowler says of him: "He has an active brain, a clear mind, a cool head;" says, that the leading qualities of his mind are, "sense of char-

acter and elevation of feeling; desire to improve and get up in the world, firmness and stability of purpose, and great perseverance; sense of justice, and desire to do right; feeling of moral obligation, benevolence and kindness towards others; caution and forethought, regard for consequences; practical talent, and desire for positive knowledge; joined with a fair degree of social and domestic feeling; valuing property only for its uses and convenience; systematic and does his work well; not very enthusiastic nor visionary; well qualified for business of a practical nature; would do well in any of the natural sciences."

In personal appearance, Mr. Herrick is of medium height, of fair complexion, sandy hair, compactly built, has the quiet bearing of a well bred gentleman, in conversation slow of speech, but his language is clear and convincing; at times terse and sententious; has great executive ability; is very orderly in the arrangement of the daily routine of business matters; the men in his employ love and obey him. He has large humanity; believes "every human heart is human," and treats all he comes in contact with on that high principle.


He possesses, in an eminent degree, many of the characteristics of his ancestors. Many of them were marked men, and were men of great influence in their time—as sea-kings, and kings of provinces, discoverers of continents, warriors, statesmen, courtiers, politicians, poets, priests, and philosophers, settlers of new provinces, founders of churches, agriculturists, and other professions and crafts, too numerous to mention. From a careful perusal of their lives, we notice one of their leading characteristics was perseverance. They generally accomplished whatever they engaged in, because they possessed the noblest trait of success, namely, patience. The prominent traits of Mr. Herrick's character are perseverance and indomitable energy, which will accomplish almost anything earthly, if persevered in. He is the architect of his own fortune. By careful attention to business he has obtained a fair competency, so that he can indulge in the comforts and elegancies of a cultivated mind, and of a refined and correct taste.

He hopes to have the Conservatory of Music in working order—to dedicate it to music and song—on the Centennary Anniversary of our country as a free and independent nation, in 1876. Those who know the man believe it will be accomplished. He is ready now to receive contributions in money, musical instruments, statuary, and paintings, or in whatever will adorn and beautify the halls of the most magnificent building of the kind ever dedicated to music, poetry and song.



Edmund M. McCook

GENERAL EDWARD M. MCCOOK.

GENERAL EDWARD M. MCCOOK was born at Steubenville, Ohio, in June, 1834, and was educated there. His ancestors were Scotch-Irish; his father and his brothers were born in Pennsylvania. In 1856 he went to Minnesota, as private Secretary to Governor Medary, who was appointed Governor of the territory under the Buchanan administration. When the Pike's Peak excitement began, after the discovery of gold in that portion of the Country, General McCook left Minnesota, and crossed the plains, and settled in the mining region; he was at first engaged in mining; this was in 1859; he afterwards practised law with success there; all that portion of the country which was afterwards organized as the territory of Colorado was then Arapahoe County, Kansas. In the winter of 1860 he was elected to the Kansas Legislature, by 1,800 majority over two competitors, this being the last Territorial Legislature. At that time Arapahoe County had a large population, and General McCook probably represented a constituency larger than the rest of the territory of Kansas. He was a good debater, and took an active part in all the proceedings, and none of the interests of his section of the territory were allowed to suffer. The boundaries of Kansas were defined during this session, and she was admitted as a State. This left General McCook's constituency with no political organization. He went to Washington to secure for it some territorial organization, and the former county of Arapahoe became the territory of Colorado. While on his return he heard that Fort Sumter had been fired upon; he immediately

returned to Washington, enlisted in the army, and afterwards received a commission as Second Lieutenant of the First Regular Cavalry. When Indiana organized her Volunteer Regiment Governor Morton applied to the War Department for officers, and Lieutenant McCook was sent from the school of instruction to Indianapolis, and received a commission as Major of the Second Indiana Cavalry; after the battle of Shiloh he was promoted to the Colonelcy of the regiment, and placed in command of the first brigade of Cavalry, organized under General Buell. Upon the thorough organization of the Cavalry he was assigned to the Command of the first division, and took part in nearly all the engagements of the Army of the Ohio, afterwards the Army of the Cumberland. His division was always conspicuous for its discipline and efficiency, and rendered as effective service as any cavalry division of the army.

In the winter of 1863-4 the division was ordered from Alabama into East Tennessee, to protect the communications of the army then occupying Knoxville. They crossed the mountains in mid-winter, and in the latter part of December fought Martin's rebel corps and destroyed it, capturing all his artillery and about one-third of his command; and then recrossed the mountains in time to take part in the Atlanta Campaign. He was with General Sherman through the whole of that campaign; and after the capture of Marietta was ordered by General Sherman across the Chattahoochee, in the rear of the rebel lines around Atlanta, to cut their communications. This was accomplished, together with the destruction of nearly the whole rebel commissary and quarter-master trains, which were captured and burned at Fayetteville, Georgia. When returning from this expedition McCook found himself confronted with a large force of the enemy's cavalry and two divisions of infantry, posted near Noonan, Georgia. After fighting all day he led a charge through the rebel line, cut his way out, and swam the Chattahoochee river, and arrived safely in camp with the main army near Marietta.

General Sherman, in his report of that campaign, complimented

General McCook very highly, for the manner in which he had discharged the duties that were assigned him, and for the manner in which he extricated his troops from the superior force of the enemy which surrounded him. He was brevetted a Major General for this service. When General Sherman started on his "march to the sea," General McCook commanded the first division of Wilson's corps, which moved to the right of Sherman's column, capturing Selma, Montgomery, Columbus and Macon.

After Lee's surrender General McCook was sent South to receive the surrender of the rebel troops in Georgia and Florida. At the close of the war he resigned his commission in the regular and volunteer service, and was appointed United States Minister Resident to the Sandwich Islands. He went to the Sandwich Islands with special instructions from the Secretary of State to negotiate a treaty of commercial reciprocity, and also, if possible, to open negotiations for the acquisition of the Islands. He was successful in carrying out the first part of his instructions, to the satisfaction of the President and Secretary of State. The treaty which was negotiated was not ratified by the Senate. During his official tenure in the Islands he re-established American influence there. At the time of his resignation nearly the whole of the ministry, the court, and the other official positions in the kingdom were filled by Americans. He left the Islands with the respect of his countrymen, and the King, and their regret that he should have deemed it necessary to sever his official relations with that country, which holds a position towards our Pacific States even more important than Cuba does-towards the Atlantic States.

After the inauguration of President Grant, he was offered, and accepted, the position of Governor of Colorado. In his first message to the Legislature occur these words, being the first distinct recommendation upon the subject by an executive officer in the country:

"Before dismissing the subject of franchise, I desire to call your attention to one question connected with it, which I deem of sufficient importance to need some consideration at your hands, before

the close of the session. Our civilization has recognized woman's equality with man in all respects, save one—that of suffrage. It has been said that no great reform was ever made, without passing through three stages, ridicule, argument, adoption. It rests with you to say whether Colorado will accept this reform in its first stage, or, as her sister territory, Wyoming, has done, in the last; whether she will be a leader in the movement, or follow; for the logic of a progressive civilization leads inevitably to the result of universal suffrage."

Governor McCook has labored assiduously for the development and progress of the Territory; and under his administration it has increased largely, both in wealth and population. His messages, and all public addresses which he has delivered in relation to the resources of the country, have been copied extensively, not only in the papers of the Eastern States, but in many of the English papers. His administration of Indian affairs has been so efficient that the Territory enjoys peace such as it has not had for ten years.

In the memorial services in honor of Major Gen'l George H. Thomas, held at the U. S. House of Representatives in accordance with a joint resolution of Congress—Gen'l McCook was selected by the committee of arrangements to prepare and present the resolutions. The President, Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court, members of the Diplomatic Corps and members of both houses of Congress were all present to do honor to the great dead. Gen'l McCook, on presenting the resolutions, said:

"Mr. Chairman: I have been charged by the Committee with the duty of presenting for your consideration these resolutions of respect for the memory of our late beloved friend and commander.

"It becomes a most difficult task to express in fitting terms our respect for the great dead, when a nation of mourners stands by to listen.

"As in life Gen'l Thomas was so good and pure as to escape the criticism to which other public men are generally subjected, so in

death he is far beyond and above all words of ordinary eulogy. The most appropriate eulogy he could have is the presence here to-night, of so many of the old soldiers of the army, who served under him, and of his comrade commanders, and also of those Representatives of the people of the United States, who conferred upon him his well-earned rank and honors, all sorrowfully gathered together to pay to his memory a last tribute of reverence and respect.

"George H. Thomas in life had no enemies save the enemies of his country; his heart was a fountain of goodness, and gentleness, overflowing towards all except the foes of his flag; and against them his arm was always raised resistlessly, and relentlessly; but I leave it for others who knew more of his daily life and eminent public services than I, to sketch his career, and do justice to his greatness. He has gone! and those who knew and loved him as I did, can only fill the void in their hearts with memories of his many virtues, which shall blossom forever, and bear the fragrance of his noble deeds to our children, and our children's children.

"He closed his earthly life in a new land, and to him a new home, yet he had already won the friendship of all the people there by his simple manners, and modest goodness; and it seemed but meet that a life so great in achievement, so boundless in benevolence, and so perfect in its symmetry, should close amid the grand and solemn mountains of the Pacific; and a soul so pure and free from guile should wing its flight through the glories of the 'Golden Gate,' to eternal life beyond."

In a speech made in Denver, in July, 1859, Gov. McCook took advanced ground on the Cuban Question, etc., etc. He said, when called out by some question relating to Cuba, addressed to him by a member of the Fenian Organization: "What Ireland and the Fenians attempted two years ago, Cuba is attempting now; Cuba is to-day fighting the battle of Republicanism against Imperialism. The reconquest of Cuba will be to renew in greater strength, a foothold for the population of monarchial ideas on this continent.

Shame ! Shame ! that we, as a people, should look on quietly and see this little island, wounded to the heart, bravely struggling for liberty and republicanism, while we hide our sympathies in the shroud of a selfish diplomacy, and see the worst of the Imperial powers of Europe inflict all the barbarities of savage warfare upon these gallant people, who are trying to struggle into the light of freedom, and of civilization. One word of recognition from us would make them free. If they fail it will be our fault. If thrown backward into the past another century, it will be because the Great American Republic, that should be the champion of freedom to all men, lies dead to their appeal against a common enemy."

Gov. McCook is not only a soldier and a statesman, but has made his mark to some extent as an author ; he was one of the earliest contributors to Brett Hart's "Overland Monthly." He was the first officer of the army who suggested to the War Department the military necessity of employing negro troops, in a private letter to Mr. Stanton, the then Secretary of War, who quietly pigeon-holed the letter, and informed the writer that he was guilty of a piece of presumption. General McCook has but just passed the meridian of life ; it is now high noon with him ; before the setting sun what may we not look for, from one who has achieved such honors in so short a time.



J. M. McPherson

GEN. SAMUEL P. HEINTZELMAN.



SAMUEL P. HEINTZELMAN was born at Manheim, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, on the 30th September, 1805.

As his name indicates, he is of German descent on the father's side, his ancestors having been among the first settlers of the village of his birth. As a boy he attended the schools of Manheim and Marietta. In 1822, through the influence of James Buchanan, since President, he was appointed a cadet at West Point, where he remained until his graduation in 1826, his rank of scholarship being the seventeenth in a class of forty-two. His first commission was that of brevet second lieutenant in the Third Infantry.

The history of any young officer in the army at that time was a monotony of changes from one frontier post to another. After the usual furlough on leaving West Point, Heintzelman was ordered to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri, and during the next six or seven years was on garrison duty at that post and at Fort Leavenworth; Fort Mackinac, Michigan; Fort Gratiot, Michigan; and at Fort Brady, Wisconsin, except for the two years from April, 1832, to May, 1834, when he was detached on the important topographical duty of a survey for the improvement of the navigation of the Tennessee River. His full commission as second lieutenant in the Second Infantry bears the same date with that of his brevet on graduation, July 1, 1826, and he was commissioned as first lieutenant, March 4, 1833, which was rather rapid promotion in those days, when our small army was a family in which only as the fathers died out could the youngsters succeed to their shoulder-straps. Ordered to the South, the scene of the Cherokee and Seminole difficulties, Heintzelman saw considerable service in Florida

and Georgia, acting as adjutant to Major Kirby in the expedition to Mosquito Inlet, Florida, where he commanded the artillery of the Steamer Dolphin and covered the landing of the troops. During this period of his schooling in field duty, he served in the quartermaster's department in Florida and at Columbus, Georgia, his executive talent having led to his release from the routine of the line. He was commissioned as captain in the Second Infantry, November 4, 1838, but was retained on staff service as quartermaster and in investigating Florida claims until 1842.

He was ordered to Buffalo in 1843, where he married. In 1845 he commanded Fort Gratiot, Michigan; was thence assigned as district quartermaster at Detroit; and thence sent to Louisville, Kentucky, to organize troops for the Mexican war, and after a short time passed in the recruiting service we find him in 1847-48 in Mexico, engaged in the perilous and vexatious duty of defending convoys from Vera Cruz. The actions in which he was engaged were those of the Paso las Ovejas, against Padre Juaurauta, September 12, 1847; at the battle of Huamantla, October 9, 1847, and the action of Atlixco, October 19, 1847. He received his commission as brevet major, with the date October 9, 1847, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Huamantla, Mexico."

Returning from the fields of Mexico he was stationed at Fort Hamilton, New York Harbor, but in 1848 was ordered to California in command of troops. The voyage was around Cape Horn in a sailing vessel, thus adding something to an already varied experience. He found himself again on frontier duty on his arrival in California, where he was placed in command of the Southern District and stationed at San Diego. His real station, however, was in the field. In 1850-51 he led an expedition against the Yuma Indians, and established Fort Yuma at the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers, a most valuable frontier post, although "John Phoenix" found the climate so hot, that he insisted that there was only a piece of brown paper between one's feet and the infernal

regions. From this fort many sallies and scouts were made, and in 1852 a successful and relentless raid against the Yumas terminated hostilities. For his services in that difficult department Heintzelman was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, under date of December 19, 1851. His commission as full major dates March 3, 1855. In 1854 he had been relieved, in accordance with the usual custom, and assigned to recruiting service at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, as respite from the severe duty to which he had been so constantly subjected. But in 1859 he was ordered to Fort Duncan, Texas, from whence he was transferred to Camp Verde. Even in this hopelessly dull region he distinguished himself by an expedition against the Mexican marauder Cortinas, who had selected the wrong side of the Rio Grande for his raids, and sent him back with a loss of several hundreds of men. There were a number of severe combats in which Heintzelman participated, among them one near Fort Brown, December 14, 1859; and another at Ringgold Barracks, December 21. Just after these events came the mutterings of the approaching rebellion. General Twiggs was his superior officer, and, dreading the surrender that was afterward made by Twiggs, Heintzelman procured leave of absence, and came north in January, 1861, just as the war of the rebellion had become inevitable.

Now opened a wider sphere of action. During the twenty-five years that Heintzelman had passed as a soldier, all his achievements and all his earnest toil for the country had been in obscure battles upon distant frontiers, or in the weary routine of an army on a peace footing. He was honored at the War Department, and had a high reputation among soldiers, but it was mostly confined to them. In coming North in the winter of 1860-61, he knew very well that he would never resume his old relations. He abandoned a silver mine in Arizona, known as the Heintzelman Mine, which was just beginning to work successfully under his brother-in-law, S. H. Lathrop, who subsequently entered the Union army, and died of yellow fever in Texas in 1867.

At the North Heintzelman found a high tone of Union feeling,

in which he fully participated. He assisted General Scott in the defense of Washington at the inauguration of Lincoln, was sent to New York, April 8th, as general superintendent of the recruiting service in New York Harbor, but was soon recalled (May 1st), and assigned to duty as Acting Inspector-General of the Department of Washington, where he was commissioned colonel of the Seventeenth Infantry, on May 14th. On the 24th of May he was in immediate command of the first "invasion of Virginia" under General Mansfield, the center crossing the Long Bridge under his direction. Before this, however, that is, on the 17th of May, 1861, Heintzelman was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers. He opened the actual combats of the war in a skirmish at Fairfax Court-House, July 17, 1861, and led his division in the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, his command winning its share of the scanty laurels of that day, early in which Heintzelman was severely wounded in the fore-arm and elbow. He remained in the saddle while it was dressed, continued in active and heroic command, sullenly retreating at the rear of the rout, and when, on that gloomiest of rainy Mondays, he dismounted at his door in Washington, he had been twenty-seven hours on the back of his horse, wounded, worn, and wet. His wound proved to be so severe as to permanently cripple the right arm. It was not until August 2d that he could be returned to duty, when he was assigned the command of a division holding the left of the defenses of Washington, under McClellan, with his head-quarters at Fort Lyon, near Alexandria, where he remained until the opening of the campaign of 1862 in the succeeding March.

On the organization of the Army of the Potomac, Heintzelman was assigned to the command of the Third Corps, consisting of three divisions, under the command, respectively, of Generals Fitz John Porter, C. S. Hamilton, and Joseph Hooker. Arrived on the peninsula, Porter's division was detached and a new corps organized for him, leaving Heintzelman with about 30,000 men, led by the two most dashing and ambitious generals in the service, Kearny

and Hooker. Heintzelman was first in front of Yorktown, and believed that an immediate attack would carry the place, and with that purpose was pushing on when McClellan's arrival halted him in front of the works. After their evacuation by the Confederates, May 4th, Heintzelman was put in the advance, and on the 5th fought the battle of Williamsburg, the first substantial victory of the war, and the first instance in the Army of the Potomac when entire reliance was placed upon volunteer troops, and that in an all-day fight of the most desperate character. At its close the New Jersey troops used the cartridges of their dead comrades. For his brilliant services on that day Heintzelman was commissioned major-general of volunteers, dating on the day of the battle.

Arrived upon the Chickahominy, the first serious battle was that of Seven Pines, in which Casey's division was driven and badly beaten by surprise on the 31st of May. Heintzelman's corps advanced to his assistance, saved the day, and on Sunday, June 1st, took the offensive in the battle of Fair Oaks. He drove the enemy to within four miles of Richmond, when he reluctantly obeyed an order from General McClellan to fall back. At that time the utmost panic prevailed in Richmond. The policy of delay prevailed until it was too late to strike. Heintzelman was brevetted brigadier-general United States Army for his victory at Fair Oaks, the only *brevet* he received during the war, all his other promotions being full commissions, and there being no vacant full brigadier-ships in the regular army.

Now came the "change of base," or retreat from the Chickahominy to the James. In that momentous seven days, Heintzelman's corps fought with distinguished bravery at the Orchards, June 25th; Savage Station, June 29th; Glendale, June 30th, when the general was contused; at Malvern Hill, July 1st, and in the skirmish at Harrison's Landing, July 2d. This long list of bloody fights was supplemented, in the northern Virginia campaign, by the battle of Manassas, August 29th, and Chantilly, September 1, 1862. At the close of the last battle General Kearny was killed,

and with him the Third Corps lost one of its two heroic generals of division. On the 2d of September the corps camped again at Fort Lyon. The 40,000 men who had left the same place in March were reduced to 6,000, *but the corps had never been beaten in any action.*

From the 9th of September, 1862, to the 13th of October, 1863, General Heintzelman commanded the defenses south of Washington and, until October 13th, the Department of Washington, his troops being known as the Twenty-second Corps. The position was one requiring great executive ability, and was full of harassing cares, not the least being the handling of the vast bodies of recruits and convalescents constantly pouring through the capital, and the weeding out of the great number no longer fit for service. At the same time his lines were constantly annoyed by guerrilla parties, and he was engaged in organizing raids and maintaining communications.

After a period of inaction General Heintzelman was assigned, January 2, 1864, to the command of the Northern Department, consisting of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, with head-quarters at Columbus, Ohio,—another difficult position, During this service he suppressed, by the strong arm, the secret organization known as "The Sons of Liberty," and in the second great uprising of 1864 aided in organizing, arming, and sending off 40,000 of the militia of Ohio in the space of two weeks, the other States doing almost as well. On the 1st of October Heintzelman was relieved, and during the remainder of the war was waiting orders, or on court-martial duty. At the close of the war the Major Heintzelman of 1861 held the following living commissions, viz.: Colonel of the Seventeenth Infantry, United States Army; Major-General of United States Volunteers, and Brevet Major-General United States Army, the latter dating March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious conduct at Williamsburg, May 5, 1862."

He was mustered out of the volunteer service August 24, 1865, resumed command of his regiment at Hart's Island, New York


Harbor, September 29th, remaining there until April, 1866, when with his regiment he was ordered to Texas, where he took command of the central district, with head-quarters at San Antonio, and subsequently commanded the district of Texas entirely. Came North in May, 1867, he was alternately on leave of absence or serving on examination or retiring boards until February 22, 1869, when he was retired with the rank of colonel for length of service, having then been an active officer in the army no less than forty-three years, or adding his cadetship forty-seven years.

The retired rank assigned him was in accordance with the regulations of the service, but there was a universal feeling that it was injustice, or at least an insufficient recognition of merit, and Congress—an act without precedent in army annals—passed a joint resolution retiring Samuel P. Heintzelman with the full rank of Major-General, United States Army, for wounds received at First Bull Run, 1862. This, with a mention of resolutions once tendered him by the Legislature of Pennsylvania for distinguished services in the Mexican war, completes his military record, save that he retains his old associations as a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, of the Society of the Third Corps, and of the Army of the Potomac.

Such is the record of a long life devoted to country. It includes a weary period of slow promotion in times of comparative peace, supplemented by rapid successes when the opportunity of a great war came. It was only in active campaign, in stern, hard fighting, that Heintzelman achieved triumphs. He was no holiday soldier, but though he was sometimes nicknamed "gray and grim"—all good generals have a sobriquet—he had a peculiar faculty of winning without courting the affections of those who served upon his staff. Without the slightest sycophancy to superiors, or ostentatious condescension to inferiors, he held the confidence of one and the love of the other. He never shirked a hardship himself, and never inflicted one, except when the exigencies of the service demanded it. Happy in his refined social and domestic relations, his moral

influence was always pure, as his charity for the faults of others was broad. Impatient in inaction, hot and impetuous when the fight was on, yet never reckless or careless of the lives of his men, he had at once the coolness, the determined bravery, the unselfishness, and the *esprit* that make the true soldier, and his career must be regarded as one of the most distinguished and successful in the Army of the Union. Let his record speak. Eulogy is idle.

HENRY SMITH.

HE great mass of the American people are apt to look upon a man who has acquired social or political distinction as a "chance child of fortune," whose success is rather attributable to some lucky accident than to any merit of his own. But to those who have the patience and industry to go over the hard-fought fields, to follow the devious and rugged roads which lead our public men to eminence, there is nothing singular in the fact that so many grow weary of the fight, and retrace their steps, and nothing to be wondered that the few who possess the power of endurance to continue the battle, should meet with the reward of a victor.

Success is not an accident—never was. A triumph achieved in the latter way will be but brief in duration ; permanent and well-founded distinction can only be won by those who base their aspirations upon justice, fidelity to principle, adherence to law and religion, and must be pursued with unflagging industry and perseverance, and accomplished over stupendous and often appalling difficulties. There is not a spot upon the hill of fame upon which a man can set his eye, or aim to possess himself of, that a thousand others do not simultaneously seek, and in order to win it, he must successfully combat the opposition of them all, and the man or woman who can do this, is not a hero by accident, but by merit and right. Single out any of our public, self-made men, and accompany them over the tortuous road that led them to success ; witness the struggles, the heart-aches, the ponderous obstacles that have been interposed ; the Herculean efforts that have been required to overcome

them, and we think the most skeptical will agree that some rest, some compensation is due to recompense for the labor expended.—We can imagine the state of mind in which people sometimes find themselves, often having toiled to the very door of anticipated success, by the remark made by Edmund Kean before leaving the house on the night when he achieved that triumph which placed him first in the list of actors: “If I succeed now, I shall go mad!” There are thousands who have felt the same misgiving, that the ideal pursued might prove, after all, to be a bauble, a phantom which lured them on to madness.

In this city, we have hundreds of self-made men, who are proud that they are the architects of their own fortunes, and whom we honor, a hundred fold, for that very reason.

The subject of this sketch, Hon. Henry Smith, was born in the year 1818, at Caughnawaga, Montgomery county, N. Y., and consequently is now fifty-three years of age. The early part of his life was spent on the farm of his father, who was one of the early settlers of the county. The opportunities presented by these remote districts for the acquisition of knowledge, or the advantages of education other than that derived from tilling the soil, were very limited, being removed from schools, and from the association of men whose contiguity might tend to improve the intellect, or enlarge the information of those who surrounded them. Nevertheless, young Smith remained upon the farm until eighteen years of age, and it may be that the lessons of patience, industry and discipline to labor, which he here received, served to qualify him for his after career, in which these qualities have been so requisite, and in his case so characteristic and so potent.

Feeling convinced that the farm was not his predestined place in life, and being inspired with higher ambitions—feeling that *duty* called him to other fields of labor, where he might efficiently work for the interests of his country, and do justice to the attributes and executive faculties with which he felt he was invested, he left his

father's home, and at the age of eighteen came to the city of New York. Without money, without friends, without any auxiliary to success other than a brave heart and a stout, labor-horned arm, he entered this great city, unknown and unnoticed amid the bustling confusion, and avaricious interest seekers of this modern Babel, and located himself in the Eighteenth Ward, where he has continued to reside for thirty-four years. Here he commenced his life-work, laying the foundations of his future fortune and fame upon unshifting ground, based upon industry, continued in honor, and perpetuated in justice and fidelity to principle and friendship.

In 1841 he made his first appearance in politics, and was elected a delegate to the Whig Convention. In 1853 he was elected to the council Board in this city, in which he served for four years. In 1858 he was elected Alderman, and served, to the satisfaction of his constituents, until 1862, winning hosts of friends and admirers by his integrity, his firm adherence to the principles of his party, and the promptness and ability with which he discharged every trust confided to him.

In 1864 he was elected Supervisor, which office he held until 1870. In 1869 he was elected by the State Legislature one of the commissioners of Metropolitan Police, a position which he held up to the appointment of the present Board. He is now Treasurer of the Police Department of the city of New York, the duties of which office, added to those of commissioner, keep his time well occupied.

In all the positions to which his fellow citizens have called him, he has displayed an intelligence, zeal and fidelity which challenge the confidence and admiration of his friends, as well as of the community. He has achieved a wondrous success, both in mercantile and political life, and if we search for the secret by which he has accomplished so much, we are led to attribute it to his large heartedness, and the shrewd tact and strong common sense which leads him always in the right direction, and which, through his long and event-

ful career has never made it necessary for him to retrace a step once taken, nor to defend his conduct on any occasion.

A man of warm, sympathetic nature, he numbers among his personal friends many of the most noted men of our day, and no man will make greater sacrifices to friendship than Mr. Smith. In his political relations he has no friends who are not such through love and admiration, and they are myriad in number and belong to both parties. No man is more prodigal of his wealth where an important political advantage is at stake, and the Republican party of this city and State are more indebted to his liberality and clear-headed foresight than they ever have given him credit for. Whether as a Whig, while that party was in existence, or as a Republican, since the inception of the Republican party, he ever has been unswerving and consistent in his adherence to party principles, party ties and claims, though never allowing a difference of opinion to blind him to the personal worth of a political opponent, or to render him indifferent to the claims of humanity or the demands of friendship.

Though pressed by business cares which would bear down a man of ordinary vitality, he always presents a cheerful appearance, and greets all with deferential courtesy and kindness. In his capacity of Treasurer of the New York Police, he is compelled daily to see hundreds of applicants and petitioners for place and favor; he is interested largely in the daily line of steamboats between this city and Albany; an active participant in the political discussions and transactions of the day; has interests in mercantile and financial institutions of our city, and his social relations and acquaintances are extensive and never neglected. Yet, under all these anxieties, he keeps a light heart and buoyant spirits. Possessed of a strong physical constitution, though fifty-three years old, he really looks much younger. Bismark has said "there are young men of fifty and old men of twenty-five." Mr. Smith seems to be a living evidence of this truth, for his step is as firm, his mind as subservient, his brain

as clear and unclouded, and his eyes as keen and quick, as that of most men at twenty-five, and his appearance would indicate that, notwithstanding the extraordinary strain upon his mental and physical powers, he has not yet lived more than half his life, though he has accomplished more than the labors of a century. That his services have been appreciated, and that he is beloved by his friends, has often been made manifest, but never, perhaps more strikingly than on January 16th, 1871, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, when he was presented with a beautiful set of silver by his friends. The presentation was also made the occasion of a banquet, which was participated in by the most prominent persons of both political parties. The presentation was made by Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, in an eloquent and fitting speech, in which he recalled many of the early struggles and triumphs of Mr. Smith, who, in responding, said:

GENTLEMEN:—I am thankful to you, my friends, for the great honor you do me this evening. I wish it was in my power to express to you how grateful I feel for it. The compliment which this beautiful testimonial bears with it can too heartily be accepted. I have received here beautiful words in an emotion which I cannot find words to express. I must content myself by simply assuring you that I am only appreciative of the expressions of your esteem and friendship, and I will always look upon it with pride and gratitude. I am assured that among the subscribers to the testimonial are many gentlemen who are not identified with either of the political parties of the State, while there are others who are of the party to which I am opposed. It is pleasant for me to know that amid the competition which is natural to business in this city, and the bitterness which sometimes characterizes our political campaigns, our personal friendships have remained the same. This fact gives additional value to this beautiful testimonial. My friend, among other things, has spoken of us as being of the great political party of which I am a member. I will be pardoned if on this occasion I say a few words on that subject. During the thirty years I have taken an active part in politics, I have given freely of my means and services for the success of my party and its candidates. I have differed on occasions, it is true, with my friends as to candidates, party organizations and the best means to accomplish the end we all had at heart; but from the struggle for this or party accordingly I never have receded. My record in the White and if possible part is made up; I am not to be so much as to explain it. The endorsement which it receives here to-night from those of my own party who know it best is all sufficient for me, and is a fitting reply to those who would distort and defame it. I again thank you for this generous and unexpected consideration, and I hope that nothing will ever occur to blench the memory of this occasion.

After the presentation the guests marched to the banquet hall, where four large tables, placed lengthwise in the room, and one across at the head, were laden with an epicurean feast. The table was uniquely ornamented, containing a North River steamboat, the City Hall, Nongat in baskets, *a la vienne*, canal boat in transit, Port de Triomphe, Grand Vasa des Fleurs, Fountain *a la Romain*.

On the removal of the cloth, the Chairman, Mr. Waldo Hutchings, said :

GENTLEMEN : We have assembled this evening to testify by our presence here our respect for our honored friend, the Hon. Henry Smith. Our friend is emphatically a self-made man. His position in this community is due entirely to his own efforts, and to his great industry, his untiring thought, and his inimitable integrity. This is affording another among the many instances of the spirit and genius of our institutions, that opens wide the doors to success to a man honest, persistent, and persevering. Mr. Smith is a native of our State. He had few of the advantages to which many of his associates owe success in life. From early boyhood he has been compelled to work his own way. He was started in life entirely on his own merits, and that success which he has obtained in life, both in private and in public, is due entirely to his own individual efforts. He began life in a humble capacity—on the Erie Canal, working for many years for a small efficiency. In 1841 he left the place of his birth and came to this city, where we find him a Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, where he now is. I cannot better illustrate the confidence in which he is held by his fellow-citizens, than by stating the various positions he has been called and asked to occupy. Among others he is a large owner and principal in the daily line of steamers between this port and Albany ; he is a director in three banks, trustee in two savings banks, and director in several insurance institutions, and also in other business enterprises.

Now, gentlemen, his political friends of the party of which I am, and to which I belong, have presented him with a testimonial of their regard, affection and esteem. And I am here as a Republican of the strictest sect, as St. Paul says, to say and testify to it. I have heard very much of late of desertion of party, especially on my side, the Republican ; I have heard of Tammany Republicans—the definition I don't know I don't understand. If I did, I would refer to my friend, Collector Murphy. I have heard of factions and divisions—but a Tammany Republican—never. But as long as I can remember, the Hon. Mr. Smith and myself were in close organization together, and we worked together in 1844, for the gallant hero, Henry Clay, of the West. We remained together till 1856, when the Republican party came into existence. So far as it is known, not a monesyllable can be whispered against Mr. Smith's name, either in the old Whig party or in the Republican. So far as funds go, no man has contributed as he has. This much for the Tammany Republican. I wish we had more of the same kind. Mr. Hutchings concluded by saying that if his friend Smith was a Tammany Republican, he wished that they had more of the same sort, and if they had they would not be in a minority in this State. [Great applause.] You will pardon me for saying, said he, what I have said. I know that there are gentlemen here of the Tammany party, for whom I have respect. I have little esteem for a man who can't draw the line of distinction between friendship and politics. And when the time arrives when I can't speak or meet with my political opponent in a social gathering as a friend, without being accused of being a Tammany Republican, although I shall continue to give my vote, I shall retire and leave the front rank to those who can please their fellow-citizens by that enticing way. [Great cheering.]

Speeches were made by Mayor Hall, Gen. Cochrane, Rufus F. Andrews, T. J. Alvord, Chas. P. Winnegar, and J. W. Husted, and others.

The plate was manufactured by Mr. Kirkpatrick, and is valued at \$8,000. It comprises full dinner and tea sets. A glass case contained the larger pieces, and a chest of polished rosewood, lined with blue velvet, contained the lesser articles, numbering in all 320 pieces, comprising the following : A waiter of solid silver, some forty-four inches in its greatest diameter, bearing the inscription,

"Presented to Henry Smith, by a few friends, January 16, 1871," with engravings of a canal boat (alluding to the incidents of Mr. Smith's early life), the steamboat "Chauncey Vibbard," one of the People's Line of steamers, in which Mr. Smith is largely interested ; tiger's head of the Americus Club, of which he is Vice-President ; the Arms of the city of New York, of which he is one of the Police Commissioners, and the monogram "H. S." The central and principal piece is an *epergne*, two feet and six inches from the base to the highest point, and the upper dish of which is supported by a female figure twelve inches high, chased in dead pearl finish, and with drapery of gold. This, and all the larger pieces, are ornamented with engraved medallion portraits, and miniature tigers rampant, leaning upon a shield, or, with handles worked in the form of a tiger rampant. The following is a complete list of the remaining pieces : One soup tureen, four vegetable dishes, a coffee urn, a full tea set, two sauce tureens, and two gravy bowls. The following are contained in the rosewood case : Two butter dishes, four large salt cellars, one dozen individual salts, one dozen napkin rings, one soup ladle, one oyster ladle, one punch ladle, one pair of knife rests, two dozen pearl-handled knives, two dozen ivory-handled knives, with carvers and steels to match each ; one dozen nutpicks, one dozen each of table, desert, and oyster forks ; one dozen tea knives, one dozen each of table, desert, egg, coffee, and ice cream spoons ; two dozen teaspoons, two side dish spoons, a pie knife, a toast fork, fish knife and fork, two preserve spoons, a cake knife, marrow spoon, olive spoon and fork, two cream ladles, a cake lifter, a sugar sifter, two vegetable spoons, ice cream spoon, cheese scoop, asparagus tongs, salad tongs, ice tongs, sugar tongs, and beef tongs, a crown knife, two ice spoons, two gravy ladles, two mustard and four salt spoons, two butter knives, two sardine forks, a berry spoon, a nut spoon, and two sugar spoons. These articles are all of solid silver, richly chased and burnished.

WILLIAM BEACH LAWRENCE, LL. D.,

OF RHODE ISLAND.

BY CHARLES HENRY HART, LL. B.,

Historiographer of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia.



THOUGH Mr. Lawrence was, in very early manhood, long enough the representative of the United States in London to obtain for his dispatches an honorable place in the diplomatic annals, and has satisfactorily exercised the functions of chief magistrate of his adopted State, it is not on his brief public career that his reputation is based.

His annotations on the law of nations, in connection with the text of his friend Wheaton, are not only recognized as authorities throughout the civilized world, but have been translated into Chinese and Japanese, and adopted as the universal international code.

William Beach Lawrence was born in the city of New York, on the 23d of October, 1800, and though ever the advocate of the equal rights of naturalized citizens, he is as purely American, by descent, as any one of European origin can be, not having in his veins a single drop of blood derived from an ancestor who emigrated to this continent after the English conquest of New York.

The Lawrence family came from England to the New Netherlands, before the middle of the seventeenth century. They patented portions of what afterwards constituted the towns of Flushing, Hempstead, and Newtown, on Long Island. The original settlers, as well as their immediate descendants, held eminent positions under the Dutch and the early English colonial governments. "Hulgate's American Genealogy" (Albany, 1848, pp. 201-228),

shows an uninterrupted series of intermarriages between the Lawrences and the Brinckerhoffs, and others, whose names indicate their Dutch origin, covering the whole period which intervened between the emigration and the birth of the subject of this sketch. His maternal grandfather, the Reverend Doctor Beach,* for many years minister of Trinity Church, New York, was descended from the first white child born in Connecticut, and he intermarried with a Dutch heiress, Ann Van Winkle, who held, under a patent to her ancestors from the government of the New Netherlands, an estate near New Brunswick, now possessed by some of her descendants.

Mr. Lawrence, having already passed two years at Queen's (now Rutgers) College, New Brunswick, entered Columbia College in his native city, at the age of fourteen, and was graduated with distinguished honors, in 1818. On leaving college, he became a student in the office of William Slosson, then the most eminent commercial lawyer of New York. After some time spent there and at Litchfield, where, under Judges Reeves and Gould, was then the great law school of the country, he in 1821 visited Europe. He passed two years in England, France, and Italy, availing himself of a winter in Paris, as well to attend the course of lectures on Political Economy, by Say, as to frequent the school of law. He was thus enabled to combine, with his knowledge of the English common law, an acquaintance with the Roman civil law, as modified in Continental Europe,—knowledge essential to a commentator on international law, especially in that branch of it which involves the comparative legislation of states, and which forms the subject of his latest writings.

In going abroad Mr. Lawrence enjoyed every advantage which an American could well possess, to facilitate his objects of intellectual and social improvement. When the Bank of the United States was incorporated at the close of the war of 1812, so far from

* A biographical notice of Doctor Beach from the pen of his grandson will be found in Sprague's "Annals of the American People," vol. V., page 286.

there being, as in the time of General Jackson and Mr. Biddle, an antagonism between it and the Federal administration, it was deemed entirely a national institution, and the father of Mr. Lawrence was selected, as a consistent supporter of the government, for the presidency of the branch at New York, then regarded as the highest distinction that could be conferred on a retired merchant. President Monroe, moreover, recognized in young Lawrence the son of one of the "Presidential Electors" at his recent election. He gave to him letters of introduction to his illustrious predecessors, Jefferson and Madison; and it may well be supposed that the lessons of political science derived from a visit to these sages were of inestimable value to a young American about to view institutions of government from a European standpoint. Mr. Madison commended Mr. Lawrence most strongly to Mr. Rush, then our minister in London, and who had been a favorite member of his cabinet. From Mr. Jefferson he was the bearer of a letter of introduction to the Marquis de Lafayette, who, as a member of the Chamber of Deputies in the reign of Louis XVIII., was then struggling, at no little personal hazard, for constitutional liberty. It was at a subsequent period, when on a visit at La Grange, that Mr. Lawrence was invited to be present at Lafayette's recital to Mr. Sparks of the circumstances which had induced him to embark in the American revolution, as well as of the interesting details connected with his intercourse with General Washington, and the events of our Revolutionary War.

President Monroe introduced Mr. Lawrence to Lord Holland, with whom and Lord Auckland, he had, in conjunction with Mr. Pickens, conducted the negotiations of 1800, which resulted in a treaty that failed to obtain the assent of President Jefferson, on account of the omission of any provision with regard to the impressment of our sailors. From the Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence received introductions to all our diplomatic representatives. Their opportunities for European intercourse were further increased by the courtesy of M.

Hyde de Neuville, then French minister at Washington, to whom they had been well known during his exile. They also had introductions from King Joseph to the Bonaparte family at Rome, including the Princess Borghese, whose salons were frequented by the most eminent society of Europe.

On Mr. Lawrence's return from abroad, in 1823, he was admitted a counselor of the Supreme Court of New York; but, though always an industrious student, his attention was especially given to public and international law, to which he was particularly prompted by his intercourse with Mr. Wheaton, with whom he then formed an intimate acquaintance, which resulted in a life-long friendship. That his attention in Europe was not confined to his special pursuit will appear from the address delivered in 1825 before the New York Academy of Fine Arts, and which was commended in the *North American Review* and other periodicals of the day. In it will be found an appreciative notice of the ancient and modern schools of Art.

Mr. Gallatin, who when minister in Paris had known the attention which Mr. Lawrence gave to subjects fitting him for diplomatic employment, asked, on his own appointment, in 1826, to London, that he should be named secretary of the legation. The duties confided to that minister besides those of ordinary diplomatic representation, were of the most important character. The commercial intercourse between the United States and the British American provinces, including the West India trade, was then suspended, owing to what appeared to be irreconcilable conflicting pretensions. The general commercial treaty was to be revised and the boundaries between the United States and the British possessions were to be settled. Instructions were also given, though without effecting any result, for adjusting those disputed points of international law, including the right of impressment, which had been pretermitted in the Treaty of Ghent. How far the secretary was able to render efficient aid in the course of the negotiations may be inferred from the assurance, given by Mr. Gallatin, in his final

dispatch to the Secretary of State, of the entire competency of Mr. Lawrence to conduct alone the affairs of the mission.

Mr. Gallatin having returned home in 1827, the ratification of the several treaties concluded by him were exchanged by Mr. Lawrence, who had been appointed chargé d'affaires by the President, and to whom, as the plenipotentiary of the United States, was confided the selection of the arbiter to determine the boundary line on our northern and northeastern frontier. While that matter was still undisposed of, difficulties arose as to conflicting jurisdiction in the disputed territory menacing hostilities between the two countries, which led to an extended correspondence between the representative of the United States and Lords Dudley and Aberdeen. The nature of the title of the United States to all the territory embraced in the treaty of 1783, was discussed on our side with an ability which the journals of the day declared would, in any country where diplomacy was recognized as a regular avocation, have secured for the writer of the notes a permanent career. The character of Mr. Lawrence's dispatches, which are to be found inserted at length in the state papers of the United States and Great Britain (Cong. Doc., H. R., 20 Cong., 2 Ses., No 90, p. 76; Am. Ann. Reg., 1827-8-9, pp. 2, 86. British Foreign State Papers, 1827-8, p. 584), may be inferred from the fact that, more than thirty years afterward, portions of them were transferred without alteration to Lawrence's Wheaton, (2d Annotated Ed. 1863, p. 37) and to his French *Commentaire*, (vol. I., p. 170). He has, in those works, besides other matters, drawn largely from his dispatches in regard to the relations of the Western powers and of Russia to the affairs of Turkey, and the establishment of the kingdom of Greece, which took place during his time. (*Commentaire*, vol. I., p. 412). So satisfactorily were the duties of the English mission discharged by Mr. Lawrence, that he not only received from the President, Mr. Adams, and the Secretary of State, Mr. Clay, the highest commendations, but assurances were given to him, which the change of administration defeated, of an appointment to Berlin, where there had been

no minister since Mr. Adams himself, who was recalled in 1801. This mission was not filled till Mr. Wheaton's transfer to it from Copenhagen, in 1835.

The works of Jeremy Bentham, whom Mr. Wheaton termed "the greatest legal reformer of modern times," show his appreciation of Mr. Lawrence (Ed. of Sir John Bowring, vol. XI, p. 36), who, moreover, besides his association with the diplomatic corps and the public men of England, was, during his residence in London, a member of the Political Economy Club to which McCulloch, Sir John Bowring, the historian Grote, and others of like repute belonged. He was also at that period a contributor to the *Westminster Review*, and the notice of one of Fennimore Cooper's works, written in England, is from his pen.

On leaving London, at the close of 1828, Mr. Lawrence passed several months in Paris. He occupied his leisure, while there, in translating into English the history of the treaty of Louisiana by Marbois, who had been minister of France to the United States during our Revolution, and was the French plenipotentiary for concluding that negotiation. The translation was published in 1830. Mr. Lawrence's acquaintance with this veteran diplomatist, who, notwithstanding his advanced age, continued not only to occupy his seat in the Chamber of Peers, but to perform other important official duties, brought him into contact with many eminent men of the day. Among those who frequented the *salons* of the Marquis de Marbois, were Guizot, so well-known as the minister of Louis Philippe, Villemain, and Cousin. These three *hommes de lettres* are specially mentioned; inasmuch as their lectures at the Sorbonne, which were attended by thousands, and of which Mr. Lawrence profited, afforded in the reign of Charles X. the only opportunities of giving utterance to patriotic aspirations.

On his return home, the *American Annual Register*, to which President Adams was also a contributor, was availed of, by the subject of this sketch, to embody in the articles on different countries of Europe, which he furnished for the volumes from 1829

to 1834, the fruits of his foreign observation. But a subject especially cognate to his diplomatic studies was the prosecution of claims in which his family were largely interested, under the treaty of indemnity made with France by Mr. Rives in 1831. These claims for spoliations, principally under the Imperial Decrees of Napoleon, in violation of the law of nations, led to minute investigations of the rights of belligerents and neutrals. His arguments, printed for the Commission, supplied valuable materials for his annotations on the "Elements of International Law." The argument showing the exceptional character of the "Antwerp cases" was specially commended in those presented on the same subject by Mr. Sargeant and Mr. Webster.

Shortly after Mr. Lawrence's return to New York, he delivered a course of lectures on Political Economy to the Senior Class of Columbia College, which, after having been repeated before the Mercantile Library Association, were published in 1832. These lectures were intended to demonstrate the Ricardian theory, and to sustain those doctrines of free trade of which he has ever been a consistent advocate. He also pronounced an anniversary discourse before the New York Historical Society in 1832, which was published under the expressive title of "The Origin and Nature of the Representative and Federative Institutions of the United States." Other papers of Mr. Lawrence's, who was vice-president of the society from 1836 to 1845, will be found in the printed proceedings of that respectable body. Several articles from his pen appeared at different times in various periodicals. Among those specially noticed in contemporaneous works, and reprinted separately, was one in 1831, entitled "Bank of the United States," which was originally published in the *North American Review*. Another, "An Inquiry into the Causes of the Public Distress," was reprinted in 1834, from the *American Quarterly Review*; and the "History of the Negotiations in Reference to the Eastern and North-eastern Boundaries of the United States," published in 1841, was prepared for the *New York Review*.

Mr. Lawrence resumed the practice of the law, on his return from the English mission, in connection with Mr. Hamilton Fish, the present Secretary of State of the United States. His argument before the Court of Errors, in 1845, is an exhaustive examination of the law of "Charitable Uses" in its relation to religious societies. He was successful in reversing, by a vote of fourteen to three, the decision of the Chancellor, which had given to a small minority of a congregation the church property, on the ground of a deviation of the majority from the doctrines of the founders. (*Miller vs. Gable*, 4 Denio, 570.)

Mr. Lawrence removed, in 1850, to his estate, known as Ochre Point, on the shore of the Atlantic, near Newport, Rhode Island, where he already had had his summer residence for several years. Without any intimation to him he was, on the earliest occasion, nominated as lieutenant-governor on the Democratic ticket, which then, for the first time in a long period, was successful. Soon after his entrance into office, he became, under the provision of the constitution, governor of the State. While in the performance of the duties of chief magistrate, he visited the different jails, and in a report, subsequently made to the Senate, he pointed out the abuses to which imprisonment for debt, which Rhode Island was the last State of the Union to retain, had given rise. Through his instrumentality, an act for its abolition passed one house, but it was not till 1870 that the barbarous feature was removed from the statute book.

During the period for which Mr. Lawrence was elected, great political principles were made subservient to the temporary excitement which pervaded New England for the passage of what was called the "Maine Liquor Law," which prohibited the sale of all exhilarating drinks. He was instrumental in defeating the passage of the bill by the Legislature, opposing to it the same constitutional objections for which the law subsequently passed was repudiated by Judge Curtis, in the Circuit Court of the United States. Advantage was taken of the popular feeling on this subject to defeat

by an act of gross political treachery, his re-election on the State ticket. It was feared that the distinction which Mr. Lawrence had already acquired during his brief public career in the State might give him too much prominence and influence and thus interfere with the ambitious aspirations of others, especially in relation to the United States Senate, for which an election was then about to take place.

Another cause for hostility to Mr. Lawrence, from those who wished to continue the State as a rotten borough, was his opposition to the exceptional provision in the constitution of Rhode Island, which discriminates between native and naturalized citizens, making a distinction which he ever contended was in violation of the provision of the Constitution of the United States, conferring on Congress the power of naturalization.

Mr. Wheaton having died in 1848, leaving his family in great destitution, Mr. Lawrence undertook for their benefit a publication of the "Elements of International Law." The first edition, annotated by him and preceded by a notice of the author, was published in 1855. This work, of which more than two thirds consisted of matter furnished by Mr. Lawrence, was at once adopted as a textbook by the English universities as well as by the government and the courts of that country. Of the first edition, five hundred copies were taken, under an act of Congress, for our ministers and consuls abroad. This edition was followed by another in 1863, many of the annotations in which were rewritten, bringing down the state of the law to the latest period. To aid in the preparation of this work, every facility was afforded by Mr. Marcy, General Cass, and Judge Black, successively Secretaries of State, who placed at Mr. Lawrence's disposition the archives of their department.

It was on the appearance of the second edition that, at the request of Brockhaus, of Leipsic, who had published the "History of the Law of Nations" of Wheaton, as well as his "Elements of International Law," in French, that Mr. Lawrence undertook the preparation of a commentary in that language. The order of

Wheaton's "Elements" is followed, but the work, of which two volumes have been published and which will extend to six or eight, is entirely original. The publication of a portion of the third volume, relating to private international law, has been anticipated by two successive articles in the *Revue de Droit International*, of Ghent, edited by M. Rolin Jacquemyns.

The decisions of the English courts, as well as our own, are replete with references to Lawrence's Wheaton, particularly in the cases to which our civil war gave rise. It is also the authority for questions of international law in the British Parliament and American Congress, as well as in diplomatic correspondence. Indeed, it may with truth be said that no book on kindred subjects has appeared in Europe, since the publication of Mr. Lawrence's treatises, which does not contain citations either from the American work or from the French *Commentaire*. Edward Everett reviewing, in the *North American*, the first edition, declares that "Mr. Lawrence has discharged the office of editor and commentator with signal fidelity, intelligence, and success. He not only shows himself familiar with the subject as treated in the pages of his author, but also well acquainted with the entire literature of the law of nations. Whatever is furnished by the English and Continental writers who have succeeded Mr. Wheaton—by Phillimore, Wildman, Manning, Reddie, and Polson; by Ortolan, Hautefeuille, and Fœlix—is judiciously drawn upon by Mr. Lawrence. The diplomacy and legislation of our own and foreign countries are carefully examined and, in short, the work is made in his hands—we think it not too much to say—what its lamented author would have made it, had he lived to the present time." (*North American Review*, January, 1856, p. 32.)

As in the case of the editions in English, the entire money received from Brockhaus was paid to the family of Mr. Wheaton, while the expenses of preparing the work, amounting to many thousands of dollars, were incurred exclusively by Mr. Lawrence. It must, therefore, have been with no little surprise that, while his whole

time was absorbed in the *Commentaire*, he learned of the publication of an edition of the "Elements," by a person who, having acquired some little reputation in early life as the author of a sea romance, then filled the office of United States District Attorney for Massachusetts. Though Mr. Dana declared in his preface, that "the notes of Mr. Lawrence do not form any part of this [his] edition," a judicial investigation has established that, with few exceptions, the work is made up exclusively from Mr. Lawrence's. No better vindication of the high character of Mr. Lawrence's annotations could be afforded than is given in the opinion of the Circuit Court of the United States for Massachusetts, in the case of *Lawrence vs. Dana*, which is a leading case in the law of copyright: "Such a comprehensive collection of authorities, explanations, and well-considered suggestions, is nowhere," said the presiding judge (Clifford), "in the judgment of the court, to be found in our language."

"Allibone's Dictionary of British and American Authors" contains a list of Mr. Lawrence's writings anterior to 1856, but several important publications from his pen have since appeared. Among them was a work, under the title of "Visitation and Search in Time of Peace," induced by the revival in 1858, in the Gulf of Mexico, of the British pretensions to visit the merchant vessels of other nations, under pretext of suppressing the African slave trade. A pamphlet published in Paris in French, in 1860, under the title of "*L'industrie française et l'esclavage des nègres aux Etats Unis*," explained the connection which existed between the manufactures of Europe and the system of labor then prevalent in the United States. The volumes of the transactions of the British Social Science Association, beginning with 1861,—as also the *London Law Magazine*,—contain numerous papers from Mr. Lawrence's pen on questions of international law, several of which, including the affair of the *Trent*, grew out of our civil war. In the latter periodical, as well as in the *Revue de Droit International*, are elaborate studies by him, on the comparative legis-

lation of different countries, respecting the law of marriage and the rights of property of married women, which are particularly commended in the *Revue bibliographique* of the great work of Dalloz ("*Jurisprudence générale*.")

In the interval between the two editions of "Lawrence's Wheaton," Mr. Lawrence visited Europe making the personal acquaintance of the great masters of the science of international law, several of whom had recognized the value of his annotations. The present judge of the High Court of Admiralty, Sir Robert Phillimore, makes copious citations in his "Commentaries upon International Law," from the first edition, as does Mr. Westlake in his "Private International Law." The Queen's Advocate, Sir Travers Twiss, in the preface to his second volume of "The Law of Nations," says: "While the present volume has been passing through the press, the second annotated edition of 'Wheaton's Elements of International Law' has appeared from the pen of Mr. William Beach Lawrence, enriched with copious notes by its learned editor, bearing upon topics growing out of the pending hostilities on the American continent. Mr. Lawrence has discussed several of the leading questions which have arisen between the United States and Great Britain, with the moderation and impartiality which was to be expected from a publicist who unites the practical experience of a diplomatist with an enlarged theoretical knowledge of his subject." Ortolan, in his "*Diplomatie de la mer*," bears testimony equally strong to the value of Mr. Lawrence's annotations; while they are referred to in almost every page of the edition of "Kent's Commentary," annotated by Dr. Abdy, of the University of Cambridge, England. Professor Barnard, of the University of Oxford, in his latest book, "Neutrality of Great Britain during the American Civil War," recognizes as the highest authorities on international law, the "Elements" and the "*Commentaire*."

In a subsequent residence abroad, Mr. Lawrence not only revived old literary associations, but at the Social Science Congress,

held at Bristol, England, in October, 1869, he was received as an honored member, whose contributions had been long appreciated. At Berlin his recognition by Hefter and von Holtzendorf and their eminent *confrères* was equally satisfactory, while he was also favored by a personal interview with Count Bismarck, when that eminent statesman, after expressing his appreciation of Mr. Lawrence's annotations, with which he declared himself well acquainted, said that he had made frequent use of them in the preparation of his diplomatic notes.

Mr. Lawrence's *Commentaire* was not only commended by the "Institute," but it introduced him to the notice of several of its most eminent members, among whom, besides Guizot, whom he had known from an early day, were Drouyn de Lhuys, so long Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister President of the Council of State, M. de Parieu, Michel Chevalier, Charles Giraud, Franck, Cauchy, and Laboulaye.

An article in the *Memorial Diplomatique*, from which we extract the following passages, has the well-known signature of Pradier Fodéré, the translator and commentator of Grotius and the commentator of Vattel.

"To follow the chain of events and to bring down the work of Wheaton, it was necessary that a man should be found intelligent and laborious, alike versed in the practice and theory of the law of nations. By the high political positions which he had occupied, and by his personal aptitude for treating questions of international law, Mr. Wm. Beach Lawrence seemed suited for the accomplishment of this scientific mission. To a similarity of social position and pursuits, were moreover added the bonds of a strict friendship. The friend of Wheaton, Mr. Lawrence has continued the scientific enterprise of his competitor in the law of nations, and his colleague in diplomacy.

"Mr. Lawrence has thoroughly studied contemporaneous history. Initiated by his political relations in all the public affairs of his time, an indefatigable reader, and an attentive observer, he has put in requisition all these resources, in order to omit no historical detail that can throw any light upon the events of the last twenty years. He has consulted and examined the memoirs of all the statesmen of our epoch—he has read all the monographs, he has perused all the reviews, he has annotated all the diplomatic papers attentively, studied all the historical works, amassed treasures of erudition, and contributed all this scientific booty to the completion of the less elaborated treatises of Wheaton.

"Mr. Lawrence is not only an enlightened commentator, but he is most worthy to continue the work of his illustrious friend, whose example he has followed in publish-

ing his book in the diplomatic language of Europe—that is to say, in the French language.

The first volume contains what the author calls the historical part, and includes a rapid view of the principal events which have occurred in Europe since the Peace of Westphalia. Mr. Lawrence has traced in the second volume the diplomatic history of the cases of intervention since the Congress of Vienna in 1815. He has studied most of the historical facts in the official documents, which gives to this volume the character and merit of an actual course of contemporary history. The following volumes will treat of the subjects connected with private international law, questions relating to the equality of states, the rights of property, rights of legation, negotiations and treaties, and the respective rights and obligations of states in their hostile relations. The whole will form a complete treatise of diplomacy of the utmost value to statesmen, and to all who take any interest in international affairs."—*Memorial Diplomatique*, 1869, p. 110.

While in Europe Mr. Lawrence received from the university of his own State (Brown University) a diploma of the degree of Doctor of Laws, and in 1869 was chosen, in addition to many similar recognitions of his literary standing, an honorary vice-president of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia. It is in this last connection that a notice of his life may not inappropriately fall within the functions of its historiographer.

In the politics of his country, distinct from mere personal or partisan contests, Mr. Lawrence ever took a deep interest, and there are few important points of constitutional law, which he has not discussed, as well in their appropriate places in his elaborate treatises, as in the daily journals and other periodicals.

To the principles of the Democratic party, as he had learned them from Jefferson and Madison, he steadfastly adhered, and he was repeatedly a member of the national conventions of his party for the nomination of the President. In Bartlett's "Literature of the Rebellion," p. 228, is a list of several papers from the pen of Mr. Lawrence, having for their object to avert the fratricidal contest. He held that the Constitution could not be amended, much less abrogated, except in the form prescribed in the instrument itself, thereby excluding the right of secession as it also excludes the revolutionary reorganization of the States. He ever fondly cherished the hope that by confining the Federal government to its appropriate functions as defined by the Constitution, and leaving to the

States the exclusive internal administration, our Union might be indefinitely extended. With many eminent European publicists, he looked upon the settlement of conflicting differences that might arise under the Constitution, between States as in the case of individuals, by judicial process, as the solution of the greatest of political problems. Nor was it till President Lincoln, in his inaugural address, denied to the Supreme Court any other power than that of determining matters of ordinary litigation between individuals, that he realized the fact that no written constitution could be of any avail to avert civil war, or to maintain in their appropriate spheres the conflicting powers of our complex system.

A firm believer in the autonomy of the States as dating from the first settlement of the country, he could not admit that a system which had survived our colonial dependence, and was wholly unaffected by the transition from the articles of confederation to the Constitution of 1789, could be jeopardized by the breaking out of insurrection or civil war in any portion of the States, or by any other circumstance concerning the general government. He regarded the proposed convention of the 18th of April, 1865, between General Sherman and General Johnston, the Confederate commander, which provided for the recognition of the *status* of the States as it existed before the war, as the only arrangement consistent with either constitutional or international law. The systems of reorganization subsequently attempted, whether that proposed by President Johnson, or those established by various acts of Congress, he considered as alike unwarranted by the Federal Constitution, and revolutionary. Even if the State constitutions were abrogated by the war, it was not for the President or the Federal legislature, he contended, to provide for new organic laws. That right belonged exclusively to the whole people of the respective States, including as well the enfranchised slaves, if they were to be deemed citizens, as those who had been engaged in the civil war, and who, on the principle of the law of nations, required no amnesty or pardon for

obeying a regular *de facto* government. (*Commentaire*, etc., vol. II., p. 162.)

Mr. Lawrence, after a recent absence of a couple of years in Europe, has returned to his library, which he has been accumulating for half a century, and which contains the best collections of works in his specialty, in German, Spanish, and Italian, as well as in English and French, to be found in any library, public or private, in this country. No other place can afford greater facilities for the completion of his great work.

Mr. Lawrence was married, early in life, to a daughter of Archibald Gracie, an eminent merchant of New York. Mrs. Lawrence accompanied her husband to Europe during his first two visits there, and died in 1858, leaving several children, one of whom General Albert Gallatin Lawrence, forms the subject of another notice in this work.

JOHN WELLS FOSTER.

BY F. HENRY GREER.

JOHN WELLS FOSTER was born at Peterstream, Worcester County, Massachusetts, March 4, 1815. His father, Festus Foster, at that time was the Unitarian clergyman of the village, — a man of strong and vigorous intellect, who had decided convictions upon every question of public policy, which he failed not to express on suitable occasions.

His mother was a Wells, connected with one of the oldest and most respected families in the Connecticut Valley. When the child was but four years old, his parents moved to Brimfield, Hampden County, Massachusetts, where his early youth was passed, and where his mind received its first impressions of external nature.

Brimfield is one of those quiet villages, nestled among the hills of New England, which at once arrest the eye of the tourist, and with its neatly painted houses lends a peculiar charm to the landscape. These villages have served as the nurseries of men who have gone out into the active world and impressed their ideas upon the age. The society is generally sober and sedate, and all stand upon a general equality. It is here we find democracy practically exemplified. In such a community, and amid such surroundings, he passed his early youth, attending the village school, and assisting in the cultivation of a small farm to which his father had retired. He early evinced an ardent love for external nature. With gun or rod, he explored every forest and stream in the vicinity, and extended his excursions to the neighboring towns. The beetling cliff, the leaping waterfall, or the somber wood had for him peculiar attractions, and amid such scenes he would linger until the falling shadows of night would warn him to depart. In this

free exercise in the open air he laid the foundation of a robust constitution which he has retained throughout life.

At the age of twelve he was sent to an academy in a neighboring town where he was fitted for college. In the fall of 1831, he entered the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Connecticut, at that time just inaugurated under the presidency of Dr. Wilbur Fiske,—a man whose memory is revered by every one who came within the sphere of his influence. Here he passed four years of collegiate life. In classical literature he was a proficient, and the training thus received has had an impress upon his whole subsequent career. For the higher branches of mathematics he conceived so strong an aversion, that he consented to forego his degree rather than submit to the usual course of study in this department. Professor Pierce, the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, who was educated as a geometer, and believes that geometry is the key of the sciences, relates that more than once he tried to communicate to Agassiz some conception of algebraic analysis and its modes of research. "Whether," says he, "the fault was in the obscurity of the teacher, or the too great density of the pupil's brain, my excess of modesty dares not decide. Whatever was the cause, my attempt was a total failure: I could not bring my friend to comprehend the product of two by two, when both the twos were negative, and I am firmly convinced that he would have rather yielded his fine teeth to the dentist, than his radical and absurd repugnance to the extraction of an impossible root."

This incident shows the absurdity of our American college education. Here is a man who has made his name illustrious throughout the world by reason of his scientific researches, who could not have passed a satisfactory examination in what so many regard as the "Key of the Sciences." Our system of college education is based on the supposition of the want of diversity in the human mind. The curriculum of studies through which the pupil is put is expected to operate with all the precision and certainty of machinery. So that a given number of minds thus manipulated

would exhibit no greater diversities than a given number of horse-shoes turned out at the Burden works. Hence the intellectual culture received at the American colleges reminds one of the monotony of a Dutch garden, where every tree is precisely like another, and all are trimmed into symmetrical forms. Every branch which would start out with a robust growth, is lopped by the remorseless pruning-knife. When will educators become impressed with the fact of the almost infinite diversity of the human mind, and educate men in reference thereto?

In the natural sciences, however, particularly geology and mineralogy, Mr. Foster evinced the deepest interest, and in Professor William W. Mather, then lately transferred from West Point, he found an instructor well fitted to direct his course. Between the two there soon sprang up a warm personal friendship, which remained a lasting one and led to the most intimate business relations.

The pupil, not content with studying mere cabinet specimens, sought them as they occur in nature, and with this view made excursions in every direction into the surrounding regions. In his zeal he digested the American localities of minerals described in the earlier volumes of Silliman's *Journal*, and appended the information in the form of notes to a copy of "Cleveland's Mineralogy," at that time regarded as the standard. "Bakewell's Geology" was similarly annotated.

After leaving college, he read law for a year in New England, when he transferred his residence to Zanesville, Ohio, and resumed his law studies in the office of Goddard & Convers, and in due time was admitted to the bar. These gentlemen, who ranked deservedly high in their profession, treated him with unvarying kindness throughout their subsequent lives, and he mourns them dead as the best of counselors and friends.

Here he found himself in a new region. His early life had been passed in the midst of rocks which were metamorphosed and plicated, and in which all traces of organic forms were obliterated.

Here, however, he found the rocks spread out in gently-undulating strata, and stored with organic remains as delicately preserved as though the forms had perished but yesterday. In the Putnam Hill, overlooking the Muskingum Valley, he found a bed of strata of a light cream color, which was peculiarly rich in coal-plants. Upon this light-colored ground-work, in india-ink tints, nature had delineated the most delicate and elaborate representations of the carboniferous foliage in a manner which defied the nicest touches, guided by a skillful hand, of a camel's-hair brush. He at once made large collections of these extinct plants, and made drawings of them all. Procuring from that veteran observer of Western geology—Dr. Hildreth, of Marietta, Ohio—the works of Brongniart, and “Lindley and Hutton on Fossil Botany,” he proceeded to arrange his collection into genera and species so far as determined; but afterward, when his friend Dr. Newberry proposed to describe the coal-plants of Ohio, he passed over his notes to that eminent botanist.

In the Zanesville Athenæum he found the fragment of the lower jaw of an immense extinct rodent, which had been disinterred from a peat swamp near Nashport, in excavating the Ohio Canal. Comparing its jaws with that of the modern beaver, he inferred that it must have exceeded the latter at least fourfold, and to this fossil he gave the name of *Castoroides Ohioensis*. Since then several perfect specimens have been found, by which the analogies of this animal have been clearly determined.

In 1837 the geological survey of the State of Ohio was instituted, and Professor Mather was called to the directorship. He was not unmindful of his former pupil, but assigned him to a position under Mr. Briggs, who was directed to explore the geology of the southern part of the State, particularly in reference to the economical value of the coal and iron ores. The next year he was assigned to an independent district embracing the central portion of the State, and his report embraces a detailed section, extending from the corniferous limestone near Columbus to the uppermost

led of coal near Wheeling. This was the first section ever made through the Ohio coal-field. At that day the vaguest notions prevailed in reference to geological equivalents. Murchison's "Silurian System" had but lately been promulgated, and had not been studied. Rocks were classified under the vague divisions of primary, transition, secondary, and tertiary. The Grauwacke group figured prominently in all elementary treatises, and the term Mountain Limestone was applied almost indifferently to any mass of that material found beneath the coal-bearing rocks. While the detailed work of this report will probably stand the test of time, the author himself attaches little value to the scientific speculations. The Ohio Survey, a work which ought long ago to have been executed, but which is now resumed under favorable auspices, was unfortunately sacrificed by reason of political complications, and the subject of this memoir was compelled to resort to the practice of a profession for which he had no great love.

In 1839 he figured in Silliman's *Journal* the first perfect skull of the *Mastodon giganteus* ever discovered.

In 1845, on the breaking out of the Copper excitement on the southern shore of Lake Superior, he visited that region in the interest of several mining companies, and repeated the visit the year subsequently. In 1847 the government instituted a geological survey of this public domain, and Dr. Jackson was appointed the director. Messrs. Foster and Whitney became assistants, and two years subsequently the completion of the work was confided to them. In 1850 appeared the first volume of their report, which was confined to the Copper region. Appended thereto were two elaborate maps, on which the boundaries of the intercalated traps and conglomerates were delineated; and, when it is considered that at that time the region was almost an unbroken wilderness, and that the provisions and camp equipage of the parties had to be packed upon the backs of men, the general accuracy of this work is a matter of surprise. Subsequent explorations, with all the facilities of roads and innumerable shafts, have but slightly modified the boundaries

as originally given. In this work they were assisted by Mr. S. W. Hill, so well known throughout that region as a mining engineer, and Professor Edward Desor, of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, who now ranks among the foremost of the anthropologists of Europe. So great was the interest abroad in this mining region, that an abstract of this work was translated into German and French.

In 1851 appeared the second volume of their report, relating to the Iron region and the general geology. In this work they had the co-operation of James Hall, LL. D., of New York, so far as relates to the palæozoic series; and Colonel Whittlesey, of Ohio, contributed a chapter "On the Observed Fluctuations of the Surfaces of the Lakes." While the economic materials—the vast masses of specular and magnetic iron ores which are here so magnificently displayed, and whose development has since contributed so much to the national industry—are minutely described, the scientific results are of a high character. Perhaps the most important generalization, and which has since been universally recognized, was the determination of a class of rocks which formed the ancient crust of the earth beneath the oldest member of the Silurian system. This group has been so far transformed by direct or transmitted heat as to convert sandstone into massive quartz, limestone into saccharoidal marble, and shale into crystalline schist. "Between the two systems," say they, "there is a clear and well-defined line of demarcation. It forms one of those great epochs in the history of the earth, where the geologist can pause and satisfy himself of the correctness of his conclusions. On the one hand he sees evidence of intense and long-continued igneous action; on the other of comparative tranquillity and repose."

This system, which is well developed in Canada, has been subdivided by the Canadian geologists into the Laurentian and Huronian groups. The original investigators supposed the whole mass to be Azoic, but Dr. Dawson found, in the Laurentian, traces of the humblest type of organic life, belonging to the family of *Rhizopods*, which he named *Fossilium Canadenses*.

Dr. Foster first called attention to this class of rocks as far back as September, 1848, in a communication published in the Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. In the joint communication of Foster and Whitney to the American Association for the Advancement of Science (Cincinnati meeting, 1851), they describe these old series as constituting the primeval continent which rose not more than a thousand feet above the Silurian ocean, and stretched almost uninterruptedly from Labrador to the sources of the Mississippi, and even beyond. Agassiz, at the close of the communication, rose and declared that this was among the grandest generalizations that had been made in American geology. In the final report on this region, the facts upon which this generalization is based are set forth more in detail.

Dr. Foster, having passed the greater portion of his active life in the Mississippi Valley, and having been a witness of the gigantic strides which the region had made in wealth and population, expressed a desire to embody his observations in a permanent form. Messrs. Griggs & Co., of Chicago, at once stepped forward and offered him all the facilities for carrying out his wish, and, accordingly, in 1869, he brought out a work entitled "The Mississippi Valley: its Physical Geography, including Sketches of the Topography, Botany, Geology, and Mineral Resources, and of the Progress of Development and Material Wealth." The title indicates the contents of the volume, and we may say that all the great questions relating to the physical geography of the region are thoroughly and philosophically discussed. The work was received with high commendation both at home and abroad.*

* Out of the many notices of this book, we select, at random, a few, as follows:

"This work embodies a vast field of information, and we know it is the best of the kind ever published. It is the result of profound study, and close observation of natural phenomena. The style is clear, terse, and often eloquent, and the graphic descriptions of natural scenery relieve the work of the tedium of mere scientific detail. The great features of this region are sketched with a bold hand. It is as if a panorama were unrolled before us. Such a book will prove invaluable, not simply to the student of geography, but to every one who would acquire a just knowledge of the resources of this region, which has already become the basis of our future greatness and civilization."

After the completion of this work Dr. Foster made, leisurely, a tour through the Gulf States, preparatory to joining Senator Rusk, of Texas, to explore the sources of the Wishetaw, but the Camanches had manifested so hostile a spirit that the expedition was abandoned. Between that time and the present he has acted as a mining engineer and geologist in developing the mineral resources of the country; and in the prosecution of his profession he has been called upon to visit distant and widely-separated regions. In 1856 he reported upon the coals tributary to the Illinois Central Railroad, and in tracing out their peculiarities, he has extended his observations into the coal-fields of Ohio, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Kansas; and at this time he is engaged in a project to bring into intimate union the block coals of Indiana and the iron ores of Lake Superior. He is the author of several reports on the lead ores of Wisconsin and Missouri, and was the first to discover the powerful zinc veins of the Ozark Mountains. In 1865 he published a somewhat elaborate report on the geology and metallurgy of the Lake Superior iron ore. He has investigated the great questions of internal communication, and is the author of the report "on the necessity of a ship canal between the East and the West," submitted to the National Ship-Canal Convention which assembled at Chicago, June 2, 1863. These various pamphlets,—all relating to the economic resources of the country,—if collected together, would form several volumes.

Dr. Foster has devoted much study to ethnography, and in Part

"Taken all in all it is the most creditable volume Chicago has ever produced. There is nothing ephemeral or local in its value. It is exhaustive in the treatment of a subject alike interesting to the student of abstract science, the statesman, and the business-man of civilized years. . . . It may be called the culmination or fritage of the travel-work of a man whose industry has only been surpassed by the peculiar adaptation of his genius to such a task."—*Chicago Evening Journal*.

"In comprehensiveness, in clearness of argument, and in the power of making plain to the unlearned reader the truths of physical science, this work leaves little to be desired. The author has gone no further beyond his subject than was required for the illustrations which were required by analogous facts in other parts of the world. . . . There is a positive need for such a work since the area of observation has been so suddenly and widely expanded."—*New York Tribune*.

II. of Vol. I. of the "Transactions of the Chicago Academy of Science" will be found an elaborate review of all the facts bearing on the antiquity of man in North America. This memoir is illustrated by numerous plates. In "The Arts" he has given a series of papers on the "Crania of the Mound-Builders," illustrated by numerous outlines, which show that that race were low in the scale of intellectual development. He has been intimately connected with the American Association for the Advancement of Science since its origin, and in its proceedings are contained several of his papers. He was elected President of the Eighteenth Meeting, held at Salem, August, 1869, and in his opening address he paid brief but feeling tribute to the memory of the deceased members of the Association of American Geologists which convened at Philadelphia in 1840, and out of which grew the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In his address, as the retiring President, delivered at Troy, August, 1870, he reviewed the facts bearing on the great cycles of heat and cold which have characterized the past physical history of the globe, and traced their effects in modifying organic forms, both animal and vegetable, and showed how far man himself had been the subject of these changes. In seeking for a solution of these phenomena, he would not resort to a different distribution of land and water, and of oceanic currents, or to a variable intensity of heat transmitted from the interior of the earth; but believed that it would be found in astronomical causes, in the operation of some great law, regular in its irregularities, such as the precession of the equinoxes combined with the movement of the apsides.

Dr. Foster is an active or corresponding member of many of the most prominent scientific societies of the country, and among others, was elected as a member of the Geographical Society of France. In 1868 the University of Chicago, in recognition of his scientific attainments, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. At the centennial celebration of the anniversary of Humboldt's birth, the Dubuque Natural History Society selected him to

deliver the eulogy,—a theme which was in full accord with the orator's tastes and pursuits. For the past twelve years he has been a resident of Chicago, and while an active laborer in building up the Chicago Academy of Science, he is ever ready to aid with his pen and voice those great projects which tend to the material prosperity of the Northwest. He has thoroughly studied its resources, and takes a deep interest in their development.

Perhaps there is not a member of the American Association who, in rising to speak, commands to so great an extent the undivided attention of that body, the most critical that can be gathered in the United States, as Dr. Foster. His deportment is grave, and at first his delivery is slow; and yet there is no hesitancy as to the precise word to express his meaning. As he proceeds he becomes animated, and by the force of his imagination he invests the driest subject with the charms of novelty. There is a freshness and animation which characterize his descriptions of natural phenomena, which might well be practiced by scientists. He evidently has adopted the ideas of Humboldt, that "Nature is a free domain, and the profound conceptions and enjoyments she awakens within us can only be vividly delineated by thought clothed in exalted forms of speech worthy of bearing witness to the majesty and greatness of creation." In listening to a single speech one might infer that it was elaborately planned—that every sentence and even every word was deliberately weighed; but when, as the presiding officer of the Salem meeting, we find him in the morning responding to the welcoming address of the local authorities; in the afternoon participating in the ceremonies of the dedication of the Peabody Academy of Science; in the evening replying to the Address of the President of the Board of Trade; and the next day, perhaps, delivering a geological lecture at a field-meeting of the Essex Institute,—one must discard this idea, and accord to Dr. Foster great versatility of speech.

JOHN ELLIOTT WARD.



THE subject of the present sketch was born October 2, 1814, in Sunbury, Liberty County, Georgia. His father, William Ward, an enterprising young man from North Carolina, was attracted to Georgia by the promise its fertile lands presented to the agriculturist, and retained there by the attachments of friendship and the endearments of home. His mother, Sara Anne McIntosh, was grand-niece of General Lachlan McIntosh, of Revolutionary memory. Her father, Major Lachlan McIntosh, though already a practicing lawyer when the Revolution opened, entered the army at the first summons of his native State, and, having passed as a soldier through all the trying scenes of our contest for liberty, returned to the practice of his profession when peace was declared. He attained a high reputation as a lawyer, but was still more widely known and more highly esteemed for his conversational powers, which were so effective that it became a current saying among his contemporaries, that should Major McIntosh enter a company of strangers, dressed in "Osnaburg,"—a coarse, hempen fabric used only by the poorest class of laboring men,—he would become the object of chief attention before an hour had passed. Those who know his distinguished grandson will admit that he has inherited no small portion of this enviable talent.

Sunbury is now scarcely more than a name; but in Mr. Ward's childhood, though it had even then lost the trade it had enjoyed in earlier days, and was consequently greatly diminished in population, it still boasted an academy so well conducted that it drew to it the youth from all parts of Georgia. Here Mr. Ward began his

career as a student. From the beginning he gave indications of the talents and the activity of mind to which success seems to belong as a right. To these he added, in a remarkable degree, the endowments of voice and manner which make the orator. His first misfortune was the early death of his parents, which left him at sixteen to the guardianship of those who were too careless or too indulgent to check the eager boy in the rapid race to which he was incited by a spirit ambitious of the *toga virilis*, with its responsibilities, and what probably seemed to him its *certain* honors.

Mr. Ward entered Amherst College in 1831, and after only two years of study there, during which he fully sustained his former character for scholarship, he left that college at his own desire, to enter on the study of the law. In January, 1833, he began his professional studies in the office of the Hon. M. Hall McAllister, afterwards Judge of the United States Circuit Court of California. Judge McAllister was distinguished not only by high attainment in his profession, but also by such genial manners and such brilliant wit as gave him great social influence. With him, and with his lovely and accomplished wife, Mr. Ward maintained the most cordial and affectionate relations to the end of their lives.

Such was the assiduity with which Mr. Ward devoted himself to the study of his profession, that he was admitted to the bar in January, 1835, when little more than twenty, an act of the legislature authenticating his admission as a minor. Prompt to avail himself of every opportunity of improvement in his profession, he went to Cambridge in the May following, and attended for some months the lectures delivered at its law school by the erudite Judge Story. Returning to Savannah in the autumn, soon after he had attained his majority, he was almost immediately appointed by Governor Schley, Solicitor-General of the eastern district of the State of Georgia. Having held this office by the governor's appointment till the meeting of the Legislature in the autumn of 1836, that body elected him to the same office, and thus testified to his satisfactory performance of its duties. It was resigned by him

in July, 1858, that he might enter into copartnership with the Hon. Robert M. Charlton, who was judge of the highest court then established in Georgia. That Judge Charlton should resign so honorable a post for a partnership with the young solicitor, was the highest testimonial that could have been given to his ability and professional success. The connection so formed was cemented by the warmest personal friendship, and continued unbroken for sixteen years, or till 1854, when it was at last dissolved by the death of Judge Charlton. Soon after he had entered on this partnership, Mr. Ward became, by the appointment of Mr. Van Buren, District Attorney of the United States, for Georgia.

While life opened thus brightly upon the subject of our sketch, in the sphere of his professional labors, it wore no clouded aspect elsewhere. Society, which so often capriciously refuses her favors to men of the highest endowments, smiled graciously on him. During his attendance on the law school at Cambridge, Mr. Ward had been admitted to the pleasant intercourse of some of the most agreeable coteries of Boston. Among these there was none more valuable to him for its social prestige, and its intellectual and artistic culture, than that which he met in the house of the Hon. William Sullivan. None who knew the charm of this circle will be surprised that it should have made more than a passing impression upon him, or that, when his position left him at liberty to follow the dictates of his heart, he should have sought and found a wife among the lovely daughters of this pleasant home. He was married August 15, 1839.

Mr. Ward had hitherto resisted all the temptation to enter the arena of politics, which must, as he well knew, divert him, at least temporarily, from his professional career. His increasing popularity, however, made it more and more difficult for him to continue steadfast in this course, and in the autumn of 1839 he was persuaded to accept a nomination as representative in the State Legislature, of that Union Democratic party which was beginning to feel the importance of its *rôle* as equally the defender of the rights of

the States against the centralizing tendencies of certain political leaders, and of the constitutional rights of the Federal government against the unreasoning assaults of others. That he discharged with fidelity the trust thus committed to him may be inferred from the fact that whenever, in the stirring times that followed, a clear mind and strong heart were peculiarly needed in the conflict of parties in the State, Mr. Ward was sent to the Legislature. This occurred in 1845, and again in 1854. This last period was one when parties were bitterly opposed, and the influence of a calm temper and sound judgment were more than ever requisite in our national councils. That Mr. Ward was chosen, under such circumstances, Speaker of the House of Representatives, seems to indicate that he had already acquired, in his native State, a respect and confidence not often bestowed on so young a man.

That, in the acceptance of these appointments, Mr. Ward was actuated chiefly, if not solely, by a conscientious recognition of his duty to his country, seems manifest from an incident that occurred in 1852. Judge Berrien had been elected in 1847 senator from Georgia to the Congress of the United States. His term of service did not expire till the 4th of March, 1853; but, urged by domestic reasons, he resigned his seat in May, 1852. As the Legislature was not then in session, the duty of appointing Judge Berrien's successor devolved on the Hon. Howell Cobb, then Governor of Georgia. He lost no time in tendering the appointment to Mr. Ward, who, with a modesty too rare in the history of our public men, declined it, suggesting his senior partner, Judge Charlton, as the man in all the State best fitted for the post. Governor Cobb paid the compliment to Mr. Ward's judgment of immediately offering the place to Judge Charlton, by whom it was accepted.

In 1856 Mr. Ward presided over the convention that met at Cincinnati to appoint the Democratic candidate for President of the United States, and presided, we are told by some who were present, with a grave dignity that commanded universal respect and admiration. In the autumn of the next year he was again

sent to the State Legislature; it was not now to the House of Representatives, but to the Senate, that he was elected, and that body immediately voted him into its presidential chair. A senator's term of service in Georgia is for two years, but Mr. Ward resigned his place as president of the Senate in November, 1858, that he might accept the mission to China, which had been proffered to him by President Buchanan. In accepting this mission Mr. Ward could scarcely have failed to foresee the increasing value of China to the civilized world, and the consequent importance of establishing such relations with Pekin as would give to the United States her due influence, and to her citizens engaged in the Chinese trade all the advantages enjoyed by those of any other nation. In furtherance of these objects Mr. Ward made the first journey ever made by an American to Pekin, and accomplished by peaceable measures what the English and French ambassadors failed to do by force of arms. This is no place in which to give the history of that expedition, interesting as it would doubtless be. Should it ever be truly given, it will not, we are assured, lessen Mr. Ward's claims to public favor. That he fully satisfied his countrymen in China, the accompanying letter, addressed to him on the eve of his departure from Shanghai, will abundantly testify:—

[COPY.]

SHANGHAI, November 11, 1859.

To His Excellency, the Honorable JOHN E. WARD,
 Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
 of the United States of America:

SIR,—Prior to your Excellency's departure we, the undersigned, American merchants and residents of Shanghai, are desirous of expressing and placing on record our sincere appreciation of the exertions of your Excellency in the ratification of our treaty and the establishment of our new political relations with China.

We are aware of the difficulties which have arisen, and the obstacles against which you have had to contend, and we can, therefore, with the more heartiness congratulate you on the successful termination of this portion of your labors.

And further, as we review the few months which have elapsed since your Excellency's first arrival, and the momentous events which have transpired, the difficult and delicate positions in which you have been placed, both in relation to the Powers of this country and those of civilized nations, we feel great pleasure in respectfully assuring you of our unanimous and cordial support and approval.

Beginning with your first conference with the Imperial Commissioners at Shanghai down to the present moment, when our treaty is about to enter into actual operation, there is no act, no opinion, of your Excellency which does not command the assent of your countrymen.

More particularly are we glad to express our profound appreciation of the course your Excellency pursued at the North; and while we do justice to the moderation which ruled your counsels, we bear willing witness to the energy and ability which guided them to a successful issue.

Your desire to co-operate with your colleagues of England and France in the common interests of all indicates the justice and soundness of your policy; while the independent course pursued by you under the pressure of subsequent events, we feel, was the only one consistent with the dignity of our government.

We fully appreciate the motives which induced your Excellency to give your support to the generous assistance afforded by Commodore Tatnall to the English and French forces after the disastrous action of Takee, and can not refrain from here expressing our admiration of that officer's gallantry.

Your Excellency's visit to Peking and the able and energetic manner in which you there supported the dignity of our country, the successful ratification of the treaty and its speedy promulgation, are events honorable alike to yourself and to us as your countrymen.

We are pleased to understand that the present anomalous and unsatisfactory state of the Imperial customs has attracted your Excellency's attention, and that it is your intention to insist upon such alteration in their constitution as shall prevent any infringement of our treaty rights by their regulations. We deem this a matter of signal importance, but feel confident that this and other complicated negotiations which remain for you to conduct will receive at your hands most able and judicious management.

With our best wishes, we have the honor to be

Your Excellency's most obedient servants,

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,	W. ENDICOTT,	HENRY BLODGET,
WETMORE, WILLIAMS & Co.,	F. W. CHENEY,	J. L. HOLMES.
RUSSELL & Co.,	ABRAHAM HONAN,	J. W. LAMBETH,
ISAAC M. BULL & Co.,	E. C. BRIDGMAN,	W. G. E. CUNNINGHAM,
OLYPHANT & Co.,	M. S. CULBERTSON,	B. JENKINS,
H. FOGG & Co.,	CLEVELAND KEITH,	J. B. HARTWELL,
FRÄZAR & Co.,	CHARLES R. MILLS,	GEORGE W. FISH.
JOHN H. EVERETT,		

In 1861, on the accession of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, Mr. Ward resigned his mission, and, returning to Savannah, resumed his practice. Believing, from his previous career, that his influence would have been exerted to preserve his native State from the war into which she had been plunged, we regret that he had not returned sooner. During the war, Mr. Ward remained in Savannah, except when painful anxiety respecting his absent family

drove him to Europe. He would not divide his interests from those of Georgia while she was in peril, but, at the end of the war, he withdrew from Savannah and made his home in New York, where he has been warmly welcomed by many friends, and where he is now engaged in the successful and lucrative practice of the law.



O. H. Palmer

GENERAL OLIVER H. PALMER.

BY J. ALEXANDER PATTEN.



N earnest activity, and success solely through personal effort, are the characteristics of the career of General Oliver H. Palmer, now treasurer of that great corporation, the Western Union Telegraph Company. His spheres of action have been widely different; but in all of them he has shown mental and moral capabilities of the highest order. Self-reliant, conscientious, energetic, and honorable, he has won his way to honors and emoluments, which afford the best evidence of both his ability and character.

He was born October 5, 1814, at Walworth, Wayne County, New York, about twelve miles from the city of Rochester. His father, Nathan Palmer, was a native of Granville, Washington County, New York; and his mother, whose maiden name was Lamb, was a native of Welles, in the State of Vermont. In 1806 his parents *emigrated* to Wayne County, then a far western region, and a vast wilderness, where they ever after resided. The tract of land selected was an immense forest of six hundred acres. All the personal effects of the settlers had to be transported on horseback four miles into the forest, for the nearest settlement and wagon-road was that distance from the point of location.

The subject of our notice first saw the light in one of the primitive log-houses of the times, and was brought up, after the manner of frontier farmers' sons, to the hardest work. He had slight common-school advantages until he was sixteen years of age. After that, and until he was twenty-one, he worked on the farm during the summer, and taught school during the winter. From an early age he evinced a great desire to acquire an education, and at his

maturity had fair attainments as an English scholar. In the midst of this solitude of nature, and of the labor of the pioneer, he felt an earnest prompting to prepare himself for a wider scope of efforts in the future. In a statement referring to these early days, he says: "After faithfully serving out my time, as we used to call it at home, I informed my father that I had determined to see if I could not contrive some way by which I could acquire a better education—that I proposed to do so without calling upon him for any aid—that I might want a few dollars to start with, but I thought I should be able to work my way, after a short time, and all that I wanted of him was his approbation."

The first two years of his majority were passed at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, at Lima, New York, where he soon procured a situation as tutor, and was thus enabled to pay his own way. He fitted himself to enter the Sophomore class at Union College, but circumstances occurred that made it necessary, as a matter of duty, that he should remain, for a time at least, on the farm. In January, 1839, he entered the law office of Judge Theron R. Strong, of Palmyra. This gentleman's attention had been especially attracted to young Palmer by his power exhibited in a debate on the slavery question, in the village meeting-house. He commenced study with his usual resolution in such matters. His plan was to read from five in the morning until nine A. M., attend to his business duties of the office until eight P. M., and then resume reading until eleven at night. This programme was faithfully carried out for two years. In July, 1842, he was duly admitted to the bar as an attorney and counselor of the Supreme Court, and as a solicitor and counselor in Chancery. Judge Strong took his seat in Congress in 1839, and much of the responsibility of his extensive practice devolved upon Mr. Palmer, and in June, 1844, he became an equal partner in the business. He thus remained until October, 1851, when he removed to Rochester, and entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, George H. Mumford, Esq.

During 1840 and 1841, in addition to the duties of professional

life, he was editor of the leading Democratic paper of the county, a weekly journal. In 1842 he was appointed First Judge of the Courts of Wayne County, which office he held for over two years, and then resigned. He finally retired from practice in April, 1863, to take the field as a colonel of volunteer troops. He enjoyed a constantly increasing practice while at the bar, and left it with the universal respect of his legal brethren.

In November, 1843, he was united in marriage with Miss Susan Augusta Hart, daughter of the late Truman Hart, then of the interesting age of nineteen years, and a person of rare beauty and accomplishments.

For several years prior to 1848 his views on the subject of slavery had undergone considerable modification from those held by the masses of the Democratic party. Consequently, in that year he became active as a supporter of the Free-Soil Van Buren platform, as adopted at Buffalo. He subsequently became identified with the Republican party, and worked earnestly for the election of Abraham Lincoln.

On the breaking out of the civil war in 1861, he immediately took an active part on the side of the government. In July, 1862, he became a member of a committee to take charge of the raising of troops in Monroe County. The One Hundred and Eighth Regiment was duly raised and equipped, but it was found difficult to obtain a person to take command of it. One day, in a fit of desperation at this condition of matters, he decided that, if no one else could be found willing to assume the responsibility, unfitted as he regarded himself for such a position, he would take it. To his astonishment, the committee at once recommended him to Governor Morgan for the colonelcy, and on the 28th July he received notice of his appointment.

It will be remembered that this was at one of the most critical periods of the war, and General Palmer, who had studied closely the varying aspects of the contest, saw at a glance the great peril of the country and the urgent necessity of decided, vigorous, and

prompt action in response to President Lincoln's call of July 1st for placing more troops immediately in the field.

McClellan's fine army had been demoralized—Richmond, which was in its grasp, and Lee's army at its mercy, through cowardice or incompetency of the commanding general, had been left unprotected, and the way to our national capital opened to the Confederate forces. It was at this juncture and in this exigency that men of the quick perception, decided action, and patriotic impulses of General Palmer sprang to the breach and, under God, saved the nation.

The measure of this man's patriotism was great indeed. The echoes of the guns of Fort Sumter had scarcely been heard when he threw his whole soul into the work of the contest. And now, though his age, and the situation of his family and business, offered the greatest discouragement to such an undertaking, he determined to accept the appointment which had been so unexpectedly conferred upon him. He at once came to the conclusion that he must accept or go to Canada, or some other seclusion; that he could not, in such an emergency, walk the streets of Rochester, or repose, with any degree of quiet conscience, under the flag of his country, declining to stand by it or go to its rescue, and to death, if need be, when so called upon.

His patriotic action did not pass unnoticed by his fellow-citizens of Rochester. A letter addressed to him, dated Rochester, August 14, 1862, and now before us, is as follows:—

"MY FRIENDS, AND RESPECTED FRIENDS:—

"I desire to contribute something toward your cause in the public service. Allow me to deliver the contents of your several petitions, essays, and tracts. Please draw on me for the cash of these, and direct them to New-York.

"Noting that your business interests and full employment are excited by the present war, and knowing the great questions of peace and liberty are in the pressing and critical junctures of war. The interests and souls of all Americans are engaged, and the momentous questions of peace and liberty are before the people. If it does not, we have ourselves no army for our noble and beneficent government under which we have lived in security and peace."

Colonel Palmer at once assumed command of the One Hundred
Sp6

and Eighth Regiment, which was the second regimental organization in the State under the call of July 3, 1862. On the 13th of August, the regiment took its departure, under orders for the seat of war, by way of New York, nine hundred and eighty strong, officers and men. Reaching Washington on the 23d, it was ordered into camp about seven miles north of the Potomac. Space will not allow us to trace all the numerous movements of this regiment in the active campaign upon which it immediately entered. Suffice it to say that it took a memorable part in General McClellan's campaign in Maryland and Virginia, including the battle of South Mountain and Antietam, and in General Burnside's movement upon Fredericksburg. Colonel Palmer exhibited not only remarkable efficiency in maintaining the drill of the regiment, but great heroism in the field. At Fredericksburg he commanded a brigade, which was in the advance division. On the date of receiving his first order to leave camp, to take part in a movement against the enemy, he wrote the following noble words: "I feel that I am strictly in the line of a sacred duty. Nothing but a stern sense of duty would ever have induced me to leave the quiet and comforts of home, wife, and children, for the rough and tumble of camp life, and the hazards and turmoil of war; and it is better for my children, and those that may come after them, that the country should be saved, and our free institutions preserved and handed down to posterity, than that my life should be spared. What are a few years of man's life compared with the untold blessings that will follow generations to come, if, by the sacrifice, our ~~free~~ government can be maintained?" Later he writes: "We are now constantly under arms. The universe is my headquarters. I retire by the light of the stars, and seldom condescend to take off boots or spurs; generally breakfast and dine in my saddle, of course on hard crackers, or nothing." Again: "I feel morally sorry for the poor men. In our marches many of them fall out, as we call it, but really fall down by the way-side from sheer exhaustion, and die, poor fellows, as heroes die. My heart bleeds for them, but

I am as powerless as an infant to aid them. I am but a cog in the great wheel of the army, and have to turn when the power is applied." From the battle-field of Antietam, September 18, 1862, he writes: "The balls and shells flew like hailstones all over, under, and around me. I thank God on account of my dear wife, and on account of my darling but helpless children, as I never thanked Him before, that I am to-day alive and sound, and I pray that His protection may continue to shield me. My trust is in Him, and I feel resigned to whatever fate is in the future." On the 19th he writes: "We lay upon the field until nine o'clock yesterday morning, without food, blankets, or shelter. I had no idea of the horrors of war till I find myself suddenly in the midst of them, and I am ready and willing, horrid as it is, if I can aid in any degree to end this accursed rebellion, to take my chances, leaving results in the hands of an overruling Providence." Of the attack on the heights of Fredericksburg, he writes: "It was an advance to disaster and death. We had to cross the plain about eighty rods in the face of a destructive, accurate, and deadly fire, and then we were brought up against a high stone wall, protected in front by an impassable canal, and against sand-banks protected by insurmountable abatis that no infantry in the world could overcome, while from this wall and from these sand-banks were poured down upon us torrents of grape and canister, and lead from the unerring rifles of the sharpshooters, and we could fire only by guess. It was too hot. One-third of my brigade was disabled in twenty minutes, and I was compelled to fall back. . . . The scene was frightful, but intensely exciting. New brigades of fresh troops were forming in line and advancing, hoping to be more successful, but I knew they were doomed to disappointment and death. Broken and shattered companies, regiments, and brigades were falling back. Dead and wounded officers and men were being borne to the rear. Some in blankets, more on the shoulders of comrades. You would see one here with one arm, another there with one leg, trying to get back; some moaning, some swearing. Occasionally a poor fellow, trying

to save the ball not shot away, would disappear in fragments by a solid shot, or amidst the smoke of an exploded shell ?

His health at length obliged Colonel Palmer to ask to be relieved from his command. On the 23d of March, 1867, he took leave of his regiment, near Palermo, in a patriotic and touching address. Its closing words were as follows :

"Farewell, I shall never forget you, my comrades. I shall feel your influence and your friendship. I shall preserve the good that has been done. I shall glory in the name which I bear, and your names shall dwell in mine. I remember that I owe an interest in every man, though you part, and I shall, in my power, do all that is beautiful, generous, noble, I shall endeavor to please. You have rendered great service. The Government and the brave men in front of our country are the friends of American form, a commonwealth, worthy, worthy of admiration. There are many. And now, you return home to your families, friends, friends, and you shall come and see them, and unite with you in the appropriate action for their lasting preservation.

"Farewell, may God be with you, and I shall be with you. Farewell."

On the 23d of May, 1866, he was commissioned as Brigadier-General by brevet, for military and meritorious services. It was a considerable time before he recovered his health.

After his return to Rochester, he was invited to contribute his talents and energies to the management of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in the important office of treasurer. He accepted the position, and has since been identified with the company. When the offices were removed to New York, he also removed to that city, where he has become a permanent resident. The responsibilities and duties of this office are very onerous, and during the summer of 1870 he sought relaxation in Europe. He enjoys and deserves a handsome salary. He is also one of the directors of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.


Although thoroughly acquainted with political affairs and familiar with the current history of parties, he has persistently declined to make politics a profession, or allow the baubles of public office to interfere with or tempt him from the legitimate pursuit of his business. In fact while he appreciates true statesmanship which tends to promote the greatest good to the greatest number,

and to advance the best interests of our common country, he has a just contempt for mere partisan management.

General Palmer is above the average height, erect and graceful. His head is large, being more long than round, with a prominent and handsome brow. All the features are regular, and the expression is cheerful and amiable. His eyes have a keen glance, while they are never anything but kindly. His manners are polished and genial, and there are few men who possess more captivating qualities in social intercourse. In his nature and actions he is frank and exact to truth and justice in every particular. He has a heart in which consideration and sympathy for his fellow-men have no small share. Unswerving in his integrity, public-spirited, and zealous in every business interest, he is justly regarded as one of the most valuable men of the day.

It is worthy of thought that the positions of influence and trust to which General Palmer has attained have been reached from that humble log-house in the wilderness as a starting point. First, he sought knowledge, and he gained much even while he labored at the severe toil of the newly cleared farm. Then, filled with ambition that made light of personal privations and defied all obstacles, he began his battle of life, which he has continued to its present stage of unqualified success and honor.

OVINGTON BENEDICT.

T is written in that Book, "The love of money is the root of all evil," but how often persons take from that true passage by quoting that "money is the root of all evil." Following the latter quotation, it makes one admit that it is wrong for a young man to be energetic and close in the pursuit of business. But when you think that not money in itself is hurtful, but simply the love of it, you look at things from a different standpoint. Every one knows that to love money as some do, simply for the amount, is not for one's self or any one else. Then we must not blame young men for trying to gain a position both financial and social. In looking at our business men, we see Ovington Benedict prominent as a jeweler, a thoroughly honest Christian man. One of those who do not love money from miserly principles, but for the use it can be put to.

He was born in New York on the 27th of July, 1831. When of a suitable age he entered his father's store in Wall Street. At this store he gained a practical knowledge of watches and watch-making. He began life with a good education and two hands to help himself with, and he has been able, with God on his side, to attain an enviable position among the business men of this city.

One might question if now there were such young Christian men as those in these sad days. By constant and hard labor Mr. Benedict, with his brothers, gradually gained both in position and notoriety. It took, of course, many years of steady work before they became known as time-keepers. But he ever looked to his Maker with gratitude, and ever sought Him in trouble, and his good Father sent him prosperity and peace. In the due course of time

he established another prominent and reliable store. One at No. 691 Broadway, near Fourth Street, to which he and Samuel Benedict, Jr., a brother, give their entire attention.

The public gradually came to repose so much confidence in them, that they gave them the keeping of the city time, and now the term "Benedict's Time," is one that is in every mouth from High Bridge to the Battery.

"Time and tide wait for no man," is an old time proverb, and nowhere is it more manifest than in this metropolis. The habit and custom of the business and commercial men here in New York City rely upon the minute, nay, even on the second, for their appointments, engagements, or other relations; hence it devolves upon some enterprising philanthropist to provide such means by which the public secure some reliable or truthful horologer. Mr. Benedict, who has become so renowned, has for a number of years, to the great convenience and benefit of the community, furnished the true meridian time, until every bank, railroad office, telegraph station, counting-house, hotel, government office, church, public edifice, and even private dwellings, all rely mainly on Benedict's time. In this way, Mr. Benedict and his brothers have become a necessary fixture, or rather a useful appendage, to this metropolis and the country at large. As horologers, they have within the past few years monopolized the business; scarcely any one thinks of purchasing a watch or time-piece without consulting Mr. Benedict. His make is now considered by far in advance of all other importations or domestic watches. The nickel movement watches, self-winders, chronometers elegantly cased and made of eighteen carat gold, are the latest feature of scientific and mechanical ingenuity. These time-pieces are guaranteed for a number of years. The manufacture of these movements is superintended by Mr. Benedict himself, who exacts the most rigid finish and workmanship. Nickel, a metal of comparatively recent discovery, appears to be far more durable and less liable to oxidation, expansion, or contraction, than brass, or the other compound metals heretofore used for fine move-

ments, hence greater accuracy and less repairs form the great desideratum in possessing such a time-piece.

Every one who has been in our great city but for a few days, has noticed the great and wonderful uniformity of time. Indeed there is scarcely a city of its size anywhere which has such great uniformity in this respect, owing to Benedict's carefully kept time.

In entering their store at 691 Broadway, your eye is immediately impressed with the neatness and beauty which it beholds on every side. The furniture is of black walnut, relieved by gilt, which presents at once a neat and showy appearance. The goods kept for sale at this establishment, some of which we have had the pleasure of examining, are well worthy the attention of all who desire to purchase.

Mr. Benedict keeps nothing in the way of jewelry or silver ware which does not manifest the same sterling value which his time-pieces invariably show. A man of Mr. Benedict's style could not deal in showy or shoddy goods. His watches uniformly conform to the true time, and in all cases he warrants goods to give entire satisfaction.

There is no establishment in the city of New York where so complete an assortment of watches and jewelry can be found, and at such reasonable rates. This also marks him as a man who desires to deal fairly and not to fill his pockets with money unless he feels that he has really and honestly earned it; and that feeling many of our New York men have long since put in their pockets. It is a rarity to find a man who has, in New York, advanced in all things as successfully as he has, who has retained with it his boyish integrity and honesty, and it is every Christian man and woman's duty to deal with such a one when he can be found.

Mr. Benedict has not confined himself strictly to business only, but has taken pains to become acquainted with nearly every one of our prominent literary stars. He is probably acquainted with more literary men than any other one man in our city.

He has also figured largely in publishing some time-table books,

works of great usefulness. For several years he has superintended the publishing of a Time Table, which gives the only correct information concerning the departure of trains and steamboats both from this city and from every station in our land. It is so published as to be able to notify every change which occurs in any of the lines which center in this city. Indeed, in order to know the scope of this work one should get it and investigate it. It contains reliable information regarding the time that every steamboat and steam-ship leaves and arrives at both the principal cities and also the small places, however insignificant they may seem. It notices the connections how and where they must be made, fares and commutation rates, fire-alarm signals, closing and arrival of the mail, an almanac for the month and a map of New York city. It is truly wonderful how so much can be condensed in so little space.

Mr. Benedict is a man of few words but deep thoughts. He is a man of indomitable will, as he has demonstrated by his wonderful success in business. He is prepossessing in appearance, tall and well proportioned. He exhibits good perceptive faculties to the observer, who will readily class him as an enterprising business man. In habits he is strictly temperate, and in personal appearance and dress, plain and unassuming. His private life, in all respects, is unquestionable; and few men have a greater power of winning and establishing strong personal friendship. His opinions are listened to with respect, and his counsels sought. He is a man of large heart and warm sympathies.



Arthur Gelman

ARTHUR GILMAN.



ARTHUR GILMAN was born in Newburyport, Mass., on the 5th of November, 1821. He was fitted for college at the old Dummer Academy, Byfield, Mass., and entered Trinity College, Hartford, in 1839. On account of a serious difficulty of the eyes, he was unable to finish the usual collegiate course, and left after having remained two years. On recovering from this ailment he commenced the study of the law, but inclination soon led him to architecture and the arts, and thenceforth he devoted himself to architecture. Having a ready command of language, and writing a clear and scholarly style, he prepared an article on "American Architecture," which was published in the *North American Review*, for April, 1844, which excited considerable attention; was copied in Europe, and translated into several foreign languages. This article procured for Mr. Gilman the appointment to deliver a course of twelve lectures on that subject before the Lowell Institute, of Boston, in which strong criticism was expressed of the pseudo-Greek architecture of that day, and a return to the Renaissance and Gothic styles, urged and predicted, which has wrought out such marked improvement in our architecture. Subsequently Mr. Gilman studied the subject technically and thoroughly, and commenced practice in Boston, in 1845. His first large work was the design of Fernhill, the country residence of the late William P. Winchester, Esq., in Watertown, near Boston, a mansion of the first-class, which still retains its pre-eminence among the many fine residences in the neighborhood of Boston, for stately elegance, combined with a high degree of domestic comfort. Afterwards, and in rapid succession, he designed the fine Gothic church in Bath, Me.;

the Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank, in Kilby Street, Boston; St. Paul's Church, Dedham, Mass., and a great number of private villas, for which the suburbs of Boston are so justly noted.

In the spring of the year 1853, Mr. Gilman sailed for Europe on a tour of professional observation, and passed sometime in study and travel abroad, returning home late in the autumn of the following year. While in London his letters secured for him the favorable acquaintance of Sir Charles Cockerell, at that time the President of the British Institute of Architects; of Professor Donaldson, Foreign Secretary of the same body, and especially of Sir Charles Barry, the distinguished architect of the House of Parliament, of whose works, in the Italian style in particular, the young traveler had long been a close student, as well as an ardent admirer. To the friendship and patronage of Sir Charles Barry Mr. Gilman was indebted for many opportunities of seeing all that was best and most valuable in the architectural attractions of the great metropolis; admission upon the introduction of Sir Charles being freely granted to the club-houses, palaces, government offices and other fine buildings not generally accessible to strangers.

In a tour of study devoted to the great English cathedrals, Mr. Gilman visited, sketched and studied the magnificent structures of Canterbury, Salisbury, Winchester and Chichester, in the South, and subsequently in a northern journey spent sometime at the equally imposing piles at Ely, Lincoln, Peterborough, York and Durham. In this way he acquired a knowledge of and a fondness for the pure English Gothic styles, and is undisturbed by any modern additions foreign admixtures, which he has fully retained to the present time. In France the cathedrals of Rouen, Chartres, Amiens, Beauvais, Rheims and Paris, were successively visited, their peculiarities minutely noted, and a stock of drawings, photographs and other illustrations of these glorious remains of the Middle Ages was accumulated which must ever remain a source of the highest pleasure and instruction to the collector. Nor were the literary opportunities of such a tour, other than those more strictly professional, altogether

neglected. Upon the introduction of Mr. Thackeray, with whom he had previously become acquainted in America, Mr. Gilman was frequently at the Garrick and Fielcing Clubs and elsewhere, in the habit of meeting most of the younger literary men of the time, and often had the opportunity of listening to the familiar talk of Charles Reade and Tom Taylor, of Mark Lemon, of Alfred Smith, then in the height of his *Mont Blanc* success, and generally the spokesman and *raconteur* of the coterie, and of the gifted and modest artist of *Punch*, John Leech, whose graceful pencil in his own peculiar line, will probably never be surpassed, and with whom during the remainder of his stay in London Mr. Gilman was in habits of close intimacy.

With attractions of so high an order open to him, it is no wonder that our architect should look back to his English visit with the highest pleasure; nor that the impressions which it made upon him should be among the most deep and lasting of his life.

Mr. Gilman also devoted himself to urging a plan, designed and laid out by himself, for filling up and improving the "Back Bay" territory, then lying waste adjacent to Boston Common, and was engaged mainly in that enterprise, by speech and pen, for two years, before the Legislature and elsewhere. In 1857, he had the satisfaction of seeing his views, which at first had been considered visionary, carried out by the State of Massachusetts, from which that ancient commonwealth has already realized several millions of dollars, with more to come, and a new and elegant quarter added to the city. Commonwealth Avenue, which owes its width and extent almost entirely to Mr. Gilman's persistent efforts, has already become one of the finest streets in the world, and capable of indefinite extension.

Entering into co-partnership with Mr. Bryant of Boston, Mr. Gilman designed the Arlington Street Church (formerly the Rev. Dr. Channing's), the Eastern Railroad Station, the New City Hall (one of the finest edifices for civic purposes in the United States), the Horticultural Society's Hall, the new State House, at Concord,

N. H., besides about seventy of the finest new mansions of the new territory added to Boston, which his own labors had assisted so materially to call into existence.

In the autumn of 1865, Mr. Gilman removed to New York, where his first work was to design the magnificent hotel intended to be built by Mr. Hiram Cranston, at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, opposite the main entrance to Central Park. Mr. Cranston, however, entered into other engagements, and this fine design, which would have added so much to the attractions of New York, has not been carried into execution.

In 1867, Mr. Gilman was engaged by the Commissioners of the Capitol at Albany to prepare a design for that prominent structure. That design, made in connection with Thomas Fuller, Esq., late architect of the Parliament Houses, at Ottawa, Ca., was duly approved by the Commissioners and the Governor, in December, 1867. Differences of opinion subsequently arising among the Commissioners, and the matter appearing to be surrounded with much difficulty, Mr. Gilman signified his desire to withdraw, and, returning to New York, immediately engaged in the competition then about to take place, for the Equitable Life Assurance Society's Building, at the corner of Broadway and Cedar street. The plans and designs presented by Messrs. Gilman and Kendall, accompanied by a thorough and exhaustive report from the pen of the latter, were fortunate enough to receive the unanimous vote of the Directors, and the building was commenced on the 1st of May, 1868, and completed on the 1st of May, 1870. Perhaps no edifice in the city of New York has ever commanded more general approbation, than this solid and imposing structure. Built entirely of the white granite from Concord, N. H., it presents the appearance of a solid and time-defying construction,—while at the same time rich and ornamental in all its parts. Dominating, by its height and extent the whole of the lower portion of the city, it forms a most striking and attractive feature in any general view of the great metropolis.


Mr. Gilman is now fully engaged in the active practice of his

profession in the city of New York. In him the public have an architect, trained in the best schools of Europe, yet keeping fully ahead of all those numberless modern improvements which so distinguish the best achievements of our American builders. It is not too much to expect that many other designs from his facile pencil will yet arise to embellish the avenues and squares of the New York of the future.



Chas. Lowell

CHARLES W. LOWELL.

 FEW more striking examples of brilliant success, achieved by personal effort alone, are to be found in this country than that presented in the brief but busy, though somewhat varied, career of the present popular Postmaster of New Orleans, whose name heads our present sketch. In him the genius of our American industry, that industry that courts obstacles for the pleasure and excitement of overcoming them; that industry founded on truth and honor, and which nothing can daunt or dismay, finds its most splendid embodiment. A young man yet, and probably far from reaching the zenith of his power and influence, his life record is replete with instructive lessons to American youth, whose breasts are stirred with a like lofty ambition to make themselves a power and an influence in their day or generation, and leave behind them footprints on the sands of time.

Charles W. Lowell was born in Farmington, Franklin Co., Maine, November 20, 1834, and the only son of Hon. Philip S. Lowell. His father at the time owned and worked a small farm, conjoining with the same carpentry work. When he was two and a half years old, his father moved to Abbott, a small town in Piscataquis County, and continued his residence there for nine years, when he moved to Foxcroft. Young Lowell's opportunities of early education were circumscribed within the limited curriculum of the common schools, until his father went to the latter place to live, when he became a student in the town Academy. He pursued his studies at the Academy for three years, mastering all the mathematics, for which he took a special aptitude, acquired in the college course, and making considerable progress in Latin. Unfortunately at this time, his

father was obliged to go back upon the farm again at Abbott. This not only took young Charles from his studies, in the prosecution of which he was so deeply interested, and had already made such marked and unusual progress, but he was compelled to aid his father in working on the farm, and at the carpentry trade, to which the latter gave a considerable share of his time. But with these dull employments he had to unite others; in fact, turn his hand to anything that would serve to increase the family income. We find him working at a thrashing machine, and then teaching school. Matters ran on in this way for about three years, when he determined to resume his studies, preparatory to entering college. This was no small work, and took time. He went to school; but at the summer vacations worked at harvesting for farmers; at other times helping his father to build bridges and dams, and during the winter months teaching school. At length he accomplished his great desire, and entered Bowdoin College. He entered the class of 1855, and soon ranked among the foremost in scholarship. Just before the close of the sophomore year he was summoned home, on account of his mother's illness, and did not return to college. Succeeding his mother's death, he entered upon the study of law, in the office of Hon. Chas. P. Chandler, of Foxcroft. Mr. Chandler dying shortly afterwards, he continued his law studies in the office of Hon. A. M. Robinson, of Dover, Me. Meantime he was obliged to teach school at intervals, and do other kinds of work, to obtain money to pay his expenses. In the fall of 1858, the position of associate principal of the Foxcroft Academy was offered him, which he accepted. He remained here one year, and then resigned. In January, 1860, after undergoing a rigid examination by three of the ablest lawyers of Eastern, Me., he was admitted to the bar.

Though pursuing his legal studies by piece-meal and under disadvantages few have to deal with, there are not many who enter upon the practice of law with a mind more matured by hard study and with a more thorough knowledge of the fundamental principles of law. He commenced practice in Norway, Me., as partner with Hon.

Mark H. Dunnell, then State Superintendent of Schools, and present member of Congress from Minnesota. Unlike many novice lawyers, he did not have to wait long for his first case. This happened to be an important one, and at once established his reputation as a sound lawyer and eloquent pleader. The suit was brought to test the responsibilities of towns and counties to private owners of real estate for damages resulting in building culverts across roads to carry water falling on the upper side of the roads and to the lower, and inundating the land below. It was fiercely contested and before reaching the final decision, was carried by an appeal to the higher courts. Some of the oldest and ablest lawyers of the State were arrayed in opposition to our newly fledged lawyer, but he gained the case, notwithstanding, and it was a triumph that at once gave him conspicuous pre-eminence at the Bar. Remaining here about a year, during which time he married Miss Mary Esther Chandler, daughter of the first named gentleman, in whose office he commenced to study his profession, he removed to Foxcroft at the earnest solicitation of Hon. John H. Rice, who had just been elected to Congress, where the two entered into a law partnership under the firm name of Rice & Lowell. The firm enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice. Such was the confidence in his legal ability, that Gov. Washburne shortly appointed him Trial Justice—a position he filled with great honor and marked fidelity. This was the first year of the war. His feelings were strongly aroused against the assailants of our national unity, and all his patriotism enlisted on the side of the Union. He made speeches rallying men to defend the sacred emblem of our national liberties. Had it not been for the earnest protestations of his law partner and wife's family, he would have gone into the army at once. It was an impulsive patriotism, however, that continued to burn in his heart with such fiery ardor, that no amount of opposition could afterwards prevent him from placing himself in the foremost ranks of our national defenders.

In the Fall of 1861, he was elected to the Maine Legislature, and by the largest majority any man ever received from that district.

He was one of the youngest members, but speedily rose to the front rank of influence. In all matters of legislation pertaining directly or indirectly to the prosecution of the war, he was conspicuously earnest and eloquent in urging the war's continuance till respect for the national flag and obedience to the national government were restored.

In January, 1863, his wife died. No possible entreaty could now keep him from joining the army of our Union defenders. A month later he accepted a captaincy in the brigade being raised by Brig. Gen. Ullman in New York city.

The officers of the brigade were appointed by President Lincoln to go South and recruit colored troops. Early in April the expedition sailed from New York in the steamer Matanzas, landed in New Orleans April 19th, where, after remaining a few days, they proceeded to Baton Rouge, at which place Col. Hamlin's regiment to which Capt. Lowell had been assigned, was left to recruit its men. The men recruited for the regiment had not yet been mustered in nor arms furnished them, when it was ordered to Port Hudson to take part in the siege. The regiment remained here doing hard and gallant service in the trenches, and showing itself brave in the battle, till the surrender of that fortress, after which time the regiment was filled up and mustered into the United States service as the Eighth Regiment *Corps d'Afrique*. As part of the garrison at Port Hudson, the regiment continued to remain there till the spring of 1864.

During this time Capt. Lowell rendered most important and efficient service as Judge Advocate of courts-martial and military commissions. In the spring of 1864, the regiment was ordered upon the Red River campaign, but this order was changed however, and it was sent to guard the Mississippi river, with headquarters at Bonnet Carré, La. Capt. Lowell, in command of four companies, was stationed at Gaiennie's Landing, twenty miles above the regiment. This was their out-post. They had frequent skirmishes with the guerrillas, and were very successful in capturing smugglers and their goods.

In July of the same year, he was ordered to report to Colonel Hanks, then in charge of the Freedmen at New Orleans, and having done so, was assigned to act as the latter's attorney, in which capacity he had frequent occasion to appear in their behalf in all the city courts. The position was not altogether a pleasant one, but its duties were discharged with unflinching zeal and faithfulness, to a class whose rights in the courts were then only slightly recognized. Early in 1865 the regiment—its military designation having now been changed to that of the Eightieth U. S. Colored Infantry—was ordered to Camp Parapet, near New Orleans, but immediately upon its arrival there, Capt. Lowell was detailed to superintend the draft at New Orleans ordered by General Canby. This duty closed in May, when he was detailed as Judge Advocate of the military commission to try the acting Lieut. Governor of Louisiana upon a charge of perjury in connection with the draft. The accused had for his counsel Colonel A. P. Field, the ablest criminal lawyer then practising at the New Orleans bar. All the technical points and objections possible were raised and pressed in his defense, but as ingeniously met and resisted by the young Judge Advocate. The war ended before the result of the commission was made known, and the ban of secrecy has consequently never been removed from the court. Meantime, while this trial was in progress, Capt. Lowell's regiment was sent to Shreveport, Louisiana, with the troops around there, to receive Kirby Smith's surrender. After the adjournment of the military commission, Capt. Lowell was sent by General Canby to north-western Louisiana and eastern Texas, to superintend the sale of buildings and other property surrendered by the Ordinance Department. This duty discharged, he rejoined his regiment then garrisoning Alexandria, La. He was immediately appointed Provost Marshal of the post, and was in a few days promoted to Major of the regiment, and brevetted Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel. He did not remain at Alexandria long, but was speedily ordered to report in New Orleans for duty, as assistant to the Provost Marshal-General and Judge Advocate-General on General Canby's staff. On

August 21st, 1865, he was appointed Provost Marshal-General on General Canby's staff. This was just subsequent to the surrender, and when the returning rebels were making efforts to recover their homes and other property.

To Col. Lowell, Gen. Canby assigned the duty of ascertaining the status during the war of such claimant. It was both a difficult and delicate duty; but on its discharge the Colonel evinced a singular clearness of judgment—a strict impartiality, and at the same time faithfulness to his trust, that elicited the highest respect of Gen. Canby, as well as the entire confidence of every body with whom he was brought in contact. In March, 1866, Gen. Canby relieved Col. Lowell, and appointed him judge of the Provost Court of New Orleans. He filled this position until the following June, when the court was abolished, after which he took command of his regiment, still garrisoning the Post of Shreveport, La. On the first of March, 1867, the regiment was mustered out of service, and with it closed the military service of Col. Lowell. It need only be said further, that during these four years of his military life, he was not off duty a single day, except in the winter of 1866, when on a short leave of absence.

His military career ended, Col. Lowell went north and spent the succeeding summer in Maine and Kansas. In the fall of that year he was appointed by Mr. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, one of the commissioners to superintend the sale of the Pottawattamie Indian reserve in Kansas; but the necessary surveys not being completed that Fall, he returned south, and established himself at his old quarters, at Shreveport, Louisiana. Shortly after his arrival he was appointed by Gen. Hancock Chairman of the Board of Registration for Caddo Parish. In April, 1868, he was elected from that parish to the House of Representatives of the first General Assembly of Louisiana, after reconstruction. He was also selected as one of the delegates to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, in May, 1868, which nominated General Grant for the Presidency, and was one of the secretaries of that Convention. Upon the or-

ganization of the new Government of Louisiana, in 1868, he was elected speaker of the House of Representatives, and in the same session was appointed by the General Assembly one of the commissioners to superintend the revision of the statutes and codes of the State, and was made chairman of the commission. Upon the inauguration of Gen. Grant, having removed to New Orleans, he was appointed Postmaster of that city. Having accepted this position, he proposed to resign his seat in the General Assembly, but his friends so earnestly protested, that he consented to remain a member upon the floor, but resigned the speakership. His career in the State Assembly is too recent and well known to need extended recapitulation. He became a leader of his party upon all political questions in the House, and with the most effective and urgent eloquence and persistency strenuously opposed all schemes for subsidising private corporations by the state. Upon charges being made by the Governor against the State Auditor, Col. Lowell was one of the committee to investigate the same. He made the report of the committee, accompanying it with resolutions of impeachment, and, leading the discussion in the House, carried the resolutions almost unanimously. He was appointed by the House to conduct the trial. Opposed to him were the ablest counsel to be had. The trial was a long and exciting one; Col. Lowell made the closing argument, and so convincing and irrefragable were its conclusions, that he obtained a judgment of conviction by the unanimous vote of the senate, and thus rid the state of a bad man and faithless officer.

Colonel Lowell is a practitioner in the Louisiana Courts. He is also extensively engaged in dealing in real estate. He possesses a valuable turpentine orchard on Mobile Bay, near the city, and beside this, a plantation above New Orleans, on the Mississippi River. For the last two years he has been a member of the Republican State Committee, and is acknowledged as one of the most prominent and influential political speakers of the State. In 1868 and 1870, he canvassed the State upon the stump for the Republican party. He

has been frequently solicited to run for Congress, and also to be the candidate for nomination for governor; but has steadfastly declined all such proffers of political preferment, thinking it better that older men, or those longer resident of the State, should be selected for these high offices. His father is still living, and resides in California where he is largely engaged in agricultural pursuits. He has several married sisters in San Francisco. He has one daughter, an only child, who is living with her aunt, the wife of Hon. E. J. Hale, of Foxcroft, Maine.

Starting life poor, self-educated and self-reliant—few men as the above record shows, have been more eminently successful. No man can say that he ever did otherwise than he agreed. Honesty, industry, and attendance to business have been his strongly predominant characteristics. In his private life, he is the most amiable and companionable of men. Few men are endowed with larger liberality. He has always been a constant attendant of the Presbyterian Church, although not a member.

On the 10th of October, 1871, he was married to the highly accomplished Miss Sallie W. Huff, second daughter of Mr. A. E. Huff, of Salem, Roanoke County, Va. In the vigor of manhood, a long career of increasing influence, and higher honors and more brilliant achievements still wait to crown the glorious record of his active, most useful and unselfish life.



Wm. H. H. H.

CORNELIUS A. WORTENDYKE.



THOMAS CARLYLE with that peculiar but expressive phraseology of his, overflowing with spirit and fervency, sets forth as his chief hero, he who with earth-made implements laboriously conquers the earth and makes her man's.

In plainer language he makes the farmer his hero. We would enlarge the scope of heroism, and set down that man as a hero who whatever his sphere of life, manfully assails the duty before him, and who makes this duty the golden opportunity to develop the powers in him, and with their development grasps at broader endeavors, and through the medium of more enlarged duties, leaves an imperishable impress upon his times. Some men, Micawber-like, are always waiting for something to turn up. Such men never accomplish anything. They will not attempt the duty before them because it is not up to the high measurement they place on their own abilities or standard of their ambition. Making the best of his opportunities, and with this combining patience, perseverance and unyielding integrity, are the chief characteristics of the subject of this sketch. Duty and work have been with him synonymous, and the two have brought him wealth, position and power.

Cornelius A. Wortendyke was born at Godwinsville, Bergen county, New Jersey, March 9, 1820. What happens to few men in this country of stirring change and family revolutions occasioned in the eager chase for wealth and broader fields of labor, he at present resides on the place where he was born. And this is not all. He lives where his father and grandfather lived before him—a circumstance not unusual to chronicle of men living under the monarchical governments of the old world, where the estates are entailed

and remain in the same family, descending from son to son through generations, but of very rare record under our Republican form of government. His ancestors were of the old Knickerbocker stock, having emigrated to this country and settled in New York as early as 1711. Cornelius Wortendyke, the grandfather of the subject of our sketch, moved to New Jersey, where he bought the farm that ever since has remained in the possession of the family, and where, as already stated, now resides his more illustrious, but not more worthy, grandson. The Wortendyke family, indeed, including Abraham Wortendyke, the father of the subject of our sketch, is, however, among the oldest of the New Jersey families, and have always been held in high esteem for industry, frugality and uprightness. Their honorable career is a record of which any man may justly be proud.

Young Cornelius was sent to school at the early age of three years, and remained at school uninterruptedly until he was fourteen. This amount of schooling seems to have satisfied him, and it is quite reasonable to suppose that at this age and under the system of common school education as then existing in New Jersey, that his scholastic acquirements could not have been very extensive. An ambition to do something on his own account seized him to try, even thus early unaided, the battle of life. Having made known his wishes to his parents and obtained their consent, he soon obtained a position as clerk in a clothing-house in New York. He remained here for five years, discharging his duties with singular fidelity, and obtaining the entire confidence of his employer, as well as the respect and esteem of all with whom he was brought in contact. Meantime he availed himself of all his leisure time to improve his mind in study and reading, thus making up for the deficiency occasioned by his early withdrawal from school. He sedulously shunned those paths and ways that in a great city lead so many young persons to ruin, and was a faithful attendant at evening schools, and his vacations were employed in teaching school in the country in the vicinity of his father's residence.

Not desiring to continue in New York for a longer period, and his thoughts continually running, as they had for a long time, on manufacturing, a business in which his father was engaged, and in which he had had a great degree of experience previous to going to New York, he determined to give his attention wholly to manufacturing. The lessons he had already received in self-reliance were of great service to him. Indeed, at the age of nineteen, his mind was more matured than are most at the age of twenty-five. He gave undivided attention to his business. In 1852 he obtained a patent for making a continuous wick for tallow and sterine candles—an article of not only most ingenious construction, but whose utility became at once recognized, and speedily obtained for it most extended reputation, penetrating to every city and town throughout the country, besides portions of South America and the more civilized regions of the old world. Not satisfied with this, he obtained five years later another patent for another improvement embodying principles and results of still greater utility. He was eminently prosperous in his business—a result, in his case, the legitimate result of hard, unceasing labor, and its conduct upon principles of the strictest probity. For several years his works have been run day and night through the busy season, and during all this time he has given them his personal supervision often extending through the greater part of the night. It is worthy of mention, as typical of his character, and showing his liberality that, in 1857, the year so memorable for the commercial disaster overwhelming so many in irretrievable ruin, that he enabled many of his customers to successfully weather the financial storm by his liberal extensions. Meantime he has been continually enlarging his works, till now they are among the most extensive of the kind in this country and easier in their management, unsurpassed neatness and the highest state of discipline.

Something more than a merely successful business man has been Mr. Wortendyke. He has shown himself pre-eminently a man of progress, or what means the same thing less generally expressed, a

public-spirited man. He has always been prominent in promoting the public good, and particularly in matters pertaining to the interests of his county and state. He procured the original charter of the New Jersey Western Railroad Company, and in 1867 was elected its President, and soon after commenced the work of constructing the road. In 1870 this road was consolidated with the New Jersey, Hudson and Delaware, and the Sussex Valley Railroad. He was elected President of the consolidated company under the name of the New Jersey Midland Railway Company—a position he still holds. Under his efficient supervision and management, one-half of the whole road is now in successful operation, and the whole line from New York to Unionville will be in working order by the first of January, 1872. This was a work that at first seemed almost impossible to accomplish, but in less than six months it will be completed, making a continuous line with the New York and Oswego Midland road from the lakes to the city of New York. In building this road, Mr. Wortendyke will have erected for himself a monument as enduring as this country—*monumentum aere perennius*.

Mr. Wortendyke has never been a prominent politician. He has always been identified, however, with the Democratic party, and several times has been selected as delegate to Congressional and gubernatorial conventions. Though often solicited to accept political office, he has always steadfastly declined. The record of his life is that of a straightforward business man and public benefactor. In business he has been unwontedly successful—a success wholly owing to his great self-reliance, close attention to business, indomitable perseverance and determination always to succeed. His liberality is unbounded. He takes pride in being foremost in every local improvement. His place, the old homestead, is elegantly fitted up, and the grounds about it adorned with rare and exquisite taste. Still in the enjoyment of vigorous health, he bids fair to enjoy for many years to come the splendid fruits of his toil and energy, and with them dispense broadcast the glorious sunshine of unrestrained and unselfish liberality.



G. L. Colton.

GARDNER QUINCY COLTON.



GARDNER QUINCY COLTON, son of Deacon Walter and Thankful (Cobb) Colton—youngest of a family of twelve children, was born in the town of Georgia, State of Vermont, February 7, 1814.

At the age of sixteen he went to St. Albans, and served an apprenticeship of five years at chair-making with the late Azel Church. In 1835 he came to New York and worked as a journeyman chair-maker. Having a literary turn, he began to write for the press.

In 1842-4 he studied medicine in the office of Dr. Willard Parker, and attended the required two courses of lectures in the Crosby Street College of Physicians and Surgeons.

At the close of his studies he commenced lecturing upon Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

On the 10th of December, 1844, he gave a lecture in Hartford, Conn., and administered the nitrous oxide or laughing-gas for the amusement of the audience. An event occurred at this lecture and exhibition which led to the discovery of *anæsthesia*—the most important and valuable discovery of the present century, not excepting the magnetic telegraph.

A young man, while under the influence of the gas, ran against some settees and bruised himself badly, but afterward declared that he experienced no pain while the effects of the gas lasted.

Dr. Horace Wells, a dentist of Hartford, who was present, noticed the circumstance, and asked Dr. Colton why a tooth could not be drawn without pain by administering the gas. This led to a conversation between Drs. Wells and Colton, in which Colton stated that at an exhibition which he gave a few weeks previous at Bridgeport,

Cont., a young man, in striking another, broke a bone in one of his hands, but said he did not know it, till the effects of the gas had passed off. This determined Dr. Wells to try the experiment on himself, in having a tooth drawn. The next day (11th of December, 1844), Dr. Colton took a bag of the gas to the office of Dr. Wells. Dr. Riggs, a neighboring dentist was called in, and Dr. Colton administered the gas to Wells, when Dr. Riggs extracted a large molar tooth. On recovering his consciousness Dr. Wells exclaimed, "*I did not feel it so much as the prick of a pin!*" This was the first surgical operation ever performed with a true anæsthetic. This was about two years before the introduction of ether and chloroform.

Dr. Colton instructed Dr. Wells to make the laughing-gas, and then continued his lecturing tour.

Dr. Wells introduced the gas into his practice with entire success, but during the following four years or till his death, at New York on January 24, 1848, he was unable to convince the medical and dental professions of the value of the discovery. Ether came into use in the latter part of 1846, and as this could be procured at any drug store, and without any apparatus or chemical knowledge, the real value of the gas as an anæsthetic was not tested by the professions. When Dr. Wells died, all thought of the gas passed out of the public mind. It was condemned as an anæsthetic before it was ever tested.

Dr. Colton continued his lectures and exhibitions in various parts of the country, often giving an account of the experiments of Dr. Wells, but was not able to induce any dentist to incur the expense of the apparatus in order to try the gas.

In 1849 he was induced to go to California, upon the advice of his brother, Rev. Walter Colton, who, for three years previous, had filled the office of civil governor of that Territory. He failed in his efforts to dig his fortune from the earth, but while in San Francisco, Governor Riley (then acting governor) appointed him to the office of justice of the peace for that city. When the new

State constitution came into power, his office expired,—he had been appointed under the old Spanish or Mexican laws,—and he returned to New York. Here he became for a time the New York correspondent of the *Boston Transcript*.

Having failed in several enterprises to realize his expectations, in 1861 he resumed his lectures and exhibitions of the nitrous oxide gas. In June, 1863, observing how unpopular and dangerous the use of ether and chloroform had become, he determined to revive the use of nitrous oxide gas as an anæsthetic, and if possible demonstrate its value to the dental profession,—though with no thought, however, of permanently using it himself, as he was not a dentist. He induced Dr. J. H. Smith, a dentist of New Haven, Conn., to extract teeth for one week, while he would administer the gas for the purpose. They commenced, and meeting with great success, continued the business for three weeks, during which time they extracted over *three thousand teeth*! Such a triumphant result determined Dr. Colton to go to New York and establish an institution which should be devoted exclusively to the extraction of teeth with the gas. For this purpose he associated himself with three distinguished dentists under the name of the "*Colton Dental Association*." Here the great battle had to be fought. The dental and medical professions both declared that the gas had been tried long years before, and proved a failure; that it was nothing more or less than a humbug! Every species of abuse and ridicule was heaped upon the pretentious Colton and his associates. Money came in very slowly, and month after month passed before the receipts exceeded the expenses. At length the associates became discouraged and withdrew from the concern, saying they could not leave a prosperous business to bolster up what appeared to be condemned by the public. Dr. Colton, with that determined faith, hope, and perseverance which seem to be characteristics in his nature, stuck to the business, hiring a dentist to do the extracting, and being himself the "*Colton Dental Association*." He expended *eight thousand dollars* the first year in advertising, advocating, and

and defending the invention. His business began to increase, every patient going away a friend and advertiser, though it was a full year before any profits were realized. It was a year of darkness, doubt, and terrible anxiety. But the second year the skies began to brighten, and Colton was enabled to hire a first-class dentist to do the extracting; and the third year a second assistant. For the past four years his receipts have averaged *thirty thousand dollars per year!* His operators, in devoting their entire time to extracting, became wonderfully expert in the business, and nearly all the leading dentists of the city recommend their patients to the Colton Dental Association. The gas has almost entirely superseded the use of chloroform and ether. Dr. Colton has given it to over forty-seven thousand patients, and their names and residences are all recorded and numbered on a scroll in his office. That it is a safe anæsthetic is proved by the fact that not an accident has occurred in all the above cases.

For short surgical operations the gas is almost as great a boon to humanity as though no other anæsthetic had been discovered. Dr. Colton does not claim to have *discovered* anæsthesia, or the anæsthetic powers of the nitrous oxide gas. That honor he concedes to Dr. Horace Wells. But he claims to have been the *occasion* of its discovery, and to have revived and practically demonstrated its value, after it had been abandoned and forgotten for twenty-two years, or since the death of Wells. The very fact that it had been abandoned increased the difficulties which had to be overcome in its re-introduction. Dr. Colton is now reaping, in an ample income, the rewards of the patient perseverance with which he struggled against such odds in its introduction.

Early in the spring of 1867, Dr. Colton went to Europe to attend the great Paris Exposition and exhibit his apparatus, and demonstrate the value of the gas to the scientific world. While at the Exposition, he accepted a proposition from Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the emperor's dentist, to remain with him a year, and give him thorough practical instruction in its manufacture and administra-

tion. After this he traveled, with his family, for six months, through France, Italy, and Switzerland, keeping a journal of "Sights and Scenes," which was published in the form of letters in the *St. Albans Messenger*. After his return to Paris, having demonstrated the powers of the gas to the *savans* of that city, he went to London, and, in connection with Mr. Charles James Fox, a distinguished dentist of that city (who had commenced using the gas), assisted in developing and establishing its value there. After receiving distinguished honors from the dental and medical professions, particularly in London, he returned to New York, having been abroad a year and a half.

Dr. Colton is now on his second tour of travels in Europe, enjoying the fruits of his well-earned fortune. He affords a good illustration of how much can be accomplished by integrity, intelligence, perseverance, and pluck. He was never aided to the amount of a dollar to start in life. His various enterprises and efforts, and final success show that one should not be discouraged because of a failure in this or that undertaking. *Try again.*

A large majority of the men who have made their mark in the world began their career in humble life, and had their powers developed by contending against, and overcoming, what appeared at the time to be insurmountable obstacles.

In concluding this sketch of the life and character of Dr. Colton, we should not fail to allude to one remarkable trait in his character. We refer to his benevolence. Although the amount of his means, until of late years, has only allowed him to gratify this trait of character to a limited extent, yet his purse has always been open to the needs of his friends and relatives. If at any time he had fifty dollars in his pocket, he was rich enough to part with half of it to any relative in more need than himself. His friends say that he will be longest remembered, not for his scientific attainments or accumulation of money, but for his warm-hearted generosity and kindness to friends.

These repeated gifts, with the large amounts which he has more

recently given, would, in the aggregate, amount to a small fortune. He regarded these gifts as "bread cast upon the waters," and he believes he is now realizing the promise that he shall "find it after many days."



D. J. Mitchell

DAVID J. MITCHELL.



DAVID J. MITCHELL was born in De Ruyter, Madison County, N. Y., on the 27th day of January, 1827. His parents were Quakers, and he inherited from them a clear intellect, a vigorous constitution and an untiring energy.

He passed his boyhood in the village of his birth, with no educational advantages except those furnished by the district school and the De Ruyter Academy, then an institution of excellent reputation. He displayed at an early age a marked inclination for the legal profession, and before his majority he had attained considerable reputation in his native town from conducting trials of cases before justices of the peace. Among his school fellows was Henry C. Goodwin, a boy about a year his senior, of a quiet and retiring nature, but of rare promise. Between the two a warm and lasting friendship sprang up, and while yet in school they formed the design of studying law and practicing their profession together. Mr. Goodwin entered the office of Hon. James W. Nye, then a practicing lawyer, at Hamilton, in the county of Madison, and Mr. Mitchell entered the office of A. V. Bentley, Esq., at De Ruyter.

In January, 1848, the firm of Goodwin & Mitchell, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, commenced business at Hamilton. The office was opened and the sign displayed before Mr. Mitchell had attained his majority, but he was admitted to practice at the first term of the court held afterwards, and the young firm rose rapidly in public favor and theirs soon became the leading office of that county. Mr. Goodwin was twice elected to Congress, and died in 1860.

In 1853 Mr. Mitchell was elected District-Attorney of the county

of Madison. He was nominated by the Whigs and was the only one of his party who was elected in the county that fall. In some election districts not a vote was cast against him—all voting in his favor without regard to party. This is the only political office ever held by him, or for which he was ever put in nomination. He accepted that because it was in the line of his profession and a stepping-stone to a larger practice. He discharged the duties of his office with singular ability and success. He never advised an indictment unless he believed the accused was guilty, and it was a rare occurrence that a verdict of acquittal was rendered. During this time he conducted, unaided by counsel, the trial of George W. Zecher for the murder of John Buck. Zecher was a German of considerable culture, and managed while in jail to enlist the sympathies of Hon. Gerrit Smith, the eminent philanthropist and accomplished orator, and Mr. Smith, believing him to be innocent of the crime, volunteered to defend him. On the first trial the jury disagreed, on the second trial he was acquitted. Those who had the good fortune to listen to this trial, remember it as a remarkable display of forensic ability on the part of the young District-Attorney as well as on the part of Mr. Smith, and the acquittal was generally attributed to the great personal influence and high character of the distinguished gentleman who conducted the defence. The evidence on the part of the people was wholly circumstantial, and the fact that Mr. Smith believed the prisoner innocent and had for that reason volunteered gratuitously to defend him, had great weight with the jury.

In the fall of 1859, Mr. Mitchell formed a partnership with the Hon. Daniel Pratt, of Syracuse, whose term of office as Judge of the Supreme Court was about to expire, and on the 1st of January, 1860, Mr. Mitchell removed to Syracuse. The connection thus formed still continues under the firm name of Pratt, Mitchell & Brown, and has proved a profitable and pleasant one for the parties.

Mr. Mitchell occupies a front rank among the lawyers of Central

New York, and in some departments of his profession he has no superior, if indeed his equal, among them.

Quick in his perceptions, strong in his convictions, and almost intuitive in his conclusions, he wastes but little time upon legal technicalities, but seizes upon the salient points of his case and presses them with great clearness and force. He possesses the confidence of the judges and is always listened to with marked attention. Though often appearing before the court sitting *in banc*, and with success, it is at *nisi prius* that he has achieved his most signal victories.

He possesses a *physique* of remarkable power and endurance, so that even in the longest and hardest contested causes he never evinces weariness or lack of interest. This combined with a sanguine and joyous temperament enables him to so conduct himself in the courtroom that the jury are involuntarily predisposed in his favor from the outset of a trial. In other words he possesses, in a marked degree, what is commonly known as personal magnetism. He conducts a trial with boldness and apparent consciousness of strength; nevertheless, he is cautious, and it is seldom that a verdict secured by him is set aside for error on appeal.

He has an unusual and almost instinctive faculty for drawing out facts clearly from witnesses, and understands thoroughly the art of cross-examination. A hostile witness rarely escapes uninjured, or a false witness without exposure. While conducting a cross-examination with apparent boldness, he is yet cautious in its use and rarely makes a mistake. The case is generally won before he addresses the jury, but if not, his sagacity enables him to discover the fact and he brings all his energies to the task of forcing conviction upon them. This he usually does in a brief and ingenious speech delivered with a candor and earnestness which leaves no doubt of his sincerity on the minds of the jury. He understands the power and use of ridicule, and the art of enlisting the sympathies of his hearers. His great common sense and knowledge of men enable him to array and present facts with a skill, shrewdness and effect rarely equalled.

We doubt if any lawyer has won a larger proportion of the cases he has tried, than has Mr. Mitchell.

He has been engaged in the defence of twelve men charged with murder, only one of whom was convicted, and he was not executed, but was sentenced to imprisonment for life. Among this number was the trial of General Cole at Albany for shooting L. Harris Hiscock, member of Assembly from Onondaga county. Mr. Mitchell was associated with the late James T. Brady and other eminent counsel for the defence, and the prosecution was conducted by District Attorney Henry Smith, assisted by able counsel. The cause was twice tried, and upon the conclusion of the second trial General Cole was acquitted.

Mr. Mitchell was counsel for the select committee appointed by the Senate of the State of New York, in 1867, to investigate the management of the canals, of which Senator Stanford was chairman. He was also counsel with Hon. Smith M. Weed, on behalf of the State in the trial of Robert C. Dorn, Canal Commissioner, upon articles of impeachment presented by the House of Assembly. Mr. Mitchell has tried a large number of cases for the New York Central Railroad Company, as one of its attorneys, and his general practice has been very large.

One of his more recent cases has excited great public interest, and his management of it has displayed some of his most prominent professional characteristics.

About the first of January, 1870, a fire occurred in Syracuse, which has since been popularly known as the "Burnett fire." The property destroyed was insured in some fifteen different companies, and the total amount of insurance was about \$120,000. The companies suspected the fire was not an honest one, and retained Mr. Mitchell to investigate the matter. When suits were brought against the companies by assignees of the policies, he interposed the bold defense that the insured parties kindled the fire on purpose to obtain the insurance money. Public attention was thoroughly aroused, and after a severe and exciting contest judgment was rendered in

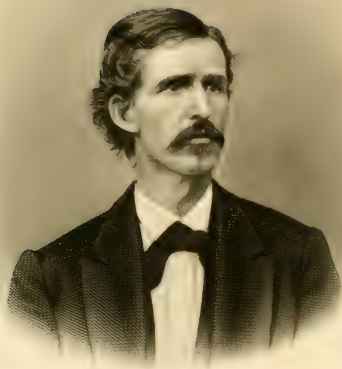
favor of the companies in all of the actions. So completely did he succeed in exposing the crime and fraud which had been practiced against the defendants, that the popular verdict sustained the judgment of the Court, and approved the course the companies had taken in resisting payment of the policies.

His extensive legal practice has left him but little time to engage in matters outside of his profession. In politics he was formerly a Whig, and now a Republican with conservative tendencies. Though not desiring office he is active and influential in politics, and has been the means of procuring political preferment for many of his friends.

He was an ardent supporter of the war, and by his influence and eloquence aided largely in organizing and filling several regiments for the service. At the close of the war he was invited to deliver an oration at Syracuse on July 4, 1865, which invitation he complied with. The oration was flatteringly received by the large concourse of people present.


He is a loyal and self-sacrificing friend, a genial companion, and a generous, sympathetic, active and much esteemed citizen.

A lawyer, however great his ability, who confines himself to the practice of his profession in a small city cannot acquire a widespread popular reputation. His triumphs are witnessed by but few; he has no Metropolitan press to publish his achievements throughout the country, and not many persons have an interest in the results of his contests. Mr. Mitchell is still a comparatively young man. Should he ever be tempted to stray outside of his professional fields and enter the political arena, he would gather additional laurels. He possesses a hatred of fraud, corruption, and speculation in office, that in these days of degenerate politics could not fail to make him a power in behalf of pure government and a favorite with the people.



Thos M. Lorne

GOVERNOR BOWEN.

THE subject of this sketch is pre-eminently a man of marked abilities in the age we live in. He is young in years—only thirty-five—but has already served in all the departments of State Government.

In 1856, and before he had attained his majority, he was elected to, and served one term in the Legislature of the State of Iowa, representing the people among whom he was born and educated. In 1859 he emigrated to Kansas, and in 1862 went to the front as Colonel of the 13th Infantry of that State, and bore a gallant and conspicuous part in the great battle of "Prairie Grove," Arkansas, and other minor engagements, and at the close of the war held the rank of Brigadier General of Volunteers.

After the war was over he remained in Arkansas, and was elected in 1867 a delegate to the constitutional convention under the reconstruction acts of Congress, and at the organization of that convention was made its president, soon after which he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court, and served in that capacity for three years. After resigning his office, he was, in April, 1871, appointed Governor of the Territory of Idaho, which position he now holds. There is probably no man in the West of his age who possesses more of the elements of success and progress. Failure is a word not to be found in his vocabulary, and whether in the field, at the bar, on the bench, or in the halls of legislation, he impresses all with whom he comes in contact that he is one of the master-spirits of the times.





